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# Hobbies

The Magazine for Collectors

March 1934

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# Coin, Paper Money, Gem and Curio Bargains

U. S. Gold Dollar, fine	\$ 2.35	Autograph Letter E. M. Stanton	2.00
U. S. Gold \$3.00, fine	5.50	1563 Dated Dollar	1.50
U. S. \$5.00, 1834, fine	8.50	10 Different Silver Coins	.85
California Gold ½ Dollar, genuine	1.75	20 Different Silver Coins	2.25
California Gold ¼ Dollar, genuine	1.50	25 Nepal Silver, mite size	1.25
Lincoln Gold Dollar Token, 1927, very fine	3.50	10 War Tokens, Civil War	.75
Fine Greek Silver Coin, B.C. 336	1.00	Cowrie Money, African Coast, 2 for	.15
Sassanian Broad Drachm, Chosroes II	.75	Irish Arrowhead, B.C. 10,000	.40
C.S.A. \$500 Note, very fine	1.50	Large Historical Platter, signing scene, new (express extra)	3.00
W. Meredith, Secretary Treasury, signed check	.75	Old Spanish Piece of Eight	1.00
U. S. 50c Note, very fine	.85	Carved Cigaret Holder (Chinese)	1.25
U. S. 3c Note, fine	.50	Disappearing Trigger Pistol, fine	6.00
U. S. 15c Note, fine	1.00	5 Shark's Teeth, millions years old	1.00
Peter I Russian, 2 varieties coins	.65	Very Fine Pair Percussion Duelling Pistols, ½-inch bore	16.00
Yellow Sapphire Stone, faceted	2.00	Large Coral Tree, Gulf of Mexico (exp.)	5.00
Large Topaz, facet, 15 karats	1.50	Pilgrims Going to Church, Historical China, dish (express extra)	.85
Small Topaz Gems, facets, 3 for	.75	Alexander Great Tetradrachm	2.00
Charles and Joan American Copper, 1535	.35	Ptolemy I. Tetradrachm	2.50
Henry III or Edward I Silver Penny	.35	Macedonian Drachm, B.C. 300	.55
Gutttag's Currency Guide, cloth bound	.25	Widow's Mite, very good named	1.00
100 Large U. S. Cents (postage 25c)	6.00	Jewish 1/6 Shekel, very good named	2.50
100 Eagle Cents (postage 25c)	5.00	½ Cent Book (Gilbert), cloth bound with plates, out print	3.50
100 White Cents (postage 25c)	3.50	Polish Silver, before 1600	.35
25 Half Cents, poor or fair	1.75	Polish Dollar Crown, late issue	1.00
100 Mixed Coins (post free)	.90	5 Different Dates Gold Dollars, lot	11.50
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St. Gauden's \$10, 1907, first issue	18.00	Philadelphia Ledger, 1836	.40
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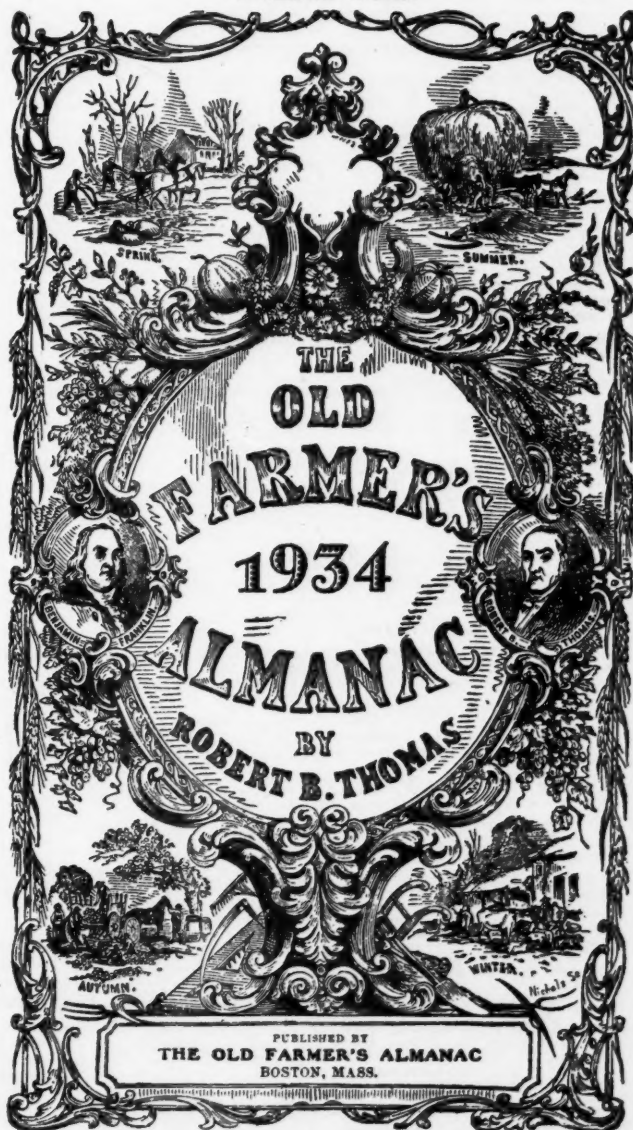
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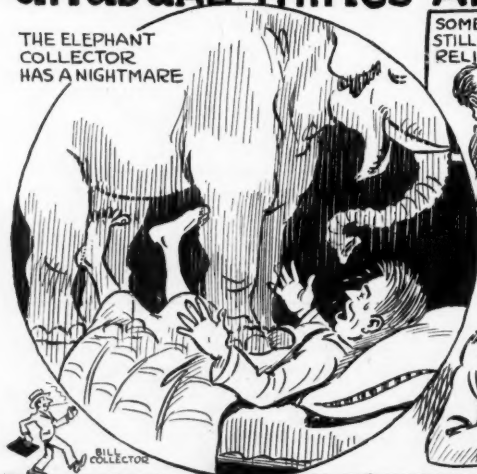
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COLLECTS BUTTER-  
FLIES, INCIDENTALLY  
COAL DUST ALSO.  
BUT, HIS MIND  
IS AS PURE AS  
FALLING  
SNOW



VOL. 39

No. 1

# Hobbies

The Magazine for Collectors



## A Consolidation of

Sports and Hobbies  
Philatelic West  
Hobby News  
Collector's World  
Eastern Philatelist  
Curio Monthly  
"Novelette"  
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The Shipmodeler

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MARCH, 1934



Button! Button! Who's Got the Button?

Roaming with the Collector

Autographs

Famous Firsts

Curios

Prints

Rocks and Minerals

Circusiana

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# ROAMING WITH THE COLLECTOR

## *Just a Modest Bachelor*

THE thing surprising about the lives of some of our greatest hobbyists is their simplicity. There is not much fanfare and bursting of trumpets. This is verified in an editorial which appeared a few years ago in the *Woman's Home Companion*. It concerned one William Paul who lived in a modest flat in the Bronx, New York. He had a small job in an insurance office. He never married. He never seemed to have any money to spend. After death it was revealed that he left his entire estate, consisting solely of a collection of Chinese fabrics to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Three months after filing the will it was revealed that there were more than a thousand examples of antique textiles in the collection, and the museum considered the collection of such importance that a year was set aside to study it.

The collection represented twenty years of leisure time collecting on the part of the unassuming bachelor. Out of his small income he had managed to spend on them over \$30,000. But at the time the Museum took over the lot the value had mounted to \$200,000. What made the assembly infinitely valuable it was pointed out was the fact that the collector bought each piece on his own experience based on years of study. That is why the treasures he gathered gave to the museum one of the finest collections of Chinese textiles in the world. Only one other at the time of the filing of the will was comparable to it—that of the Imperial Palace Museum at Peking.

## *Lepidopterist Haven*

IF there is one spot in the country that is an Eden for the lepidopterists it is Florida. Jacksonville has a noted collector, Mrs. Malcolm M. Lander, whose interesting talks and fine displays of specimens from all over the world have been features at many club meetings. Miami also has a budding young butterfly collector, in 15-year-old Elizabeth Matteson. Miss Matteson serves not only as an assistant to the Florida collector of moths and butterflies for Carnegie Institute, but helped to prepare a large collection for the Century of Progress at Chicago last year. The International Entomological Congress has recognized her as a professional collector.

## *Cacti Club*

INTEREST in collecting cacti has grown to such an extent in Chicago that The Chicago Cactus Society is

the result. Frank K. Balthis is president, A. W. Sowa, vice-president, and R. J. Mohr, secretary-treasurer. Cacti collecting offers a wide field. There are 1,300 species and 2,500 varieties recognized by botanists as found only in the Western hemisphere. Most of them grow in a rather dry air, and well drained soil. A little loam mixed with sand and a temperature of 70 degrees or so in the house is all that is necessary to get them started.

A famous cactus collection started forty years ago by A. S. White in Riverside Park, Riverside, Calif., is being restored according to recent information from the Pacific Coast. It is the local park board's plan to make the collection have a semblance of its former glory. Cactus collections once popular in the 90's declined and with it the garden, so that many rare specimens were left to die.

New enthusiasm for the hobby and an appeal for the renewal of the garden lead the park board to action. Under the supervision of R. H. Terrell, a local cactus enthusiast, the older specimens in the park were pruned and many duplicates, monster opuntias with trunk three feet in diameter, were removed to make room for new plantings. Members of the rejuvenation crew scouted the highways and desert areas for new specimens to bolster the collection.

## *Lotteries Were in Order*

WHO can tell? Perhaps that collection that you consider so humble today may be of sufficient interest a few years hence to warrant its display in a leading museum of the country. Recently a miscellaneous collection of old trade-cards, wine labels, lottery tickets, book plates, Civil and World War letters and other items dating from 1762 to about 1926 were shown at the New York Historical Society. Most of the items were from the collection of Mrs. Bella C. Landauer, who brought the data together over a period of several years. That Louisiana held a lottery on April 3, 1877, at New Orleans is revealed from the collection. The first prize was \$20,000. There were 1,687 prizes amounting to \$62,650, and 100,000 tickets were offered at \$1 each. Georgia was another state to authorize lotteries. The collection shows that land and house lots were sometimes offered as prizes instead of cash. They were known as real estate lotteries and appealed to a wide interest. A real estate lottery, it is shown was held at Jacksonville, Fla., and the lots offered were situated in New Orleans. Georgia

held such a lottery in 1807 in which 200 acres in Wilkinson County were to be drawn.

Engraved book-plates of some of the Presidents of the United States have increased in interest with each passing year since their assembly in the collection.

## *Toys in Another Role*

HERE is the name of another who uses the toy collection idea to enhance the tree at Christmas time—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hazel, of Morgantown, Pennsylvania. A few months ago a report was made on a Christmas tree idea in Chicago that had a collection of miniatures of all sorts, enough to make a village and countryside complete. The assembly is brought together under the tree each Christmas. From year to year additions have been made until the final accumulation represents practically a lifetime of searching for unique decorations. As for the Hazels the people in their community are on the watch throughout the year for new features to lend charm to their collection.

## *Miniatures from His Basement*

THANKS to Wilson Straley we have much news this month pertaining to the hobbies of those residing in Kansas. Here's one. Herman T. Lang, a retired telephone executive of Kansas City, Mo., follows the hobby of producing miniature objects in his basement workshop. "everything from doll furniture to storks." He also conducts such a workshop at his summer home at Plum Lake in Northern Wisconsin. He presents much of his handiwork to unfortunate children in Mercy Hospital. It is said that "his most prized possession is a complete parlor set of doll furniture which he made fifty years ago for his sister. It is fantastically carved and well preserved. A hobbyist is not without honor in his own country. In 1911 Mr. Lang became air-minded and took part in the formation of the Kansas City Aero Club as a sponsor of balloon races. The international race was held there October 27, 1911, and was won by a German taking the international races to Germany the following year. Mr. Lang accompanied the Kansas City entrant, Captain H. E. Honeywell, flying the "Uncle Sam." They took off at Stuttgart, Germany, and landed in Russia, where the two were detained three days for not having a passport.

### *The Bell Age Is Passing*

HERE'S one from Edgar Blanton, editor of the *Shelbina, Missouri, Democrat*, of interest to the collector of bells. "The progress of the people is taking us out of the bell age. Time was, and not long ago, that cows wore bells, sheep had them, every school-house and church, the town hall and even our dining rooms. Of course, some of these bells are still doing duty, just like there are places in the United States where oxen still pull a plow and wagon, but they are mighty few. When dinner is served, the family is summoned by a call from the kitchen. If the newspaper is too interesting, there will be a second call and one which has a little more authority behind it. The curfew no longer rings, and the country fire department is summoned by a siren instead of a bell. The sound of a bell in the field would seem unnoticed now and churches and schools of the last decade were built without belfries. Bridge parties have a bell at the head table and locomotives continue their use. But as whole, the tinkle and toll is rapidly becoming a memory, to be recalled rather than considered."

### *Collection Material Assists in Production of Book*

HERVEY ALLEN, famous as the author of "Anthony Adverse," made use of collection material during the four years that he was writing the book. The author says that he examined hundreds of old prints, read a chest of old books left by his great-uncle, who was a steamboat captain for years on the Ohio and Mississippi. He also studied Lafcadio Hearn's sketches about New Orleans, and pored over various official and unofficial reports of expeditions into the Santa Fe country. He also studied collections of religious books and books pertaining to the slave trade. He went to Bermuda in the Autumn of 1927 with several thousand volumes and read intensely various kinds of material to give him background for his historical data.

### *A World-Wide Collection*

MRS. Harriet Redmond of Pontiac, Michigan, writes us that she has a hobby, and a good one: "I am trying to get something from every country in the world and also from every island of any size, and you may rest assured that to do so and never leave the U. S. A. is a job. I have articles from a wide area—for example, from Baffin Land in the north to New Zealand on the south—from Africa to South America—from Europe and Asia and from many lands—but not all, of course. My collection is an interesting one though it contains very few expensive articles. I do not con-

fine myself to any one type of article. I have had one school exhibit and two for the church, and will have one for the Federation of Women's Clubs later in the winter. You can believe me I had to brush up on my geography."

### *Know an Animal?*

C. S. DAVIS of Greensburg, Ind., informs us he is having difficulty following his hobby—collecting teeth from different animals over the world. He has tried to get them from zoos, circuses, museums, and taxidermists, but has not had much success. He thinks there must be other collectors of teeth somewhere. Assemble your duplicates, Mr. Davis perhaps there are other collectors of teeth—and their "guiding principle" may be "a tooth for a tooth."

### *Perfecto, Corona-Corona*

MRS. George H. Pockhoven of Palmyra, New York, has been collecting cigar bands for years and now has over 22,800 varieties in 30 albums. To gather the collection she has exchanged in the United States and abroad. She has never heard of a collection as large as her own. She also collects precancelled stamps, amber glass, but—excuse me, sir, may I have that cigar band?

### *With the Elite Now*

CHARLES Bragin of New York, export manager by profession and dime novel collector by hobby, has recently made a donation of dime novels to the Library of Congress. Dime novels are given a place of honor in the library and are now conserved in its rare book room, together with its almost priceless volumes.

### *Swapping Hobbies*

IF your hobby is one of those that can be completed perhaps it would be well to follow the advice given in a recent editorial in the *Minneapolis*

(Minn.) *Journal*. That publication says in part:

"It is not a bad idea to switch hobbies from time to time. Suppose one studies the wild flowers for a few seasons, until every plant by the roadside becomes a familiar friend. The birds have been calling to us all the while, so next we turn to them, until their markings, their flight, their songs, their nesting habits are all ours. What more natural than that we should then study the trees? Butterflies, or spiders and beetles, or snakes and caterpillars, may become our next interest. Over us, night after night, shine the stars, and one day we acquire a star map, a handbook of astronomy, and with our bird-glass in hand, swing out into space. Perhaps in these simple and fascinating studies we spend a dozen years. For all the rest of our lives we have peopled the world about us with intimate friends. We can not walk to the car, or stroll in the park, or play a round of golf, or look at the sky through the window of a sleeping car, without exchanging greetings with one familiar acquaintance or another.

"And all this has made us bigger human beings, with a broader outlook, a more sympathetic understanding. We shall be better equipped for our actual work, and infinitely more useful and desirable citizens.

### *Notes in Bottles*

WHILE we have read occasionally of bottles containing notes and letters washed ashore, usually the press notice merely indicates the year the note was probably written. We do know of one collector who found a "beached" note and revealed its contents—William Le Grande of Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, South Carolina. His chief amusements were gunning and fishing, or sauntering along the beach through the myrtles in quest of shells or entomological specimens; (His collection of the latter might have been envied by a Swammerdam). It was a day he was in one of his fits of enthusiasm. He had found an unknown bivalve, forming a new genus, and had secured a beetle which he believed totally new. While picking up the beetle he found this mysterious note in the sand: "A good glass in the bishop's hostel in the devil's seat twenty-one degrees and thirteen minutes northeast and by north main branch seventh limb east side shoot from the left eye of the death's-head a bee line from the tree through the shot fifty feet out." Le Grand finally discovered the note's meaning and—but if you'd like to know more about it read Edgar Allan Poe's story, "The Gold Bug," from which we have borrowed most of this paragraph Poe wrote another story—"M. S. Found in a Bottle." Is there a collector who has some of these "notes in bottles?"

## *The Recluse*

Have you seen the mimosa within its soft shell

All shrinking and suffering stand,

And draw in its tendrils and fold its young leaves

From the touch of the tenderest hand?

Have you seen the young aspen that trembles and sighs

On the breath of the lingering wind?

Well! These are but emblems imperfect and faint

Of the shrinking and sensitive mind.

—By Don Morton.

# Equipment Needed . . .

A Raincoat - - - An Old Felt Hat - - - Overshoes  
- - - A Large Basket, and This Collecting Quest  
Is On.



By DOROTHY R. COMINS

MANY collect lichens and mosses, but the quest for fungi specimens is my hobby. Why? It is a fascinating pastime, reaching out into many lines of activity. Interest in this lobby usually starts through a love for delicately flavored food. In the beginning it is a search perhaps for epicurean delicacies—a real treasure hunt—and one which is usually highly rewarded. For one who loves the out-of-doors it furnishes an ever-changing objective; mushrooms are of fleeting existence, here today and gone tomorrow. The real enthusiast, trying to collect and name every variety, feels he must not miss a day. Every field and wood are his meat, but if he cannot for any reason, leave his acres, he still has always a new walk, for on the same path each day there are likely to be new finds. A cloud in the sky, to a fungi collector, is sent from Heaven in more senses than one. The worst of rainy summers brings him absolute satisfaction. Give him a raincoat and an old felt hat, a large basket or two and sundry paper bags and boxes, and plenty

of time (quite a modest apparatus) and our mushroom hunter has lost his troubles and his sense of time until hunger or dark or the heft of his burden drives him home.

There are several good guides to the mushrooms available. Those in print are more elementary and of a more popular nature and should be mastered first. When the desire comes to know the more different, unusual and rare varieties, the search for knowledge sends one often to the library as the out-of-print books where this material is found are high-priced and scarce.

Perhaps a nearby school or natural history museum would appreciate additions to its collection of dried or "pickled" specimens. Perhaps the Horticultural Society calls for displays of wild mushrooms. Possibly there is a Mycological Society to join. It is a subject few people know, as it should be known, and is a branch of botany which can, by perseverance, be mastered with little assistance outside the book guides. Assistance from a Mycological club is a wonder-

ful help as it is apt to have, beside the personal assistance, a good library and collected specimens.

The study needs patience. We make haste slowly in order to be certain of our identifications. Our very lives depend upon it! Yet to the careful student there is practically no danger of poisoning. Identification is quite clear and easily accomplished in a large number of cases. The undetermined ones we leave strictly alone. The advanced student of mycology, the student of fungi, uses his microscope to solve different problems. For the beginner this is quite unnecessary for it is possible to make a very real impression on the study without one.

I believe the mushroom flora in many parts of the country is still in need of reliable research, and that there will be found new species, yet to be named, also European species not yet found in this country. It is a search, then, not lacking in suspense and thrills—even when limited to the gustatory horizon. More power to us!



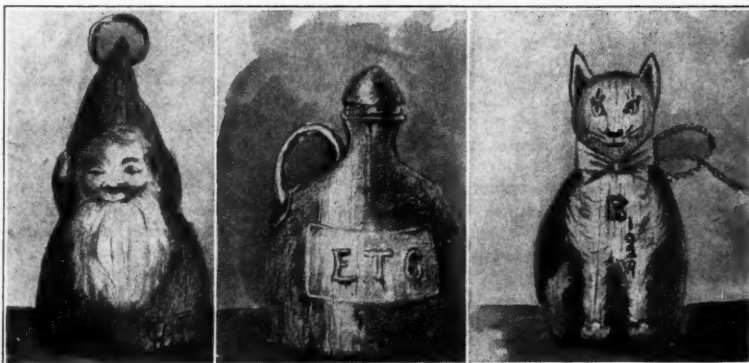
## "Flotsam and Jetsam"

By MRS. LOUISE M. TAYLOR

WE may call these articles "Flotsam and Jetsam" as they really have been washed up from the sea, but if you wish to procure them before they had their sea adventure, you ask for "buoys"—Buoys they are, floating above, and marking the spots where the lobster traps have been sunk, and well they keep their trysts except when a heavy storm or unwontedly masterful tide detaches them from their jobs, and then after a longer or shorter life on the ocean wave, home they come to be deposited on the rocks or beaches, and to become the treasure trove of the seekers of the unusual. It is indeed a find to become the possessor of articles such as illustrated where unusual ingenuity has been shown in the carving, and all one has to do is to put on suitable paint or renew the original coloring if obliterated. The New England fishermen carving and whittling their stock of buoys, ready for the lobster harvest, seem to find amusement in producing original and

popular shapes to vary the ordinary run, and this originality plays into the hands of the subsequent finders. The writer has spent many interesting hours, hunting for and painting up these old buoys, utilizing the original initials and storm marks as part of the decoration, and eventually using them as additions to the seaside porch, or in a utilitarian moment selling them for door-stops, for which purpose some are admirably adapted

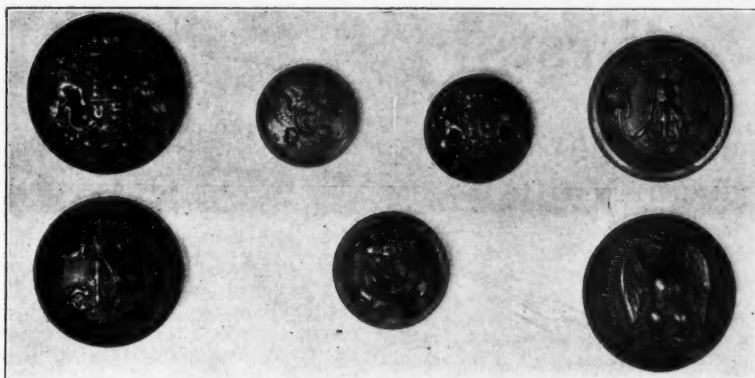
on account of weight, and the convenient ring for lighting. Small ones make good paper weights for your papers on a windy porch. The decoration should depend on shape of buoy. The octagons, hexagons, and squares seem best for cottages, the taller for lighthouses. Trees and seascapes with gulls, the flats for grotesque faces and the bottles of course speak for themselves. Most of them approximate fourteen inches in height.



If you live near the sea and like to adventure along its coast perhaps you have developed a taste for flotsam and jetsam collecting as has Louise M. Taylor.

## Button! Button! Who's Got the Button?

Specimens from an Historic Collection of Buttons



FROM Pernambuco to Hindustan by way of Cape Town and Australia, your button collector reached out to add to his hoard of American military and naval, police and firemen, railroad and steamboat ornamental brass buttons.

Perhaps no single invention of man has contributed so much to our daily comfort as buttons and yet few have discovered the romantic possibilities of collecting them. How can a button be romantic enough to bring up memories of the past? Let your button collector's catalogue answer.

Number one button is from the uniform of a Union officer who died in Libby Prison, the hell hole of the Confederacy, whose very name stands for all that is bad in military prisons.

John Brown whose body lies a-mould'ring in the grave is brought to mind by a button from Harpers Ferry 1859, where, with a few devoted followers, he carried the war against slavery into the slave country, not with mass meetings and abolition tracts but with the sword and gun.

Two buttons inscribed "Nebraska—Equality before the Law" and "Popular Sovereignty" remind us of the Little Giant, The Honorable Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, opponents of Lincoln in the great debates and foremost among those who would avert Civil War by compromise. Maligned, abused, disappointed of his great hope, he toiled on, dying from exposure due to overwork in the service of his country at the outset of the great Civil War.

Your button collector can hear the tramp of marching feet, reveille and taps, in the buttons of the regiments, North and South, who contested many a hard fought field in the four years before peace: Bull Run, Vicksburg, Gettysburg and Appomattox.

To him these regiments are a reality, not merely numbers; the Illinois Seventh, the 69th New York, the 18th South Carolina or the Tennessee Fourth Cavalry. What stories he must have heard from the Grand Army and Confederate veterans from whom he secured his specimens. Their fame is still as bright and untarnished as are their brass buttons.

But your collector did not content himself with the Civil War. He visited the veterans of the war with Mexico, men who had fought with Scott and Taylor against enormous odds in the war of empire building by which the great Southwest was added to the United States. Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec—names to us, perhaps, but not mere names to your collector—his buttons were there in the dust and noise and shock of battle.

Turning from wars to peace, he collected police and firemen's buttons, railroad conductors, porters and brakemen, not only from the United States, but from foreign countries. Among these are buttons worn by a messenger in the British House of Parliament, a London Cabby, a Brazilian railroad man, servants crested livery buttons, and a variety of oddments. A few are lettered: New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Insurance Patrol, Pullman Palace Car Police, Knights of Pythias, Harvard University, Post Office Delivery, Charleston Glue Co., Chicago Hansom Cab Co., New York Singing Society, Chicago Musical Society.

The 350 buttons he mounted on five cardboard panels, securely tied and carefully indexed lest his store of knowledge be lost by others less appreciative than he. The catalogue is in the plain, but trembling handwrit-

ing of age. His few duplicates are hopefully strung on a ribbon, awaiting exchange which to him never came.

Had he collected first folios with the same success, his name would not be forgotten but would lie cut in stone over some great library door. His name would appear in catalogues raisonne and his book plate would be highly esteemed. Hasn't he left us something better, a small thing well done, a delight to every real collector, whether he likes buttons or merely uses them?

## Locomotive Fans Exhibit

Those who like railway and locomotive lore and who live in or near New York City are invited to an exhibit by the New York Chapter of the Railway & Locomotive Historical Society, Inc., in the east balcony of the Grand Central Terminal in New York City.

Quite a few pictures are exhibited among other things. They include very early large letter-graphs depicting some of the extraordinary early types of locomotives in detail and color loaned by C. L. Winey, oil paintings of early railway practice by A. Sheldon Pennoyer, and etchings of present day engines by Otto Kinler. Among the models there is said to be a superb one of the 20th Century Limited about fifteen feet long. It is from the collection of M. Edward Hungerford.

The exhibition will continue through April, 1934, and it is open to the public daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., except on Sunday and Monday when the hours are 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. The society was incorporated in 1921, with headquarters in the Baker Library, Harvard Business School, Boston, Mass. Since it has steadily increased in membership. Local chapters have been organized in some of the larger cities.

## Circus Note

It is reported that Barnum and Bailey have sold their old big top to Kate Smith to use as a morning wrap.—Minnesota Ski-U-Mah.

Lupe Velez collects curios of Mexican life and surrounds herself in her home with treasures of her beloved homeland.

MY "pan" mail has clicked. Letter number one. "How do you know they're firsts?" I suppose that I should throw up my hands and yell, "Kamerad," but I won't. Only those "firsts" for which there are definite records have been mentioned; it is possible that further research into hitherto unpublished records may disclose additional data. Many a known "first" has been disregarded as valueless because the statement has been based upon allegory and fiction, rather than fact.

If any of the firsts may be antedated, it is necessary to send proof or advise where the original papers may be consulted. In the previous issue, there was a statement to the effect that the first clock to strike the hours was constructed in 1754 by Benjamin Banneker. This statement stirred someone to anger. "You are wrong! My grandfather was the first to invent a clock that struck the hours." Historically, this correction is about as valuable as a thirty pound stone to a drowning man in the middle of the Atlantic ocean. In the first place, my informant omitted to state the name of his grandfather or the date when the supposed invention took place. Personally, I can't understand how anyone's grandfather was old enough to accomplish anything before 1754, although miracles still happen. No mention was made of the *locale* or the kind of clock invented. Being both judge and jury, my decision still stands in favor of Benjamin Banneker. Stealing the immortal monologue of the barber, I'm waiting for the "next."

*The following firsts apply only to the United States.*

The first time-lock ever applied to a vault door was personally applied by James Sargent in 1873 to the vault door of the First National Bank of Morrison, Illinois.

The first Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded to six enlisted men who were members of a raiding party that penetrated the Confederate lines for two hundred miles and attempted to destroy bridges and tracks between Chattanooga and Atlanta. The raid was made in 1862 from Tennessee into northern Georgia by twenty men, all of whom were captured.

The first rocking chair is attributed to Benjamin Franklin who invented it about 1760. This date is not verified and no previous authentic in-

## Famous Firsts

By

JOSEPH NATHAN KANE

stance of a prior rocker has come to light. Thomas Jefferson is said to have designed the first swivel chair. The dates given vary and this statement, likewise, needs positive verification before it may be authentically accepted.

The first obelisk to be brought to the United States reached New York City on June 20, 1880, on the U. S. S. "Dessoug" under command of Commander Henry H. Gorringe, U. S. N. William Henry Vanderbilt bore the expenses of its removal. The obelisk was 90 feet high, and weighed 443,000 pounds. It was built at Heliopolis, Egypt from 1591 to 1565 B. C., and was removed about 22 B. C. to Alexandria where it stood until it was brought to the United States.

The first silver dollar was coined in Philadelphia, Pa., at the mint in 1794, under the Act of April 2, 1792 which established the mint and provided for the coinage of silver dollars. Under this act, all gold and silver coins struck at the mint were full legal tender. The silver dollar coinage was discontinued by Act of February 12, 1873, but was restored by Act of February 28, 1878. It was again discontinued in 1904 but coins for replacing were authorized on April 23, 1918.

The first Masonic book was printed and published by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1734. It was advertised from May 9th to May 30th, 1734, in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" and was an American edition of Anderson's "Constitutions of the Freemasons; containing the History, Charges, Regulations, etc., of that most Ancient and Right Worshipful Fraternity."

The first money order system of the post office department was established on November 1, 1864, in order to promote public convenience and insure safety in the transfer by mail of small sums of money.

The first mail chute, used in office buildings, hotels, apartment houses and other structures, where mail is dropped from the upper stories was first installed in the Elwood Building, Rochester, N. Y., after details prepared by James Gould Cutler, the

architect of the building. In 1879 Mr. Cutler applied for a patent which was issued to him September 11, 1883 (No. 284,951). The device was developed and suited to the requirements of the Post Office and public use by Joseph Warren Cutler, under a series of about thirty patents which were issued to him.

The first type specimen book of an American Type Foundry is said to be that of (Archibald) Binny and (James) Ronaldson. It was printed in 1809 by Fry and Kammerer and titled "A Specimen of Metal Ornaments cast at the Letter Foundry of Binny and Ronaldson, Philadelphia."

The first Gold Leaf in roll form was patented on April 5, 1892 by Walter Hamilton Coe who obtained patent No. 472,252. It was made by the W. H. Coe Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I., in rolls sixty-seven feet in length, 1/250,000 of an inch thick, varying in width from 1/16th to 3 1/4 inches.

The first flag displayed from the right hand of the Statue of Liberty in honor of an individual was flown on June 13, 1927, known as Lindbergh Day, in honor of Charles Augustus Lindbergh's flight. The flag was hoisted to the peak of the right arm of the Statute of Liberty in unison with the raising of the Post Flag and the discharge of the Morning Gun at Governor's Island, and was lowered in unison with Post Retreat ceremonies.

The first cigarettes were taxed as such by the Government under the Act of June 30, 1864, but the system of placing stamps on each package was not inaugurated until ordered by the Act of July 20, 1868.

The first book binder in America was John Ratliffe who in 1663 was commissioned to bind Eliot's "Indian Bible" and "take care of the binding of 200 of them strongly and as speedily as may be with leather, or as may be most serviceable for the Indians." On August 30, 1664, he sent a letter to the Commissioners of New England stating that he was not well satisfied with the prices paid him for binding, and that 3s 4d or 3s 6d was the lowest price at which he could bind books.

The first daily newspaper published at sea to carry world news was the Cunard Daily Bulletin inaugurated by Marconi in October, 1902, on the S. S. "Campania" and the S. S. "Lucania," at that time "the crack liners of the



fleet." The news was obtained from the wireless stations at Poldhu, Cornwall, England, and Glace Bay, Canada.

The first American warship was an iron side-wheel steamer, the "Michigan," built at Erie, Pa., under authority of Act of September 9, 1841. She was commissioned in 1842 and constructed in sections in Pittsburgh, Pa. These were transported to Erie where the ship was completed and launched in 1844. Her hull was designed and built by Samuel Hart, and her engines were designed by C. W. Copeland and built by Stockhouse and Tomlinson. She was renamed the "Wolverine" on June 17, 1905, and was loaned to the city of Erie, Pa., on July 19, 1927, by authority of Act of Congress of December 21, 1926. She was officially stricken from the Navy List, March 12, 1927.

The definition of terms is no easy task. What is meant by "practical, successful or commercial?" The first successful newspaper. Was it the first

newspaper that looked like a newspaper, or was it the first newspaper that published a dozen issues. If it only existed two years, was it a successful paper? If it made a profit for fifty years and ultimately failed, would it still be called a successful newspaper? Unfortunately every one doesn't accept the same facts in the same manner, or in the manner in which the facts are stated. This makes life worth living.

Some one will claim that Joshua Humphreys, the "father of the American Navy" who was appointed naval constructor and served from June 28, 1794 until October 26, 1801 built the first warship. In 1794 he constructed the first of the naval war vessels. He built the "Constitution," the "Chesapeake," and the "Constellation," the "President," the "United States," and numerous others. Did he build war vessels or war ships? Is there a difference? In other words when is a war ship not a warship? Or when is a "first" not a first?

## Y.M.C.A. Hobby Show Widely Acclaimed

Good reports pertaining to the Second Annual Hobby Show sponsored by the Madison, Wisconsin, Y. M. C. A., continue to come to HOBBIES office. The show was held for four consecutive days during the latter part of January. More than a hundred hobbyists united to make it a real exhibition and a lesson to the community in the proper utilization of leisure time. Some of the exhibitors brought three or four hobby exhibits, proving again that the number of persons who have more than one hobby is legion. Donald P. Newton, Hobby Show Director of the Y. M. C. A. and other participants deserve considerable credit for the interest they have aroused and stimulated in worthwhile hobbies in their community.



HOBBYISTS OF LARGE CHICAGO CONCERN DISPLAY THEIR COLLECTIONS

A Hobby Show held by the employees of the People's Gas, Light and Coke Company, Chicago, early in the year was such a success that it promises to become a yearly event, among the Company's 3,000 employees. In the upper, left hand corner, ship models form a background for sets of chessmen and some antique relics; upper, right hand corner, World's Fair photographs, striking bird and small animal specimens, antique fire arms and steel car transfers; lower, left hand corner shows another side of the room; lower right, shows a view of the displays starting with butterflies ending with a church design radio

## Oriental Deities of Bronze

By ALLIS M. HUTCHINGS

**W**HEREVER you find an extensive Oriental collection there will you find bronzes, including deities in various representations. The bronzes pictured here are outstanding in the Oriental collection of Frank A. Miller, master of the Mission Inn, at Riverside, California.

The gold bronze Buddha, (center) stands erect, 28 inches in height, is from an old temple in Manchuria, and over four hundred years ago was made for a shrine in Tibet. The inside of the figure is packed with old herbs and beans and prayer scrolls, in accordance with the age-old beliefs of the Tibetan Lamas. In each hand he carries a lotus blossom, a special symbol of this deity. He is here in the Benedictive attitude, represented as a prince with ornamental headdress and elaborate earrings. When Guatama Buddha renounced the world he cut off his hair with a sword, the stumps turning into permanent knobs or short curls. These curls are more often seen on images from China and Japan. Those from Tibet and Burma and Siam have the tapering head-dress. The altar ornaments before the Buddha are the wheel, signifying the eternal circle of cause and effect. They are also from a Tibetan shrine.

The gold bronze image (left) of the god Yama is Mongolian, and over five hundred years old. It stands 11 inches in height and is in excellent preservation. Yama, known in China as Yen-Lo-Wang, and in Japan as Emma-O, was the ruler of Hades, the lord and judge of the dead. He is here shown riding triumphant, mounted on a horse and attended by two grotesque devils, one with the head of an elephant, and the other with a dog's head. Yama has the head of a demon, with a ferocious expression, and a third eye gleaming on his forehead. His hair floats upward and mingles in a fiery aureole, painted red. This aureole forms a background for a peacock feather, the symbol of the spirit of fire, rising from a skull cup which rests on a faintly traced

cross of Buddha. A crown of hollow-eyed, grinning skulls surmounts his brow.

The god has a female body to typify Yami, his sister, who usually accompanies him. She judges the women in hell, and Yama the men. Hanging around his neck is a curious necklace of human heads and jewels. In his hand he carries the cintamani, or magic jewel, one of the symbols of the Ruler of the Underworld. Other special symbols are the Khatvanga, or magic stick, attached to his body, and the Kapala, or skull cup, shown in his headdress, and also carried by the dog demon, who grasps in his other hand another symbol, the Kartrika, or chopper.

Especially curious is the Deity's saddle blanket, the skin of a human being, whose head hangs down between the horse's hoofs. Another human pelt is slung across his shoulders. The head of the elephant demon is painted, and its long hair is green, while the dog demon has red hair. They also have female bodies and each wears a human pelt across his back. The horse wears a collar adorned with several bells, and at his shoulder hangs a wallet, two tablets, and two dice, reminders of the fondness for gambling so common to the Chinese through the ages. Among the common people of China there is the belief that Yen-Lo Wang judges them with strict impartiality after death, but that he fixes the very hour of their demise, and that nothing can alter or postpone it.

The "Thousand Handed Goddess," and the "Eleven Faced Kwannon" are personifications of Mercy and Spiritual Blessing. To the Chinese she is known as Kuanyin and to the Japanese as Kwannon. This interesting bronze image of Mr. Miller's collection is from Southern China, and is about two hundred and fifty years old. The height of the image alone is 25 inches. She is represented seated cross-legged on a lotus throne with six arms ex-

tended to grant bounties to all supplicants. She is a feminine personification of Buddha and the guardian angel of Buddhism. The men love her, the children adore her, and the women chant her supplications. Kuanyin heeds the mothers' prayers for sons; but if a daughter is desired, she will be beautiful. Her name, Kuan (Shih) Yin, signifies, "One who notices or hears the cry or prayer of the world." This image has three faces of tranquil beauty, showing her great affection for mankind. Her head is crowned with a jeweled diadem, befitting a Goddess of Heaven.

Her lotus throne is protected by a wonderfully carved teakwood screen of dragon motif, the Spiritual Dragon, who causes the winds to blow and produces rain for the benefit of mankind. In front of the goddess are two carved teak Chinese lions, Shih-Tzu, also possessors of beneficent rain-making power, symbolizing guardianship and protection.

## Post Card Collectors

By ROBERT RESSLER

Thanks for all your letters. Many asked for information on clubs.

The Monda Ligo club was founded by F. Blecher, Hamberg, Germany, in 1907. It is similar to that of the R. E. C. P., and is published quarterly in Switzerland. The post card section of this club is now without a manager, but members exchange with one another. The reason the club is not up to standard in the post card field is because it caters mostly to the exchange of stamps. The Monda Ligo offers many countries for the post card collector that the R. E. C. P. doesn't, but the R. E. C. P. also offers countries that the Monda Ligo doesn't.

There is a club known as the "Suomi." I have not been very successful in obtaining the material I wanted from this club. It was established in Hanko, Finland in 1920, and the headquarters are now in Helsinki, Finland. It is the only club of its kind in that country. A magazine "Suomi Courier" is issued every three months.

L. E. Peterson, Los Angeles, informs me that the era for Post Card collecting was from 1900 to 1915, with greatest interest in 1908-09. Mr. Peterson has a small collection of 5,000 cards that he wouldn't sell for all the rice in China.

I appreciate comments on the column and hope to continue to interest you. It has been suggested that some of us post card collectors band together into a club for exchanging and the promotion of our hobby.



Oriental Deities in Bronze from the Collection of Frank A. Miller, Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif.

## Camp Fire Girls Active in Hobbies



Two Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Fire Girls Enjoying Their Hobby.

A TRIP to Mexico started this hobby. Two Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Fire Girls are collecting, with the help of one of their fathers, the household implements of the New Mexican Indians. The girl at the right is grinding corn on a *metate* she found in New Mexico, and the oven is a copy they made themselves. Their "village" includes a tipi, pottery, and many interesting baskets.

In March and early April local groups of Camp Fire Girls will sponsor Hobby Fairs in their communities, inviting all local hobbyists to exhibit and securing specialists to judge the displays. A great deal of enthusiasm has been aroused in the communities at the prospect of the Hobby Fairs. The hobbyist, who not so long ago lived in the shadow of the popu-

lar epithet "crank," is now perceived in his true light as a wise man who is already prepared to meet the problem of leisure time. Adults as well as boys and girls are turning to hobbies of all kinds to make their spare time a thing of real pleasure.

In addition to these local Hobby Fairs, the national organization of Camp Fire Girls will sponsor a hobby exhibit at the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries to be held in New York City in October, 1934. All women who would like to send samples of their hobbies to exhibit are invited to write to The Hobby Committee, Camp Fire Girls, 41 Union Square, New York City. The most promising material will be selected by the committee for display, and prizes will be awarded at the Exposition.

## Collecting Cellar-Holes

DOES anyone besides myself, I wonder, collect cellar-holes? You might suppose they would be a rather difficult thing to collect, but they are not, in my part of the world, at any rate. They might be somewhat cumbersome to assemble in any one place, and somewhat crumbly also; but why should a collection be assembled in one place? Why not leave each choice piece in its original setting, and visit it from time to time as the mood invites? That is what I do with my cellar-holes. More than two hundred miles separate the northern and southern specimens, though the bulk of the collection is scattered in a portion of one county in my native state. I could visit nearly all of them in a day, if the roads were good. But the roads are not good; some, indeed, are as overgrown with verdure as the cellar-holes themselves, and can be negotiated only on foot. That assures me a privacy, however, which quite justifies my assumption of ownership.

I call them my cellar-holes because I alone visit them and treasure them and muse over their story when I know it—which is not often—or invent a story for them otherwise; an even more delightful occupation. Let other men rave of their first folios, their banister-back chairs, their Wedgwood urns, their Renaissance chests; give me my cellar holes, bramble-edged and full of crumbling brick and rotten wood, melancholy reminders, at the front of some ancient clearing by the forgotten road, of a vanished race, an altered civilization, lovely with fireweed, home now of a woodchuck, silent and wistful in face of the re-invading forest.

Would you like to visit some of my collection with me? You would, I am sure, if you were here on a glorious summer day, when the lazy cumuli pile into Himalayan summits against the blue, and the sunshine pours out like a golden flood let loose down our lush green valley, between the long

ranges of brooding hills; or, still more, if you were here when autumn has stung the air and touched the swamps with red, the mountain woods with brown and gold. It is not in a museum, under a filtered light, that my collection is displayed, but in the wide and windy open, where trees bow and toss, or the soft surges of the summer breeze roll across the feathery grass of abandoned clearings. . . .

Not far beyond this village, where the ancient houses regard each other somnolently and with the indifference of the very aged across an elm-hung green, we shall have to abandon our car, and resort to a method of locomotion to which the modern man is becoming painfully unaccustomed: we shall have to walk. There is still climbing to be done, also, though you might suppose we had already reached the top of the world. But in a few moments I shall tell you to look back, and you will see the Catskills huddled against the far horizon, lifting their patient domes above the haze that forever hangs about their feet.

Our path now takes us past a pond in the woods, through a grove of smooth gay beeches, through hemlocks and pines, and presently emerges into what was once a road. You will know it was a road because through the trees on either side—which meet overhead—run two bounding walls of mossy stones, piled once with care and precision, but now falling here and there into fern-tangled heaps. We will now follow this road, wherever it takes us—over a crest, down into a sleepy hollow where the alders meet to form a barrier that we have to lift up with our hands, up a crest again, and suddenly into a partial clearing, where sugar-maples sentinel the way in regular formation—a sure sign to the collector to look for a cellar-hole.—*Walter Prichard Eaton*, in "On Yankee Hilltops." (Boston; Wilde.)

## Because of a Hobby

Though only twenty-four, Jack C. Von Bloeker, Jr., has gained a national reputation because of his hobby, which is collecting mammalogical specimens. Von Bloeker exhibited an interest in animal life at an early age and was encouraged to develop his hobby with the result that he now has 13,000 specimens of animal life from all sections of the United States. At present he is writing an article on mammalogy which is to be published as a part of the report of the Biological Society of Washington, D. C.

In Ripley's "Believe it or Not," we read "The butterfly was originally called 'flutterby.'"

# Prints

## Tomorrow's Story

You can never tell. That insignificant piece in your collection may mount in value as the years prove its worth. Millet once offered a small painting called "The Angelus" to an American collector by the name of Shaw for \$100. The collector took the painting home to give it more consideration. There he finally decided that it wasn't worth the money. So back it went to the disappointed artist. Of course, you remember that later on it sold for \$172,000 in auction.

## Printmakers Exhibit

The American Printmaker's exhibition was scheduled for the Worcester, Mass., Art Museum from February 4 to February 25. The exhibition was organized by the Downtown Gallery in New York City which includes thirty-five artists, with most recent lithographs and woodcuts. It is the seventh annual exhibition of these prints.

## High Schools Study Art Through Reproductions

The Carnegie Corporation, New York City, is making it possible for art to be more generally distributed throughout the high schools of the country, by supplying beautiful reproductions of famous pictures, prints, and books on arts, as they were formerly supplied to colleges. Of course, there are not sets sufficient to go around, but first consideration is given to those schools which promise the widest sphere of usefulness for the set. "Each set consists of 900 reproductions, some of which are photographs and others colored plates of works of art in architecture, painting, sculpture, and some of the minor arts. In addition there are 15 original prints and 125 books on art. In some schools the pictures are hung on the walls in the corridors and classrooms. In others they are loaned out to the students, like books from the library.

## If You Collect Pictures of Ships

If you collect pictures of ships you will probably like this advice of a

writer in *The Bazaar*, published in London. Says he:

"Peter Monamy, or as he was sometimes called, Pierre Monemie, for he came from the Channel Isles, is an unequal artist. Pictures by him sell for £5. Others sell for as many hundreds. He is therefore an artist whose works should be looked at carefully when found, and one who may be considered occasionally for a speculative purchase.

Monamy was born in Jersey probably in 1670, though the exact date is not finally established. Not very much is known, in fact, about his life. He was of poor parents, however, and was sent as a boy to earn his living in London. He began as an apprentice to a house painter who had his shop on London Bridge.

At this time, of course, the dock area of London was higher up the river than it is today, and the bustle of seaborne trade immediately at the doorstep fascinated the boy. It was no doubt the opportunities he had for observation that led him to take to marine subjects when he began to paint at an early age.

At first he sold his paintings by placing them in the windows of the house painter's shop, by which seafaring folk passed. Whatever his shortcomings as an artist, Monamy knew how to make faithful and excellent representations of ships. He acquired a certain reputation, some of his paintings were engraved, others, notably a topical subject, Admiral Vernon taking Porto Bello, were shown at Vauxhall Gardens.

Monamy died at Westminster in 1749. In spite of the repute in which he was held in his lifetime, he appears to have made no great financial success. In 1761 the Society of Artists of Great Britain was making a grant of ten guineas to his widow.

There were several good cards in Monamy's hand. His technique in the handling of paint is excellent. His colouring is pleasing, the grey colour schemes being perhaps more successful than his sunsets. His drawings of ships of all kinds show the knowledge that comes from tireless observation and affection for his subject.

He is, however, often tame, conventional and lacking in spirit. This may be partly due to the fact that his principal acquaintance with the sea was in the Thames, in quiet reaches and sheltered harbours, but is due also to the influence of William van der Velde, whose manner he followed, and whose prestige, with that of other

Dutch painters of shipping and seascapes, was so great that English painters did not shake off the effects until the 19th century.

Monamy's numerous scenes of large men-of-war lying becalmed, with sails hanging down, or riding in harbour, frequently firing a salute to the shore, are derived directly from Van der Velde. They have a dignity of their own, the size and grace of the big ships often emphasized by small rowing boats pushing out to them from the shore, but a little more vigour would be welcome.

A well-known example of his work, showing the kind of scene he saw daily at London Bridge, is the "Old East India Company's Wharf" in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Other examples of sea pieces, shipping, etc., are to be seen in the celebrated Macpherson Collection at Greenwich, at Dulwich, Bath, Bristol, Hampton Court, Nottingham, and Dublin.

The prices which follow show that Monamy is rarely exciting to the saleroom. An exception occurred at Sotheby's in 1931, when two paintings of naval engagements (spirited subjects, it should be noted) fetched excellent prices.

The engagement off the Lizard between the "Lion" and the "Elizabeth" (French) on July 9, 1745, with the French privateer "Doutelle" in the distance taking the Young Pretender to Scotland, 40 x 59 in., fetched £700.

The action off the Philippine Islands, June 4, 1743, between the "Centurion" and the Spanish treasure ship "Nuestra Senora de Cabadonga," 41 x 60 in., fetched £560.

An earlier topical subject, the Queen of Portugal's arrival at Spithead, September 24, 1708, showing the flagships of three admirals, is now on loan at Burlington House.

The following prices for paintings by Monamy are taken from our saleroom records of the last two or three years:—Harbour Scene, with two large men of war, 40 x 48 in., £7; Men of War Firing a Salute, 20 x 18 in., £14 14s.; The Privateer "Duke of Bedford" Firing a Salute, 26 x 28 in., £18 18s.; Men-of-War in a Storm, 37 x 50 in., £19 19s.; Sea piece with Men-of-War, 21 x 40 in., £6 6s.; Seascape at Sunset, with a large man-of-war, 11 x 17 in., £16; River Scene, Men-of-War by Moonlight, 25 x 46 in., £10 10s."

## Auction Reviews

These items are selected from sales of the past few weeks in New York City with auction prices obtained.

A collection of American historical portraits from the estate of Hiram Burlingham of New York brought \$27,770 at the American Anderson Galleries, Inc.

The high price of this sale was \$3,100, paid by Clarence Dearden for a full-length portrait by John Singleton Copley of James Tilley. George L. de Peyster, gave \$2,500 for a bust length portrait of Colonel Abraham de Peyster, once Mayor of New York, painted by Evert Duyckinck 3d.

Chester Dale gave \$1,200 for a bust-length portrait of Nathaniel Rochester, founder of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Dale also gave \$710 for a bust-length portrait of John Rush by John Neagle, N. A.

A bust-length portrait of Abraham Lincoln, painted from life in Washington, D. C., in March, 1863, by James Read Lambdin, went to an agent for \$850.

At the same galleries \$8,792 was realized at a sale of etchings, engravings and color prints from the collections of Mr. and Mrs. George Arliss, Armit Brown of Southern Pines, N. C.; Mrs. Ira Davenport of New York, and other consignors.

An etching by James McBey, "The Ebb Tide," went for \$400 to Charles Sessler, who also paid \$385 for an etching and dry-print by David Young Cameron, "Tewkesbury Abbey." A lithograph by Daumier, "Le Ventre Legislatif," was bought by Mrs. W. Black for \$280.

Paintings from the residence of the late Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, brought \$63,785.

The highest bidding was for Adolf Schreyer's painting called "The Rear Guard." The canvas was sold to John Barco for \$3,500.

Next in interest to the bidders was a half-length portrait of a man holding a mandolin, called "The Mandolin Player," by Sir Anthony Van Dyck. This went to an agent for \$3,400. N. L. Nathanson gave \$3,300 for a bust length figure in profile by Jean Jacques Henner called "Magdalene" and \$2,900 for a landscape by Corot, called "Coubbron: Prairies avec des Saules et des Peupliers."

A painting by Rubens, "Brisels Restored to Achilles," went to Scott and Fowles for \$2,600. This was one of a series of eight pictures illustrating "The Life of Achilles" which were painted by Rubens as cartoons for tapestry, either for King Charles I of England or for King Philip IV of Spain.

"Twilight in Florida," a landscape by the American artist, George Inness, also went to John Barco for \$2,200. Paul Rosenberg gave \$2,000 for another painting by Corot, "La Ferme." George Romney's portrait of Lady Hamilton as "Miranda" went to Charles H. Ostreich for \$1,950.

A three-quarter length portrait of Mary, Countess of Southampton, by Sir Peter Lely was obtained by an

agent for \$1,600. The Braus Galleries, Inc., gave \$1,350 for "A Children's Party" by Francis Wheatley.

An etching by James McNeill Whistler, "The Beggars," was bought on order for \$550 at an auction of etchings, engravings and color prints from the collections of Mr. and Mrs. George Arliss, Armit Brown of Southern Pines, N. C.; Mrs. Ira Davenport of New York and others. The two sessions of the sale brought a total of \$18,036.

A set of six colored aquatints, "Views of London," by Thomas Rowlandson, went to J. F. Cortley for \$40. W. D. Cox gave \$310 for an etching by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, "Breaking Up of the Agamemnon." The same price was paid by Charles Sessler for an etching by Anders Zorn, "Omnibus."

Fourteen prints of Wheatley's "The Cries of London" were sold for \$5,510 in London recently. The fourteen include the complete set, and they brought as high as \$15,000 a few years ago. Wheatley, son of a tailor, became London's most popular artist of his time, and he received full academy honors in 1801.

Pat Salmon, Chicago antique dealer, recently secured a fine collection of land grants, deeds, and surveys from the State of Georgia, covering several years around 1820.

Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, who performed with the Kansas City, Mo., philharmonic orchestra early in December examined the oriental collection in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, in that city, and being a collector of things oriental, found much of interest, and, also gave some interesting history relative to the articles on display.

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# ROCKS AND MINERALS



## VOLCANIC BOMBS

By  
F. S. YOUNG

SOME of the most interesting formations of lava seen in parts of eastern Oregon are "volcanic bombs", which are found lying loose upon the surface. The "bombs" are found in large numbers strewn around many of the cinder and scoria cones, so common to portions of eastern Oregon. In some localities they are so abundant as to form a large part of the material of which the craters are composed and present a number of characteristic types.

The name "volcanic bomb" is given to volcanic material which has been blown out of a crater, as a projectile, while still plastic. In their flight the plastic masses, revolving about an axis assume a more or less spherical or oval shape. Many types are also seen having, elongated oval bodies, with ear-like projections, formed while the plastic material was in its downward flight. These "ears" are often curved into fantastic shapes and with the oval body mass, resemble the shape of a crab.

Another common type is the squash or pear shaped variety. These are masses which struck the earth while still plastic. Evidence of this can be noted in many specimens by the presence of fragments of scoria, lapilli and rock adhering to and imbedded firmly into the flattened base.

Elongated, twisted and warped types, without any symmetrical shapes, which originated by being drawn out and bent while in flight, are also common around some craters. Some of these reach a length of ten feet or more, and often resemble a long twisted limb of wood.

Upon being broken open, the interior of the bombs present a number of characteristics. Some are quite compact and without any visible evidence of vesicles. This type shows plainly the lines of flow structure produced while the plastic mass was in rotation, the gases and steam present being drawn out into circular stringers. This type of bomb is produced from highly vesicular lava.

Bombs showing a vesicular character on the inside as well as the exterior and lacking the perfection of shape were formed from material lacking in plasticity. This type of bomb is often hollow and is found

without projecting "ears" or spiral ridges and lines of flow structure. This material was probably blown from the partially cooled surface crust of the molten lava and did not make a long journey through the air. This type of bomb is similar to the vesicular clots and masses of scoria and cinder which were thrown from openings but which are not true bombs.

Another type of bomb seen in the lava fields of eastern Oregon, are varieties which show a gradual diminishing of the vesicular structure, from the center outward. These types are usually covered by a thin hard outer crust, which may show cracks, due to cooling shrinkage. The center of some of these bombs show large vesicles while toward the exterior little or no vesiculation is apparent. The probability is that this peculiar and regular variation in structure can be accounted for, by the centrifugal force of rotation, which expelled the gases and steam nearer the surface, where the effect of rotation would be greatest.

A study of these bombs plainly indicates, that the various types are representative of the different stages of volcanic activity. The sides of some craters appear to be built up almost entirely of bombs, while at other craters few or no bombs are to be found.

Most of the bombs found in eastern Oregon are rhyolite with a reddish colored exterior, but a very few bombs are found at one locality in Lake which are a peculiar type of iridescent obsidian. In fact field evidence would seem to indicate that the occurrence of this iridescent obsidian is restricted solely to bomb material, which has doubtless influenced the formation of same.

The volcanic bombs of Oregon occur in a wide diversity of sizes and shapes, the writer has seen them from as small as one inch in diameter up to several tons in weight. While the material is of no special mineralogical interest, the bombs are excellent illustrations of the work of volcanoes and make good specimens, the larger ones being suitable for museum display.

## Legend of the Fairy Cross

By V. S. CROCKETT

Hundreds of years before King Powhatan's dynasty came into power, long before the woods breathed the gentle spirit of the lovely Pocahontas, the fairies were dancing around a spring of limpid water, playing with the naiads and the wood-nymphs, when an elfin messenger arrived from a strange city far, far away in the land of the dawn, bringing the sad tidings of Christ's death, and when they heard the terrible story of the crucifixion, they wept. And as their tears fell upon the earth they were crystallized into little pebbles, on each of which was formed a beautiful cross. When the fairies had disappeared from the enchanted spot the spring and adjacent valley were strewn with these unique mementoes of that melancholy event.

These little curiosities bear in the most exquisite carving some form of a cross, which has been delicately chiseled by Nature's own hand. They are crystals of the mineral Staurolite, and are found in the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia. They are said to be lucky, and the belief is that they will protect the wearer against sickness, accidents and disaster of all kinds. They make lovely jewelry.

## Have You Benitoites?

A Glenwood, California, newspaper stated recently that benitoite is found only in one small surface deposit, the area of which is no larger than a good sized room, in San Benito County, Calif.

The paper further states that the tract of soil containing the deposit has been under lease to Otis Dunn, Santa Paula, Calif., for several years.

Dunn stated that upon an interview that benitoites are known to but few collectors. They are found imbedded in solid rock and the only way to remove them without chancing damage is place the ore in acid, which eats away the rock but does not injure the benitoite. It is then cut and polished the same as a diamond.

Benitoites are clear transparent blue in color, shading into the palest lavender and white. The white ones are said to be rare.

## Lessons in Office Decoration

Those who visit the office of Dr. Ben A. Fuld, St. Louis, Missouri, dentist, forget all about aching teeth while waiting their turn in the chair. Dr. Fuld is a collector of rocks and minerals and houses his collection in his office reception room, according to a story in a recent issue of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat Sunday Magazine*. He has curio cabinets and shelves filled with glimmering stones, most of which he has collected personally in his travels throughout the United States and Alaska.

With his car supplied with the necessary picks, he sets out whenever he can get a respite from his professional duties it seems. He explains that he uses a car for that lets the family stop off here and there whenever they come across a place that bears evidence of hiding desirable specimens. Collector Fuld says that he usually returns from his trips not only with many new pieces but that he feels much better about many things. After three months climbing mountains and walking miles to get specimens, reducing exercises aren't necessary either.

Here's another avocation of a dentist revealed.

## Round Stones

J. G. McCracken of Missouri asked for information recently on round stones about the size of cocoanuts, and consisting of two formations, the outer part about the diameter of the coconut meat, and a soft sand ball in the center. Mrs. F. L. Fowler of Detroit, Michigan, reports that these are found in the Huron River, Ohio, and that quite a few are in collections in Monroeville, Newark and Milan in that state.

## Another Amber Collection

Of the many stories pertaining to amber collections perhaps none has more breadth and scope than the one told concerning the Sussmann collection in Worcester, Mass. The source of the story was not given in the data passed on to the Rocks and Minerals Department, but apparently credit is due one of the Worcester, Massachusetts, newspapers. Mr. Sussmann's hobby grew from his business, that of amber importing.

Imagine four large cases of amber. That is what comprises his personal collection now. Each of Mr. Sussmann's ancestors added his quota, each—even as he received it as an inheritance—bequeathing it to his sons.

One of the pieces imprisons a raindrop, estimated to be more than 40,000,000 years old. One can roll the drop from one side to another. Mr. Sussman purchased this piece after considerable negotiation, from a German physician who had been formerly associated with the Government's amber business. He relinquished the piece only after Mr. Sussmann had promised that it would not be resold but would go into the Sussmann collection.

There is one specimen in which is enclosed a full size leaf, the green coloring still visible. Another rare specimen contains a bee, its tiny body perfectly preserved.

The largest piece of amber in America is also found in this collection. It weighs close to five pounds. Tradition says that the Emperor Nero had a piece of amber which weighed eighteen pounds.

Since the beginning of time romance and mystery have revolved around amber. The early gladiators used to have insets of ambers in their shields and swords for it was supposed to have luck significance. Trade was first started between southern and northern Europe by the insatiable desire for amber.

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Dr. Oliver Cummings Farrington, curator of geology at the Field Museum, Chicago, is dead at 69.

Out at Liberal, Kansas, L. D. Weidensaul is making a collection of rocks from famous southwest ghost towns and structures to serve a memorial to this area. The rock will bear a label giving the history of the site from whence it came.

## ROCKS and MINERALS

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**BEAUTIFUL** crystallized mineral specimens of the famous "Tri-State District," including the Joplin, Mo., Galena, Kans., Picher, Okla. area. Send post card for free catalogue with picture of many different formations. Bulk ores, calamine, galena, sphalerite, marcasite, calcite and dolomite.—Boodles Mineral Specimens, Box 331, Galena, Kans. ap12001c

**BEAUTIFUL POLISHED PIECES**—Washington Petrified Wood. Wide range of colors and types. Will add beauty and interest to any collection. Price range 50 cents to \$5.00. Satisfaction always or your money back.—Chas. Simpson, Quincy, Wash. au12466

**CEYLON MOONSTONE**— $\frac{1}{4}$  inch Chatoyant cabachon gem 15c; Mexican Opals  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch cabachon gem 15c; Rhodesian Corundum xl, 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch terminated Tourmaline xl 10c—John Grieger, 406 Ninita Parkway, Pasadena, Calif. my3843

**FINE BRAZILIAN Amethyst, Lavender and Dark, Violet-Purple**, nicely cut, same in rough material in four different qualities. Rock Crystals 4-7 inches long; Sapphires (Montana) fine gems. White Zircons, resemble diamonds in brilliancy; Garnets. Prices low. Direct Importer.—Ernest Meier, Rex House, 66 East End Ave., New York City. Write for information. mhl401

**DINOSAUR GIZZARD STONES**. Naturally polished, from Montana's famous cretaceous fields, \$3.00 each. Or will trade for fossils, minerals or Indian relics of equal value.—Mrs. Tone, 115 Ave. B, Billings, Mont. n12084

**IRIDESCENT OBSIDIAN**, Polka-Dot Agate, etc. 25c to \$1.00 pound.—P. L. Forbes, Stauffer, Oregon. jal2002

**GENUINE AUSTRALIAN OPALS**—Possess one of these gorgeous stones. As low as fifty cents each. Rough, for cutting or specimens. Write—John A. Renshaw, 1033 Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif. my3252

**FOR SALE**—Black Hills Specimens and Rose Quartz for Rock Gardens, Fire Places; also Rose Quartz beads and jewelry.—Scott Rose Quartz Co., Custer, S. D. je4584

## - Autographs -

**JAMES J. ROONEY**, of Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York, reporting to this column a few weeks ago stated that he was anxiously awaiting the return of a photograph which he sent to King George requesting that it be autographed. The photograph has been returned, and it bears, says Mr. Rooney, a printed slip stating that the King is too busy to furnish autographs. But the disappointment is alleviated a little by autographs received from Rudyard Kipling, Marconi, Oscar Straus who wrote *The Chocolate Soldier*, a New Year's card from Elsie Janis, and one by Oley Speaks, composer of *Sylvia*.

**HAROLD WANDESFORDE** of Seattle, Wash., says there is no thrill comparable to that when a prime minister, president, or premier sends you his signature. For it helps along a collector's ego when he stops to consider, "That man, busy as he is, has taken the trouble to send his signature to me." After sending three letters to former Kaiser Wilhelm Hohenzollern, and receiving no answer, collector Wandesforde, composed a little verse and sent that. Re-

sult. A month later a letter came postmarked Doorn, the Netherlands. Inside was an autographed portrait of the ex-Kaiser.

"My collection is small, but is composed only of great men," concludes Mr. Wandesforde. "There is a difference between great men and mere celebrities."

**JAMES KEDDIE, JR.**, autograph collector of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, writes:

"Reading those interesting accounts of the autograph collection of James Rooney and Robert Whitmore in the November number of *HOBBIES* has brought to mind something that I have wanted to say for some time.

"There are many autograph collectors who scorn the signatures of the great and who only seek letters and documents. This type of collector knows nothing of the thrill that comes from meeting the celebrities and talking with them even if it is for just a fleeting moment. These moments are a part of autograph collecting to me. For instance who can meet Amelia Earhart without sensing that bravery and courage that took her across the ocean; or who can fail to be stirred by the magnificent stature of General Pershing as he stands erect at a review?

"I have met the following people who have given me these gems for my collection—Sir Harry Lauder, a self-portrait (line drawing), there is a photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson inscribed: 'With our best African wishes', and a book from Roger W. Babson inscribed to me personally. (Mr. Babson is an autograph collector, himself.) The late Harry Houdini wrote a very fitting line above his signature: 'My brain is the key that sets me free', and Burton Holmes wrote a truth in: 'To travel is to possess the World.'

"There are signatures from others ranging from the royal to the literary and the dramatic. To quote a few: Prince William of Sweden, the late Roald Amundsen, Richard E. Byrd, Hugh Walpole, G. K. Chesterton, Charles "Chick" Sale (who inscribed a copy of 'The Specialist'), William Gillette who is the Sherlock Holmes of the stage, Roland Hayes, Tony Sarg, Gar Wood, George M. Cohan.

**MRS. ANNA DUNLAP**, Indianapolis, Indiana, is another who likes to take down her autographs in needlework form. Here is the way she collects. To persons who interest her she sends a block of white muslin,

along with a letter of explanation. She asks each one to write his or her name in pencil on the muslin piece before returning it in a self-addressed and stamped envelope. When and if the block is returned, Mrs. Dunlap outlines the signature in green thread. By painstaking work she manages to follow the pencil lines and retain the chirographic peculiarities of each person. The blocks are joined with blocks of green material making a color scheme of green and white. She has the signatures of all except one who have borne the title of "First Lady of the Land." Only fifty-six blocks are required for a quilt. At the last report Mr. Dunlap says there were far more than fifty-six names which she wanted. Perhaps the result will be a collection of autographed quilts.

**THE BOSTON HERALD** is quoted in this: "A London collector recently paid \$20,000 for eight of Napoleon's love letters. It seems a large price until you recall that there are men still living who have paid more than that for their own."

**THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL** is authority for the following:

"The hunters of Hollywood have become the hunted and decades-old custom has reversed itself.

"It has long been a common sight in the film center to see lines of fans and admirers waiting for a star to sign their autograph albums, but now the bug has bitten the signers and they in turn request autographs.

"It all started years ago when Ruth Roland, one-time serial queen, indulged in the pastime alone. It was an accepted, although unusual practice for Miss Roland to haunt the popular places seeking signatures for her swelling book. Then Hollywood took it up and now the whole thing is a conglomerate mess of autographs and albums.

"George O'Brien, years ago, used to have people sign the inside of his 10-gallon hat. He has 18 such hats, each covered with names of the great and near-great.

"Lilian Harvey, on the other hand, collects monogrammed handkerchiefs, while Florence Desmond is content with autographed pictures.

"In direct contrast, Will Rogers neither gives nor reaps and manages to sidestep any and all applications for his name on paper.

"Will James, who has gained wide fame as a cowboy-author and artist, has been besieged during his stay in Hollywood for a sketch of one of his horses or a "beef," as he tells the story. But he cannot comply with the requests because of a clause in his contract with the publisher of his books. He usually sketches another subject, animals only being included in the ban."

### AUTOGRAPH MART

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

**FOR SALE**—Manuscript, original diary from 1864-1922 of Willis Gould Lenson, graduate of Harvard and other colleges. Professor, Eminent Chemist, Inventor, Lecturer, Mineralogist, etc., in 8 vo. sheets, loose, in 40 sections. Make offer.—Hoag, 2198 Troy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. mhp

**AUTOGRAPHED MANUSCRIPTS**—As I am collecting along different lines I want to close up these items and will sell them at what I paid for them at public auction: Oregon; collection of about 50 A.L.S., L.S., etc., of Territorial and State Governors, and U. S. Senators from Oregon; various dates 1848-1902; \$8.50. Michigan Territory; Daniel S. Bacon, A.L.S., 3 pp., 4to., Detroit, March 2, 1834; to Stephen Vickery, at Bronson, (now Kalamazoo); franked by John Stockton, postmaster at Mt. Clemens, Mich.; \$3.50. Old Time Table of 1876; 248 pages; Official Time Tables of the Railway and Steam Navigation Lines of the U. S. and Canada; issued by the National Railways Publication Company; \$5.00. Robert Hunter Morris; Governor of Pennsylvania; D.S., 1p., folio, Feb. 20, 1755, with large pendant seal; grant of land from William Penn's sons; \$4.50. Edward Rutledge; autograph document signed; \$4.50. Michigan Territory; Lucius Lyon; Territorial Representative in Congress; A.L.S., 2 pp., 4to.; franked; Washington, May 29, 1834; \$2.75.—O. C. Lightner, Hobbies, 2810 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

## Eyewitness Statements

Curio collecting for certain people is much more glamorous if the article has had association in the past with a famous pirate or bandit. Curios associated with the lives of pirates are exceedingly rare, but the relics of some of our later bandits are more easily obtained. Perhaps in this connection it might not be amiss to print a few words from Captain L. H. Breker who recently interviewed R. Z. Adams, an eyewitness to the death of Villa. A collector of pirate or bandit lore can use the data in a scrapbook if he keeps one, or for his general knowledge of the demise of one of Mexico's most notorious desperadoes. When Villa becomes as remote as the James Brothers, the story will take on added glamour.

Says Mr. Breker:

"In an interview with R. Z. Adams who was an eyewitness to Pancho Villa's assassination, I received some interesting facts. Many solutions of the mysterious death of Villa have been expressed but the one generally accepted is based upon facts well known in Old Mexico.

"Francisco Villa, bandit dictator of Northern Mexico, entered upon his career of crime after killing an officer in President Diaz's army. A price was placed upon his head, so as an outcast, he organized a band of outlaws and terrorized the rich land owners and mining men throughout the Parral district, robbing them and sharing the spoils with his soldiers and the impoverished peons. In the raids upon the Terrasa estate approximately one million head of cattle were taken.

"The 'Eleven Year War' came to an end in August, 1920, with Villa announcing that he had entered into an agreement with the Federal government, which by its terms gave the outlaw chief a large estate and an annual income, and in addition one year's pay, and a small farm was promised each soldier in the Rebel army. This agreement cost the Mexican people a sum equal to \$2,000,000 gold.

"Villa made frequent trips into the town of Parral where he operated a small hotel. On the morning of July 20, 1923, he left his rancho without the customary body-guard of twenty-five men, and journeyed to Guajuatate where certain business was to be discussed. As his car entered the main street of Parral, a series of shots were fired upon him by five men ambushed in an old adobe building. As the first volley of shots struck the Dodge touring car in which he was riding, it veered to the side of the road and crashed into a tree. The assassins rushed from the building and continued firing point-blank as

they made for a nearby ravine where horses were placed for their escape. In the driver's seat was the riddled body of Villa and at his side was the lifeless form of his Chief of Staff, Miguel Trillo. Two of the three men who had been riding in the rear seat were found dying in the street, while the third member, a chauffeur for the party, was slumped across the floor of the car.

"In April, 1923, the five assassins rented the adobe building in which they posted the death watch, and filled the interior with bales of hay which were to form a barricade. From this improvised stronghold, sixty-five bullets were fired into the car, sixteen of which found their mark in Villa's body. The position of the holes in the car indicated that the men behind the guns were sharpshooters.

"Mass was held for the victims at an old church in Parral, at which two truckloads of candles were burned. A small group of mourners and curiosity seekers attended the services, while most of the citizens of the town remained in their homes fearful lest the old body guard might seek revenge and ride again. A sigh of relief was expressed by the menaced people as Villa's body was lowered into the grave.

"Six months after the burial, a ghoul opened the tomb and removed Villa's head and secretly shipped it to a university in Chicago. The man who perpetrated the robbery was a 'Soldier of Fortune' in the General's body guard.

"One of the assassins later surrendered and was placed on trial, but the 20 year sentence that the court ordered was suspended and the prisoner released.

"Villa's power was a constant menace to the reigning political party in Mexico City. It is said that the five killers were hired by members of that group to place the ex-bandit on the spot. The Mexican chief executive stated that he was not inclined to think the occurrence of any political significance.

"Mr. Adams, who was a witness to the assassination, picked up several empty 30-30 shells, a piece of bullet, shattered windshield glass and a Villa penny from the car. During Villa's campaign copper trolley wires used in the northwestern Mexican towns were melted and minted into pennies on his orders. A revolutionary paper money issued backed only by his army was also forced upon the people. Villa postage stamps are

## ∴ Curios ∴

well known to the philatelist, and although Mexico did not recognize the issue, as legal, many letters franked with the Sonora postage were received in various parts of the world.

"Like many of us, he was interested in collecting guns, but instead of hanging them on the wall, the hip was his place of exhibit.

"The Mexican government refused an offer of 20,000 pesos for the death-car. A circus manager who made the offer planned to exhibit the car throughout the United States.

"On several occasions Mr. Adams talked with Villa and said that the ex-bandit had many good qualities despite the fact that he was responsible for killing hundreds of people.

"Unlike the pirates of olden days, Villa buried the loot taken on many raids. Men were detailed to dig the hideout places, then ordered shot. Dead men tell no tales, so much of the buried treasure still remain un-found.

"It is not improbable that the curio collector's spade or shovel, like that of the Indian relic collector will some day unearth treasures."

## Freaks of Nature

Those who collect freaks of nature may be interested in what Floyd Weaver, Illinois farmer, has to say about a corn stalk from his farm which was struck by lightning last summer. When struck the stalk was green and still growing. The leaves were partly shattered by the lightning and the center of the stalk to about one foot from the ground level, with top part left nearly intact. Mr. Weaver has a soy bean which grew in the same hill with the corn but which was untouched by the lightning. Know any more unusual?

### CURIO MART

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CURIOS, minerals, coins, stamps, antiques, books, bills, gem stones, beadwork, sea shells, mounted sea animals, butterflies, moths. Catalogue free.—June Lemley, Northbranch, Kans. jcl2825

"PIRATES and HIGHWAYMEN," complete set of 25 English Cigarette cards, 26c.—Alfred Philipp, Midlothian, Illinois. mhl57

# Circusiana

By CHARLES BERNARD

Who knows? Perhaps silently resting in some trunk, box, or discarded pile of forgotten material in cellars, garrets and storage warehouses nearby you will find the nucleus of an interesting or profitable hobby connected with the circus. The find may be a photograph, personal letter, signed tickets of admission to the big arena, railroad mileage books and cards endorsed by owners and gents, souvenir gifts by professionals to relatives and friends that were dated and autographed. Letters and souvenirs of famous circus owners, agents, documents, noted stars in the equestrian and ariel acts shown in photos of their specialties and bearing autographs and dates, then there is the souvenir programme, or the Fourth of July menu, or the official route card bearing the signature of some official or performer.

Reading the autograph department of HOBBIES reminds us that a small card, an aged letter bearing the name of some noted individual, or a document pertaining to some important transaction, is eagerly collected for it is a token, a memento linking the collector with men and events of importance. And so it is in the circus field.

A prized memento in the writer's collection of circusiana is an original complimentary ticket issued by Adam Forepaugh's Circus fifty-three years ago. Such tickets were given only to clergymen located in the town where the circus exhibited, and the pass was good only when presented by the clergyman to whom issued, and one other person accompanying him. The one I have was issued to Reverend Hill, Zanesville, Ohio, and the date was written in ink by the agent. Photographed reproduction of this ticket is shown here.

Other things of interest are cabinet size autographed photographs of P. T. Barnum, dated 1866; others of Major Gorden W. Lillie "Pawnee Bill"; Col. W. F. Cody "Buffalo Bill"; Dr. Richard Tanner, the noted "Diamond Dick"; Dr. Carver the sharpshooter and partner of "Buffalo Bill"; Andrew Downie; Walter L. Main; Charles Ringling; Charles Andress; Roy Feltus; H. H. Gunning; Frank B. Hubin, Hugh Harrison; J. H. La-Pearl; Doc Waddell and scores of other members of the circus profession whose established reputations in bygone and modern days of the circus, makes their autograph a worthwhile addition to any collection.



I use my scrapbook of autographed letters as an example of what may be gathered. Each letter is an individual and separate communication from all the others, therefore not possible of being duplicated in any other collection in existence. Some of the letters are on official stationery of the owner, agent or performer connected with shows of various periods during more than three score years. I use for my scrapbook, a 1924 cloth-bound copy of the International Year Book of the Editor and Publisher; its leaves are 9 x 13 inches; a letter of almost any size can be filed without folding. On some pages more than one autographed letter may be inserted. Prized letters in the collection are those of W. H. "Bill" Donaldson, who established the now famous *Billboard*, which gives each week, up-to-date amusement news to the showmen and other interested readers. N. W. Strowbridge, president of that show printing firm noted for producing the most artistic natural color circus posters used during the historic past of America's greatest circuses; Gill Robinson, whose book "Wagon Show Days" is a prize in circus literature; Charles Ringling; Col. Phil De-Coupe; E. D. Colvin, Louise E. Cooke; Thomas Hargraves; Jerry Mugivan; B. E. Wallace; Burr Robins; W. H. Gardner; John F. Stowe; W. C. Boyd; Al G. Campbell; Mrs. Miles Orton; Zack T. Miller; Mike F. Nagle; Jake Posey; Joe D. McManus; Edward Arlington; Doc. W. F. Carver; Ed. C. Warner; Bert Cole;

Bill Rice; Mrs. Andrew Downie; Miss Mabel Stark; Clyde Wixom; Warren A. Patrick; Lon B. Williams; and others. Some now passed to the Great Beyond, and some still active as will be shown in the rosters of 1934 circuses.

Miss Mabel Stark, that daring trainer of wild animals of the cat species, who has been seen in past seasons with Ringling Brothers, the John Robinson Circus, the Al. G. Barnes Circus in recent years, and the Star in latest Hollywood production of moving pictures with an animal act featured, will again be featured in her amazing display of control over Bengal Tigers, Black Panthers and others of a vicious nature, all in the steel arena together and going through their turns at her command (mixed group of fifteen or more) at each performance of the Al. G. Barnes Circus during the 1934 season.

Readers of HOBBIES who collect circusiana will find in these columns from time to time, data helping to identify articles connected with the circus, how advertising material may be accumulated, and the potential values of various forms of circusiana.

The new king of Belgium, Leopold III, who ascended the throne recently following the accidental death of his father, King Albert, is a collector of butterflies.



### Just One Redeeming Feature Says He

"I was very much disappointed and disgusted when I received the last HOBBIES. I looked at once for the Publisher's Page and couldn't find it, and it was not till I got to the end did I find it tucked away in a dark corner of the cellar behind a barrel. Well, that's where it should be, ashamed to face the public. The explanation offered, too, is the bunk. Personally we preferred the old size. The former size was more economical to produce, but people constantly referred to HOBBIES as the little magazine. I suppose that last was what got under your hide. I was a subscriber to the *American* when it turned into a broadsheet. I quit when my subscription ran out. *Everybody's* and I did the same. *McClure's* ditto, and there were others. They went right on. But, if you want size why don't you issue a paper? This is awkward and hard to hold. I had planned to have my copies bound, but who wants to bind a broadsheet? And this the last of the volume too. There is just one redeeming feature, you don't start an article and say 'Continued on page 20,' continued on page 45'. Maybe you overlooked that feature. Have I put it across to you that I don't like it? There will be a lot of saps who do though."—W. H. Latta, Wash.

### Time Changes All Things

"Read with much interest your article in February HOBBIES.

"I was seven the year the grasshoppers came over Kansas, July 23, 1874. I was attending my first school, and I remember well the great strings of covered wagons that went by, some with the slogan on the covers, "Kansas or Bust," then later saw them going back, "Going Back to Wife's Folks," or "Busted." My folks were too poor to get away so we lived 40 years at Wichita not far from where you grew up.

"We have lived in Miami twenty-five years. I am sure Miami will be one of the important cities of America sooner than you say; and the I. C. trains last week, from your city had 37 and 40 cars to the train that came to Florida and most of the pas-

sengers came to Miami. City is full of people and cars. There were only three autos in Miami when we came here.

"I used to pick up a great many Indian arrowheads on our farm six miles northeast of Wichita, which my father took up in 1870, but I never saved a single one. I have regrets for not having them now."—J. H. Bratley, Miami, Fla.

### That Depreciated Dollar

"I enclose one dollar (currency) which I sincerely hope is worth more than 59.06 cents in payment of subscription for HOBBIES for one year."—W. P. Stephens, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

### This Goes Back to Washington

"I want to tell you the surprise I had recently when I received a letter from an aunt of mine who lives in our old home in Connecticut. She had received a telephone call from a woman who had seen the article in HOBBIES concerning the cuff button which Washington presented to General Lafayette at Mt. Vernon and wanted to know if the button, which I now own had been handed down through our family. I do not need to tell you that I was certainly surprised at the far reaching effect that HOBBIES must have. I am an ardent enthusiast of HOBBIES and could tell you of many times that it has been of inestimable value to me."—M. G. Barwick, Missouri.

### Putting It Strong

"Enclosed is one dollar to bring 'Help, Happiness and HOBBIES' during 1934. It is not enough to say that HOBBIES can't be beat. It has no real competition."—Lewis C. Cole, El Centro, Calif.

### Reads It for Fun

"HOBBIES has given me a lot of good fun and I hope that it will continue to do so."—Don Myers, New York.

### Hobbyist and Didn't Know It

"My hobby is Godey's books and I am covering my collection insofar as possible with materials of the same era. Fashion books and costumes, I have in my collection, too, some of

them dating to 1664. My mother was a hobbyist long before she realized it. Now in her nineties she gives us dates and history of many things. In each issue of HOBBIES we find something that sends us digging in trunks and boxes for similar things."—Charlotte N. Little, Calif.

### Surprise

"I ordered a sample copy of HOBBIES. I expected a small pamphlet-like magazine and when the large clean copy came I was too pleased for words."—L. S. W., Minn.

### Rush! Rush!

"The six HOBBIES arrived at 1:30 P. M. Sold out at 4:00 P. M. Send ten more. Rush. Rush."—The Philatelic Exchange, Syracuse, N. Y. ....

### "OK With Me"

"I take pleasure in enclosing check \$1 renewal for HOBBIES. HOBBIES fills a long-felt want no matter what his or her hobby may be and every succeeding issue grows better and better. Although I collect only firearms and china, I do enjoy every page."—Dr. A. G. Clyne, Ark.

### Getting Hobby-Conscious

"Until last month I never realized how much a hobby could mean to anyone. Each year the National Headquarters sends out word that the Camp Fire Birthday Honor will be so-and-so. Last year it was "Making the Most of Me," and the 1934 project is "Hobbies." So it is my duty to make Camp Fire Girls hobby-conscious.

"I lived in Seattle 20 years before coming to Wenatchee four years ago. My grandfather is the famous Daddy Standley who owns Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe on the Colman Dock in Seattle, and my father is Jules L. Charbneau who has the "World's Largest Display of Tiniest Things", on display now in California, under contract with the Fox theaters. He just completed his third trip around the world and after 33 years search has a collection of 300 perfect miniature articles. He may have a moving picture made of them, as many of the items have action.

"My own hobby is collecting miniature ivory things. Whenever my grandfather gets an unusually fine

piece he sends it to me. Needless to say my collection is very nice, and the Camp Fire Girls enjoy looking at it.

"The main idea of this letter was to send in for two subscriptions to your interesting book, HOBBIES. Here are the names and two dollars."—*Isabella, Charbneau Steele, Wash.*

### *Didn't Kick Soon Enough*

"The larger size of the February issue of HOBBIES, makes it open easier and remain open where you want it to. I think that it is a great improvement and now wonder why we all did not kick at the old form.—*V. H. E. S., Mass.*

### *To the Editor*

"Any travel article you have in HOBBIES affords me an opportunity to do a little reminiscing, since I have travelled twice around the world as a radio operator. Your story of the South was excellent, and so I could not let an opportunity go by without a word of appreciation. Be sure to get the legend of Sarasota and Silver Spring. Worth reading. When you return to Sarasota be sure to see the granite mines at Oneco. Although we sojourned in Sarasota, we liked Bradenton better. We were members of both tourist clubs and also of the Tin-Can tourists."—*William Brimslow, Indiana.*

### *Oh You Valentine!*

"Enclosed find dollar for which please enter my subscription to HOBBIES for one year to go to the following - - - - . As this is a valentine gift I would like to start with your issue just out."—*Mrs. V. R. Grubbs, Indiana.*

### *Stamp Reader's Viewpoints*

"The February HOBBIES is a wonderful transformation. I do not think there can be further improvements made now. All collectors having a hobby such as mine—stamps—should subscribe because there are other interesting departments on all hobbies from which to draw. I look forward each month for my copy and find much pleasure throughout the whole book. I wish HOBBIES a growing subscription list."—*Henry Jonas, N. Y.*

### *Steamboat Days Recalled*

"The article about steamboat photographs by Claude Clark in a recent issue was interesting to me. My father was a steamboat captain. I made a trip on the Great Republic in

her original state, and when she was refitted remodeled and renamed Grand Republic made the second trip. This ship was built at a cost of \$315,000.

"Captain Wm. Weaver was pilot on the Robert E. Lee when she made the famous race. The Weaver family lived next door to our home. The Robert E. Lee was built at the shipyards here in New Albany, and after she became unseaworthy they brought her home to dismantle her. Her owner, Captain John Cannon, had my father get our family down to the landing place. Captain Weaver's and Captain Mose Irwin's families and about a hundred neighbors went on board the Lee with us and we all rode down to Salt River twenty miles down the Ohio, and raced back home full speed. This was the last trip the boat ever made before she was turned into kindling wood."—*John E. P. Mitchell, New Albany, Indiana.*

### *Satisfied Now*

"Received HOBBIES today and was very much displeased with it because this is the size that it should have been in the first place."—*Elmer Nelson, Washington, D. C.*

### *Didn't Know It*

"Now you have gone and done it! HOBBIES to hand yesterday, but the blame thing had grown to such a size that I didn't recognize it at first."—*Wilson Straley, Missouri.*

### *Only One Fault*

"There is only one small mistake that I can find in HOBBIES. That is, you could number the magazine pages serially so that the subscribers could have the numbers bound after receiving a complete volume. I became a subscriber two years ago when you took over 'The Collector' and I have enjoyed every issue."—*Don Gregg, St. Paul, Minn.*

### *Even If He Loses His Shirt*

"I am a coin collector and enjoy the numismatic section of HOBBIES more than the rest, but I find the whole magazine crammed full of items of interest to me. In me you will find an all-time subscriber, even if I have to sell my shirt to extend my subscription."—*Luther S. Wee, Minn.*

### *A Family United*

"HOBBIES is still ever welcome at our home. Each member of the family enjoys some part of every issue."—*F. G. Pendergast, Miami, Fla.*

### *Almost a Scolding*

"Feel like scolding you for changing the size of HOBBIES. Learned to like the size and makeup of the issues received in the past, and it was suited to my available space for filing, but in the increased size we will get so much more of that exceedingly interesting data in the wide range of hobby material covered in the different headings that all cause for complaint will fade away. Mighty glad to see a department with Joseph Nathan Kane as contributor.—*Chas. Bernard, Georgia.*

### *Subscribes to Two*

"Enclosed find fifteen cents for an extra copy of the issue containing the Hannah Davis Band Box article. We gave ours to an interested customer and although we have two subscriptions in the family there still aren't enough copies. We have been in business twelve years and have tried all 'antique' magazines, but enjoy HOBBIES the most."—*Mrs. Helen Walker Miller, Mass.*

### *And That's That*

"Just a card to tell you I do not like the new size of the magazine. The old form was far easier to file away in the book case and lots easier to handle and read. Here's hoping you'll have so many of these kind of cards you'll go back to the old form."—*M. Whitehead, Pawtucket, R. I.*

### *The Book of Knowledge*

"I read the Book of Knowledge but HOBBIES is the collectors' magazine of knowledge. Just finished reading the current number. Boy, does it contain interesting stuff."—*E. Valentini, New York.*

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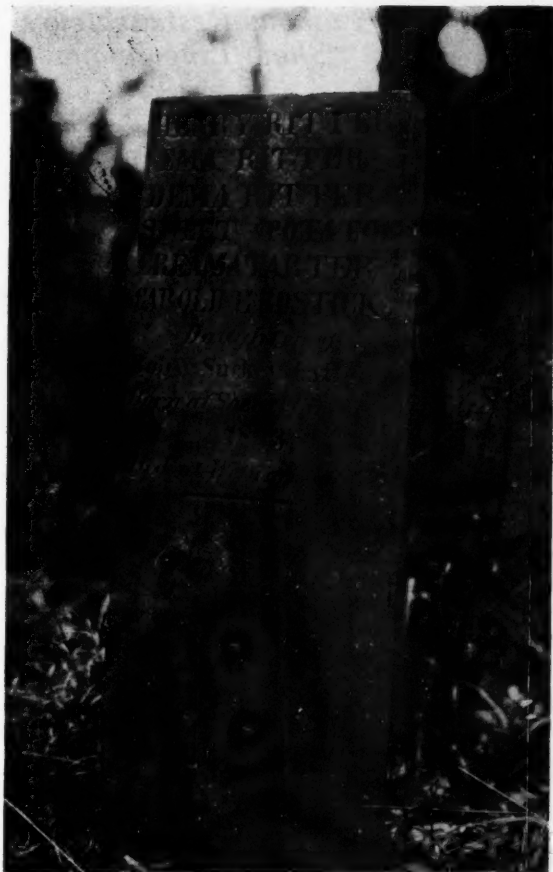
"I see where you proposed to six widows. What did you propose?"—*C. Reeves, Indiana.*

### *We Can't Help It, Lady*

"Why do you go into such places as Red McGee's?"—*Eva L. Groves, Ohio.*

### *Is It a Flop?*

"Your recent number in the new format has arrived and in some ways I do not like it as well as the old. It is 'floppier', not so easily held in reading position, does not stack so readily or form a neat volume as do the old ones. Also I am afraid it will be mixed up with the *Post* or *Colliers*, and be thrown away."—*M. A. Stambrook, Texas.*



Courtesy Auburn (Ind.) Greeting Card Co.

A Tombstone at Wetumpka, Ala.

## Here Lies "Sweet Potatoe"

COLLECTORS of unusual epitaphs have E. M. Graves of Montgomery, Ala., to thank for this. Mr. Graves writes:

"There is an old family burial ground near Wetumpka, Alabama, a small marble slab which bears an inscription par unusualness in epitaphs. Resting beneath the sod marked by this piece of stone are the remains of a little colored girl whose mother was a slave, and who served as nurse in a prominent Central Alabama family. She guarded the activities of a tiny boy, who now is a man well beyond the fourscore year mark. This octogenarian makes his place of residence only one city block from the home of the writer, and has been an acquaintance of his for quite a long while. The chief point of interest involved in this graveyard subject is the name or names that were imposed upon the slave girl. You may believe it or not, but this is chiseled on her tombstone:

*HENRY RITTER, EMA RITTER, DEMA RITTER, SWEET POTATOE, CREAMATARTER, CAROLINE BOSTWICK, DAUGHTER OF BOB AND SUCKEY CATLEN, BORN AT SOCIAL CIRCLE 1843, DIED AT WETUMPKA 1852.*

"Like many other old private burial grounds throughout this section old Harrogate cemetery, where little "Sweet Potatoe" was laid to rest close to her white friends, has long-since been left to care for itself, but as usual in such instances of neglect, mother nature with her unfailing method of reforestation came to the rescue, and now the entire site supports a dense growth of a wide variety of native trees, and wild flowers in great profusion. Epitaph collectors and others who are traveling this section will find this antebellum cemetery with the slave girl's tombstone about two hundred yards east of the Montgomery and Wetumpka highway, two and one-half miles south of the little city of Wetumpka.

## CICERO THE COLLECTOR

By

RAYMOND J. WALKER

COLLECTORS of today may not be displeased to discover at their head so venerable a personage as Cicero; nor to sanction their own feverish thirst and panting impatience with all the raptures on the day of possession, and the "saving of rents" to afford commanding prices—by the authority of the greatest philosopher of antiquity.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman orator, statesman, and man of letters, was born at Arpinum in 104 B. C. Cicero was the son of a Roman knight and lineally descended from Attius Tullus, a prince who governed the Volsci with great reputation. The name Cicero was a common subject for ridicule before it was immortalized by the subject of this sketch. Plutarch believed that the first of the family who bore it must also have been an extraordinary man and for that reason his posterity did not re-

ject the appellation, but rather took it with pleasure although the Latins called a vetch "cicer," and he had a flat excrescence on the top of his nose, in resemblance to a vetch, from which he got the surname. Pliny's account of the name is more probable. He supposes that the person who first bore it was remarkable for the cultivation of vetches.

Cicero was taught philosophy by Piso, law by Scaevola, and military tactics by Sylla in the Marsian war. After his first military exploits he gained the displeasure of Sylla and used the pretext of ill health to make a visit to Greece. Upon his return to Rome he applied himself with uncommon diligence to oratory and was soon distinguished above all the speakers of his age in the Roman forum. From Rome he went to Sicily as quaestor, and later passed through the offices of edile and praetor at Rome.

He became consul and his term of office became historic because of his crushing the conspiracy of Cataline which earned for him the titles of "the Father of His Country" and "A Second Founder of Rome." When Clodius became tribune Cicero was banished from Rome but returned after an exile of sixteen months and went with power as proconsul to Cilicia where his integrity and prudence made him successful against the enemy. He returned to Rome in triumph and later supported Pompey against Julius Caesar but reconciled himself to Caesar after the battle of Pharsalia. He again retired to the country and when Caesar was stabbed in the Senate, Cicero recommended a general amnesty. When Antony rose to power Cicero retired to Athens. Upon his return he was offered the consulship with Augustus but refused to hold office. The great enmity which

Cicero bore to Antony was fatal to him. When Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus, the triumvirs, agreed to destroy all cause for quarrels and despatch their several enemies, Cicero was on the list submitted by Antony and Augustus yielded him up a sacrifice to his own ambition. Cicero hearing his betrayal fled in a litter toward the sea of Caieta, and when the assassins came up to him, he put his head out of the litter, and it was severed from the body by Herennus. Cicero died at the age of 63 years, 11 months, and 5 days. The head and right hand of the orator were carried to Rome and hung up in the forum. Fulvia, wife of Antony, wreaked her vengeance on the head of the orator, and drew the tongue out of the mouth and bored it through with a gold bodkin, verifying in this act of inhumanity, what Cicero had once observed, that "no animal is more revengeful than a woman."

Cicero has acquired more real fame by his literary compositions, than by his spirited exertions as a Roman senator. The learning and abilities which he possessed, have been the admiration of every age and country, and his style has always been accounted as the true standard of pure latinity. It was the fashion with his contemporaries to admire the ancients, while he on the contrary, contended for the eloquence of his own time. The quality that put him at the head of his rivals was the solidity of his judgment. It was he who first showed a taste for polished and graceful oratory. He was happy in his choice of words, and he had the art of giving weight and harmony to his composition.

Cicero, when about 42 years of age, seems to have projected the forming of a library and a collection of antiquities, with the remote intention of secession, and one day stealing away from the noisy honors of the republic. It was rather his provident wisdom than their actual enjoyment which induced him, at a busiest period of his life, to accumulate from all parts, books, statues, and curiosities, without number; in word, to become, according to the term a collector.

Like other later collectors, Cicero, often appeared ardent to possess that which he was not able to command. Sometimes he entreated or in a round about way negotiated, or planned means to secure the acquisitions he thirsted after at a future date. In his letters to his "other self," Atticus, he is repeatedly soliciting his literary friend to keep his books for him, and not to dispose of his collections on any terms, however earnestly the bidders may crowd; and, to keep his patience in good hope (for Atticus imagined his collection would exceed the price which Cicero could afford),

he desires Atticus not to despair of his being able to make them his, for he was saving all his rents to purchase these books for the relief of his old age.

This projected library and collection of antiquities, it was the intention of Cicero to have placed in his favorite villa in the neighborhood of Rome, whose name, consecrated by time, now proverbially describes the retirement of a man of elegant tastes. To adorn his villa at Tusculum formed the day dreams of this man of genius; and his passion broke out in all the enthusiasm and impatience which so frequently characterize the modern collector. Not only Atticus, on whose fine taste he could depend, but everyone likely to increase his acquisitions, was Cicero persecuting with entreaties with the seduction of large prices, and with the expectation, that if the orator and consul would submit to accept any bribe, it would hardly be refused in the form of manuscript or a statue.

"In the name of our friendship," writes Cicero to Atticus, "suffer nothing to escape you of whatever you find curious and rare." When Atticus wrote to Cicero in regard to a fine statue that he intended sending him, in which the heads of Mercury and Minerva were united together, Cicero with the enthusiasm of a maniacal lover of the present day, finds every object which is uncommon the very thing for which he has a proper place. "Your discovery is admirable, and the statue which you mention seems to have been made purposely for my cabinet." Then follows an explanation of the mystery of this allegorical statue, which expressed the happy union of exercise and study. "Continue," he adds, "to collect for me, as you have promised, in as great a quantity as possible, morsels of this kind."

Cicero, like other collectors, may be suspected not to have been very difficult in his choice, and for him the curious was not less valued than the beautiful. The mind and temper of Cicero was of a robust and philosophical cast, not too subject to the tortures of those whose morbid imagination and delicacy of taste touch on infirmity. It is, however, amusing to observe this great man, actuated by all the fervour and joy of collecting.

"I have paid your agent, as you ordered, for the Megaric statues—send me as many of them as you can, and as soon as possible, with any others which you may think proper for the place, and to my taste, and good enough to please yours. You cannot imagine how greatly my passion increases for this sort of thing; it is such that it may appear ridiculous in the eyes of many; but you are my friend and will only think of satisfying my wishes."

## Famous Restaurateurs Show Lincolniana

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated throughout the country last month by various groups. Lincolniana collections played no small part in the commemorative service and collectors names were on many of the programs.

The Fred Harvey commemoration of the 125th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth was held in the Hemicycle room of their restaurants in the Straus Building, Chicago, from February 7 through February 12. Mrs. Eleanor Gridley, collector of Lincolniana, and Lincoln author, was on schedule to lead a discussion pertaining to the early life of Lincoln, and Otto Eisenschiml to direct a round-table on the assassination of Lincoln. Both displayed from their collections. Among those who exhibited Lincolniana were the Chicago Historical Society, Mrs. Gridley, Mr. Eisenschiml, Mrs. Helen Reynolds, R. H. Gelatt, Forrest H. Sweet, Mrs. Stuart Pritchard, and James Rosenthal.

### From the Advertising Standpoint

"I've been in business over twenty years, and have carried full page advertisements for sixteen years, and I have never had an advertisement that pulled and got the results like my ad in January HOBBIES. It was the best ad I ever had for results. We had 1500 catalogs and they did not reach."—M. H. Bolender, Orangeville, Illinois.

"We are delighted with HOBBIES. We can depend on its ads. Have written to a number of advertisers and always pleased with results."—Jessie Linkletter, Beaumont, Calif.

"I feel that almost without exception the advertisements in HOBBIES match the splendid articles. The advertisements in a magazine are the earmarks of quality to me. If they are trashy, then I don't feel like reading it to see if it is worth while. Maybe I am a crank on the subject."—Roland W. Ray, Illinois.

"I cannot find the expiration date on my subscription but in order that I shall not miss a single copy, I am sending my check to cover a year's subscription. It is the most thoroughly read magazine that comes to my home. I think that your new form represents a distinct forward step. Now if you will just give us more copy on antique arms I, for one, would be willing to double my price for subscription."—R. L. Taylor, Columbus, Ohio.

# Stamp Collectors' Department

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS

## News of the Month

SO this is the trend. We read that a young sophisticate in Winnetka, Ill., has, with repeal, abandoned his stamp collection in favor of whiskey labels.

Covers with the Byrd Expedition in Little America which were to have been cancelled on February 3, were dated January 30 instead in tribute to the President's birthday. June 1 or thereabout is the date set for the mail to arrive in New York City. Covers may be sent to Little America when the supply ship returns in November. Make money orders payable (53 cents for each cover) to the Byrd Expedition and send it to Washington. Envelopes sent now will be cancelled February 3, 1935, reaching the U. S. the following June according to present plans.

Here's a hint on how to celebrate your son's birthday party. Mrs. Grace Vest, Silver City, New Mexico, gave her son a stamp collectors' party in celebration of his thirteenth birthday recently. The afternoon was spent in exchanging stamps. Young Vest has a large and valuable collection considering his youth.

Jimmy "Schnozzle" Durante, famous on Broadway and elsewhere, is a philatelist (just a stamp collector to Jimmie, however).

Thousands of letters passing through the Fox Film Studio mail department every day, to be answered by Janet Gaynor, Will Rogers, Warner Baxter, and other stars of the screen are no longer destined for the waste basket, after acknowledgement. Lilian Harvey, blond star, has begged her friends in filmdom to send her the stamps so that she can add the ones she does not have to her collection. Miss Harvey has been a stamp collector for a number of years and is always eager to sit down and discuss her hobby with those interested.

The second instance wherein a man has offered to sell his home for a stamp collection has come to light. W. Nieman of Brooklyn, N. Y., has listed his home with Y. Souren of

New York in exchange for a collection of stamps valued at \$8,500.

Many will say that Ferrars H. Tows, of Park Ave., New York, who is a close friend of President Roosevelt, has achieved all that is necessary or to be desired in this life. Tows has won so many gold medals for his stamp collections that he not only refuses to win any more but he doesn't know what to do with those he now owns. He says:

"Maybe I ought to send them to the President to be melted down for bullion."

Because he didn't think it fair to take any more medals he displayed his stamps only in the non-competitive class at the National Stamp Exhibition.

Mr. Tows made a statement recently in connection with his hobby which no doubt got a rise out of feminine collectors:

"Women ought to make marvelous stamp collectors for they have the curiosity and the stick-to-it-iveness that philately demands. When it comes to bidding though, they're completely irrational in their eagerness to outbid not only everybody else, but even the actual value of the stamp itself."

Tows still has his boyhood collection of 5,000 stamps which he says he wouldn't part with for the world.

Detroit's floating post office—the mail vessel which contacts ships passing up and down the Detroit River—handled 671,391 pieces of mail in 1933 compared with 482,235 in 1932. The ship sold \$14,682 in money orders in 1933 as against \$8,704 in 1932. It cruised the river 243 days.

The Boston Transcript, a New England paper well known to collectors and which has a well established Antiques, Fine Arts, Book Review, and Magazine Section has engaged V. Haughton, E. Sanguinetti to edit a weekly column on stamps, and promote stamp collecting generally among the paper's readers. The first installment was scheduled for February 17.

The assistant editor of HOBBIES reports a brief but pleasant call at the

headquarters of the *Stamp Collector*, 544 Camp St., New Orleans, La.

Another prominent stamp collector of Kansas City, Mo., is William C. Michaels, who recently gave a stag party where bridge tables were set up, each holding several rare stamp albums. The guests, all stamp collectors, progressed from one table to another, as they would at a card party, by identifying and appraising the stamps shown.

No doubt several readers will be interested in this from Vernon N. Couzemins, philatelist of Council Bluffs, Ia. Mr. Couzemins writes:

"The Council Bluffs Post Office Station 2, Council Bluffs, Iowa, has on hand a quantity of 1½c Perf. 10—Scott No. 582. Any quantity may be ordered and attention will be given to philatelic wants. Postage extra, of course. The agent is a philatelist and can break up sheets as desired."

The Starbeam columnist of the Kansas City (Mo.), Star, recently received a letter from one Cynicky Plun, a correspondent, about the Byrd stamp, which reads as follows: "I am wondering if people who are not stamp collectors will soon be prohibited from buying postage at all. I have been informed at our post office that the Byrd stamps are not distributed through post offices, and may only be obtained from the Philatelic Agency at Washington. Can anyone explain to me why the Byrd stamp is called a postage stamp?" The Star replied: "We suppose it would carry a letter."

Dr. R. M. Kempton of Saginaw, Michigan, called at Hobbies office during the past month. The doctor says he uses hobbies considerably in the practice of medicine, particularly among people with physical handicaps. "Hobbies keeps such people contented," says the doctor. He says he often finds that people start hobbies when they are boys and then in a period of college life drop them. Later when they get a start and begin to get a little leisure time they often go back and take up the old hobby and become advanced collectors.

## "The Stamp House That Sells for Less"

This month we again offer readers of **HOBBIES** several choice items selected from recent favorable purchases. Get the habit of looking for bargains in our advertisements — you won't be disappointed.

**ABYSSINIA:** Splendid collection of 193 varieties, mostly mint, and all in fine condition. You will find a host of fine items; included is a beautiful mint copy of No. 5 lb., cataloging at \$20.00; the early issues through 1903 are complete; there are many surcharges, air mails and high values. We believe this to be one of the finest small collections of Abyssinia ever assembled. Carefully and neatly mounted. The total catalogue value is over \$175.00 and our price, one-fifth of this amount, is only \$35.00.

**GREECE.** This collection of Greece is remarkable for its many choice items. There are 200 varieties, mounted. From the earliest to the modern issues are included making it truly representative of the stamps of historic Greece. The total catalogue value is several times our low price of \$2.65.

.....  
**ICELAND** — 1930 Commemorative, 10K No. 166 IMPERFORATE; superb mint block of four; very scarce (Scott does not list the imperforate variety); a find at our price, for the block, of \$25.00.  
 .....

**KENYA and UGANDA:** Here is your chance to get these elusive stamps for little money. All fine used copies.  
 No. 21..15c No. 29..35c  
 No. 28..20c No. 30..65c

**EAST AFRICA and UGANDA:** Check our low prices on these desirable stamps against catalog prices.

No. 46..10c No. 47..8c  
 No. 48..15c No. 50..65c  
 No. 54..\$2.00

**FRENCH COLONIES:** A gorgeous collection of 1,000 varieties of these ever popular stamps, hinge mounted, and finely representative of the colonies and protectorates of France. Our price for the collection is only \$16.00.

**CHARKHARI—Tete beche** pairs of the 3 rupees value No. 35. We still have a few left of these fine used pairs of this scarce error at, per pair, \$4.00.

**UNITED STATES COMMEMORATIVE COLLECTION:** 40 varieties, all in fine used condition. We ask \$1.00 for this collection (not mounted) and it is worth it. We think it to be the greatest value obtainable in these wanted stamps.

**WORLD COLLECTION:** A choice small mounted collection of 983 varieties from all parts of the World with a total catalog value of over \$200. If you collect the medium class stamps here is a collection that offers tremendous value at our price, which is less than one-sixth of catalog, of only \$32.50.

**VERY IMPORTANT:** Postage is extra on all orders from this advertisement amounting to less than \$1.00 net. Please do not neglect to add it to your remittance.

## COSMIC STAMP CO.

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Sets of Liberia	1923, #214-27..\$ .90	Sets of Italy
1923, #209-13..\$ .15		1929, #213-25.. .10
1921, #625-29.. .75		1924, #152-55.. .18
1918, #845-57.. 1.60		1930, #248-54.. .15
1918, #163-75.. 1.60		1931, #258-62.. .10
1918, #163-69.. .20		1921, #22-24.. .25
1921, #560-73.. .90		
1923, #888-98.. .35		

ja12

A. ZIPPER

718 E. 30th St.

Erie, Pa.

## Briefs

Among the stamp collectors to call at **HOBBIES** headquarters during the past month was E. N. Sampson, of the merchandise department of the General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

Announcement from New York tells of the death of Judson N. Burton, philatelist. Mr. Burton was born April 10, 1874, and died January 26, 1934.

Two interesting covers have been received this month from Heriberto L. Meyer, Uruguay, and P. J. Drosos, Athens, Greece, the latter bearing a special stamp of the Postal Congress being held in Cairo, Egypt.

Mrs. M. Campbell, Franklin, Indiana, writes of a revenue stamp which she has that was used in 1915 when farmers placed such on cans of cream for shipment.

## New U. S. Issues

On February 17 Postmaster-General Farley authorized the issuance on May 12, of a special Mother's Day stamp. Mother's Day is to be observed this year on May 13.

Early in February the Postoffice Department announced that engravers were to work on a 3-cent tercentenary for the founding of the State of Maryland. Maryland societies brought great pressure on the Postoffice Department for the issuance of the special stamp to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of their commonwealth.

Work has started on the Presidential postage stamps. At the time this is being written the working models are in the hands of President Roosevelt for approval. To date the portraits of seventeen former presidents of the United States have appeared on postage stamps. Since there are twenty-nine dead and one—Herbert Hoover—still living, it is necessary to picture twelve, never used before, in the new issue. The Maryland Tercentenary issue is scheduled for release first, about March 25, so that the Presidential issue is not expected for some time.

## IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention **HOBBIES** when replying to advertisements.

## Watch Your Fires

Wouldn't this make you weep? Harry J. Frazier of Bellevue, Nebr., is authority for it. He writes:

"Recently some old court house records were destroyed here in Bellevue. The old letters and stamps were burned before anyone could do anything about it. Bellevue was once the capitol of Nebraska territory, so I'm sure we lost some interesting records and some stamps that would have delighted many collectors."

This brings up a story of a little old leather-covered trunk which lay in an attic in Braintree, Mass., for 45 years and which was recently opened in Omaha. Stamp collectors and those collecting data on early railroad lore would have enjoyed delving into it. The last owner, Mrs. T. R. Porter of Omaha, Nebraska, granddaughter of the original owner, recently officiated at the trunk's opening. There were thirty packages of letters, neatly tied and labeled year after year, starting in 1831 and ending in 1871. The first twenty packages were sent through the mails before postage stamps were invented. Some of the letters were mailed by soldiers from the front during the Civil War, and bear the inscription "soldier's letter."

There are a few letters bearing stamps issued in commemoration of the completion of the Union Pacific railroad across the country in 1869.

## Be On Your Guard

Geo. P. Wayton, 1051 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.—This person is placing classified advertising which offers to pay up to \$600 for certain unused and cancelled U. S. and Confederate States postage stamps. Person not listed in Chicago telephone directory and further investigation being made.—*Bulletin of National Editorial Association.*

## Angered the Ulsterman

An irritated Ulsterman has written to the press pointing out that the Irish Free State, in its postage stamp design, has annexed the six counties of Northern Ireland. The stamps show a map of all of Ireland, instead of merely the area of the Free State proper.

A contemporary publication makes this comment:

"This has been going on for some years without, apparently, being noticed. But it is questionable whether the weary Mr. J. H. Thomas will add this to the other issues now estranging England and the Free State."

## Stamp and Coin Exhibit

By H. D. JAMES



Interested Feminine Visitors at the Westinghouse Club Exhibit.

IN 1933 the Westinghouse Club of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., organized a stamp club composed almost entirely of beginners, there being about twenty-five adults and a number of boys and girls. This club is located in Wilkinsburg, a suburb of Pittsburgh, and is composed of company employees. The club has grown steadily, and bi-monthly meetings are held.

About a year ago the first stamp exhibit was held in the club room. This year an exhibit was again held which showed marked progress. One of the features of this exhibit was three large frames by N. A. Wahlberg showing ships of the world. Mr. Wahlberg is active in the Pittsburgh Naval Scout organizations and has a very interesting collection of stamps showing the development of ships. This exhibit was described by cards and easy to understand. Another exhibit was the Twentieth Century commemorative stamps shown in a large frame by Messrs. S. R. Bithell and S. A. Sticklett.

The club has several women members. One of them, Miss Gertrude Kardas, exhibited a frame of German Republic stamps.

The club has a number of active coin collectors who exhibited coins and an equal number of frames of

paper money. A. C. Noll exhibited a complete set of U. S. fractional paper currency, also a nearly complete set of silver dollars, half-dollars, quarters and smaller metal pieces.

The management of the Westinghouse Club recognizes the importance of interesting its members in hobbies of various kinds and has made a very definite effort to promote this idea among the employees of the company.

BARGAINS IN CHOICE STAMPS	
U. S. No. 1802 on cover.....	\$2.50
U. S. Env. entire 1853 10c green, buff paper, used.....	1.00
U. S. Rev. 1898 No. 4000 2½c Lake imperf. hor. block 4 mint.....	8.00
Conf. States No. 211 used on cover	.25
Cuba No. 225, 5c blue Cuba mint..	.75
Newfoundland No. 61 mint.....	.10
Block of 4 .....	.40
No. 62 mint .....	.10
Block of 4 .....	.40
No. 63 mint .....	.12
No. 65 mint .....	.15
No. 75 mint .....	1.00
No. 78 mint .....	.06
No. 79 mint .....	.15
No. 80 mint .....	.04
No. 81 mint .....	.04
No. 82 mint .....	.06
No. 83 mint .....	.10
No. 84 mint .....	.15
No. 85 mint .....	.18
No. 82 mint .....	.40
Block of 4 .....	1.50
No. 52A mint .....	.40
Block of 4 .....	1.50
No. 52B mint .....	.40
Block of 4 .....	1.50
	d12c

GEORGE S. McKEARIN  
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

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**A BUNCH OF "VIOLETS"**

All different, 2 mint\*, postpaid, U. S. #151, \$1; 162, 90c; #231, 12c; 290, 35c; 302, 11c; #325, \$1.35; 421, 60c; 493, 2c; 493a, 4c; 537, 7c; 628, 7c.

Approval applicants sending dealer or bank references desired; send wants.

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**TRINIDAD and TOB.**, #103 or 104, mint .07  
**TRINIDAD and TOB.**, #105, mint ..... .04  
**TRINIDAD and TOB.**, #151, mint ..... .06  
d12c

**WILLIAM GROSSMAN**  
2171 65 St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Club News****ILLINOIS**

The Chicago Philatelic Society held a large and successful open house January 20-21. Many out of town collectors attended. A great number of interesting exhibits were entered. A banquet and bourse were other features.

The Hawthorne Stamp Club of the Western Electric Company, Inc., Chicago, will hold its annual exhibition from March 12 to 16, 1934, inclusive on the second floor of Noble's and Petersen's Store at 4712 West Cermak Road. Other hobbies of the Hawthorne Associated Club will also be exhibited. On several occasions during progress of the show the Hawthorne Men's Chorus will furnish choral entertainment. Cooperating are the Flower and Garden Club, the Photographic Club, the Radio Club and the Boot and Saddle Club.

The Fourth Annual dinner of the Chicago Woman's Stamp Club was held with the usually good program at the Hamilton Club on February 6.

The Mid-West Stamp Club of Danville met recently and elected the following officers: President, George M. Davis; vice-president, Dr. Roy M. Montfort; secretary, W. F. Baldwin; treasurer, W. C. Siewert. Directors—Mrs. C. E. Ost, George G. Collins and Jack M. Williams. An expansion program having for its objective the organization of junior units is being promoted. Mrs. C. E. Ost was placed in charge of this work.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Plans are being made for the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the United Stamp Societies, a society of member stamp clubs of the Eastern United States, extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Convention date and place will be announced later.

**MISSOURI**

The Midwest Philatelic Society (A.P.S. Chapter) of Kansas City, Mo., will sponsor a philatelic exhibition from April 19 to 22, inclusive. Out of town exhibitors are invited to submit exhibits for competition of blue ribbon awards. Complete information may be obtained by writing: Franklin Crouch, 1326 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**WISCONSIN**

The Green Bay Philatelic Society scheduled its fourth annual exhibit for February 20 to 24 at the Public Museum. An auction was one of the features on program. On Fridays at 7:45 P.M. the club broadcasts, "Green Bay Stamp Chats" over Station WHBY, which is said to be doing much for the hobby not only for those in Green Bay but in surrounding rural sections where club facilities are not available. Over the same station on Thursdays at 2:30 P.M., Margaret Woulfe McDonald, Secretary of the Club, conducts a program on collecting antiques and other hobby phases.

**OHIO**

The Warren Stamp Club has recently re-elected E. R. McIntyre president. Other officers named for this year are: Vice-president, Frank McBride; secretary-treasurer, Charles Detre; Directors: Robert Walker, John Rebhan, Charles Foster, and Dr. J. T. Scott. A Washington Birthday party, with collectors from Youngstown, Sharon, Akron and Cleveland participating was scheduled for last month.

The 84th meeting of the Sandusky Stamp Club was held recently at the Sandusky Newspaper Bldg. Attendance, 25 seniors, 3 juniors. Visitors always welcome.

Recently the Cincinnati Stamp Collectors' Club, Branch No. 2, S. P. A. with fifty members and many visitors present from Dayton and Middletown were entertained by Wm. Aull of Dayton, Ohio, who gave a very interesting talk on the 3c 1851 and 1857. Mr. Aull also displayed his collection which contains many unique items, including a 3c 1851 on cover with a yellow cancellation, the only known copy. On March 15, Dr. F. M. Coppock, President of the S. P. A. will exhibit a portion of his collection which is one of the finest in the State. Stamp Collectors are invited to attend this and other meetings of Branch No. 2 which are held the first and third Thursdays of the month at the Sinton-St. Nicholas Hotel.

**NEW JERSEY**

A fine collection of Red Cross seals was shown at a recent meeting of the Atlantic City Stamp Club by the local branch of the Visiting Nurse and Tuberculosis Association. The Director gave an interesting talk on the history of the seals and showed lantern slides of many designs. It is suggested that other clubs would do well to follow this example and have their nearest branch of the Association give them an exhibition and lecture.

**TEXAS**

The San Antonio Philatelic Association announces election of the following to serve for the next year: L. W. Beatty, president; Captain N. E. McClure, vice-president; J. E. Wilson, secretary; V. Lawrence, treasurer; E. Shaffer, reporter. For the first time since 1893 the club has found it necessary to elect a board of directors: J. Robinson, Lieutenant L. D. Hixson, I. L. Thompson, M. Phillippi, and the vice-president will serve as chairman of the board. Meetings are held each Monday night.

The San Antonio Philatelic Association scheduled a stamp bourse at the St. Anthony Hotel for February 18. Stamps were on exhibit. There were tables for exchanging and displaying.

**NEW YORK**

The Women's Philatelic Society of New York scheduled N. R. Hoover, Stephen G. Rich, and Eugene Pollock of the New York American, for speeches at recent meetings. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at the Collector's Club, 30 E. 42nd Street. Women are invited.

The New York Precancel Stamp Club scheduled its annual birthday dinner for the first part of February. An exchange and auction were on program the latter part of the month.

**CALIFORNIA**

The Southwest Stamp Club of Los Angeles bids for honors in membership, stating that it has the largest club enrollment in the West. The club is sponsoring the Los Angeles playground stamp clubs. Several pounds of donated stamps were recently turned over to be meted out to boy collectors throughout the city. In co-operation with the city officials, a large stamp show is being planned for March at which time some of the finest stamps in the Western collections will be on display. The club meets every first and third Friday of each month in the club house at Exposition Park where the recent Olympic games were held.

**NEBRASKA**

One of the first, if not the first, stamp club to be organized in north Nebraska, was established at the home of Ray Toy at O'Neill, Nebraska, on February 1, 1934. This club starts out with a dozen members ranging in ages from 12 to 40 years of age.

Officers elected were, Roy W. Carroll, President; Ray Toy, Vice President, and Hugh McKenna, Secretary. Mr. Carroll is superintendent of public schools at O'Neill. Several collections of astonishing array and rarity were exhibited at the first meeting.

## A Representative U. S. Collection at Lowest Possible Cost

By HARRY S. BARBER

**I**N stamp collecting, as in all things, no real success can be attained without plan and system, and if your collection is to be of any permanent interest or value, you must have some definite object in view, and be prepared to work, slowly, but steadily and persistently until you approximate the desired goal.

The mere accumulations of a great number of different stamps, is not, in the true philatelic meaning, a "stamp collection". On the other hand, some of the most interesting and valuable collections in the world are comparatively small in number of varieties represented.

Any hobby or avocation, to command the serious consideration of thinking people, must possess the possibility of sometime being accomplished or completed. It were folly to be forever chasing a will-o-the-wisp which you know from the beginning can never be caught.

A glance through any recent catalogue will convince one of the utter impossibilities of ever hoping to get more than a small percentage of the tens of thousands of stamps which have been issued throughout the world. This fact is recognized by philatelists, and today the "General Collector" is practically unknown. Such general collections as exist were made many years ago, and while some have been fairly well completed up to the end of the 19th century, no attempt has been made to keep up with the multitudinous emissions since 1900.

So, the first question that represent itself to the budding philatelist is: "What shall I collect? To what country or group of countries shall I limit my endeavors." To many Americans there is but one answer:—"My own United States." Maybe it's because the stamps are a better investment financially, maybe they are more artistic, maybe they are more educational, and maybe it's just plain old Yankee patriotism; and while there are some individual foreign stamps of great scarcity, no collection of the stamps of any country in the world, can be always depended on to find such a ready market at real money, as those of the United States.

"But" you say, "I collect stamps as a recreation. I have not the money to invest in these rare stamps." True; but let us look into the matter a little further. You must spend *some* money. No collection, worthy of the name, can be made without *some* expenditure, but by carefully planning your expenditures and buying intelligently, with a definite object in view, a fairly representative collection of U. S. stamps may be made with a reasonably small investment.

The Postmaster's provisionals are all prohibitive in price, so we must count them out and start with the first regular Government issue of 1847. The first three issues of '47, '51 and '57 are all rather expensive, so don't expect to fill these sets at first, but some will probably come to you from time to time. Try to get a 5 cent '47. This is the first stamp issued by the U. S. government and a good copy can be bought for less than \$4.00. You can surely get a one and three cent '51, and the '57 issue is identically the same as the '51 only it is perforated.

The '61 and '69 issues catalogue quite high, but if you investigate a little, you can find plenty of dealers who will supply all but the 90 cent values in fairly good condition, for about half catalogue.

Then we come to the so-called "Bank Note Issues." From 1870 to 1890 Scott lists 88 major varieties, but by counting out the different kinds of paper, different printings of the same stamps, varieties of grill, secret marks and special printings, we find that during this period there were just 24 different stamps of distinctive design or color issues. All

these can be bought at moderate prices.

At this time (1870-1890) the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had not been established, and all stamps were manufactured for the government, on contract, by various printing companies. The three best known of these were the American, National and Continental Bank Note Companies. Each of these companies held contracts with the government, and produced supplies of these stamps in use at the time, but they were all intended to be, and in most cases were exactly alike, and the only way of distinguishing between the numerous printings of the different companies is by means of the kinds of paper used, the different grills, retouches or repairs to the plates, or the so called secret marks.

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\*Estonia, #259-62 .....\$1.75  
Liberia, #163-75 .....1.00  
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Over \$10.00 catalog value for only \$1.00. FORTY YEARS in business gives us an accumulation of fine stamps which are found in these DE LUXE PACKETS, several of which catalog over one dollar. Will you gamble on a real bargain? Try a packet, you'll want more. Ask for approval selections—References please.

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### NOW!

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Coes Square, Worcester, Mass.

It is very difficult to recognize or distinguish between these minute differences, and in many cases, the most advanced specialists of these stamps, are not at all unanimous or certain as to just what is what. Some authorities have even expressed doubt as to whether some of the secret marks ever really existed. After all, it is of little consequence and can have but little interest, except to those self-styled specialists, who are more concerned about the methods used in making stamps, than in the stamps themselves.

The 1890 set can be easily obtained at a very moderate cost.

Then comes the issue of 1894 and '95. This set can be found on paper with or without the watermark, but if you can get those without watermark they will cost about three times as much as those with it. But they all look alike. To bring out the watermark, you must remove the stamp from the album and immerse it in a bath of benzine. Then sometimes you find it, and sometimes you don't, and after you've found it, what of it? To my way of thinking it doesn't prove anything or mean anything except to those who find a peculiar satisfaction in searching out these microscopic details.

The issue of 1902 consists of fifteen values, striking in design and brilliant in color. The lower values are all very common, and any that you lack may be readily picked up for a few cents each, the scarcest being the \$1.00 Black Farragut, which will cost about a dollar. The two and five dollar values are rare and catalogue high, but they were re-issued in 1916. To all intents and purposes, the re-issues are the self-same stamps, being printed in the same colors from the same plates. They may be detected by the perforations, which will gage 10 instead of 12. If you are

not averse to substituting these re-issues for the originals, you can get them both for less than \$2.00, thus completing what is considered by many to be the most attractive of the regular issues.

From 1908 to 1921 Scott lists no less than 180 major varieties, but by eliminating the numberless varieties of perforation and watermark, the Bluish papers and the coil stamps, we find that it all simmers down to about 28 or 30 different stamps, all of which are easily obtainable; many of them in a profusion of beautiful shades.

The last regular issue, that of 1922, consists of 27 values, and in my humble opinion at least a third of these could be dispensed with, without causing any inconvenience to the stamp using public. By careful measuring, a stamp produced by the Rotary Press will generally prove to be a fraction of a millimeter longer (or wider) than one printed from a Flat Plate. Again I ask "What of it?" If you feel that this constitutes a major variety, I will not contradict you, but to me it is just another stamp.

The commemoratives are so familiar to all that no comment is necessary. With the exception of the dollar value Columbians and Trans-Mississippi they are all easy to get. These high values were never necessary for postal use, and were issued solely to sell to collectors.

Of course if you go in for Stamped Envelopes, Revenues and Departments you must expect to spend more money, but I think I have said enough to show that a representative collection of the real, bona-fide, postal issues of our Government is possible at a reasonable cost.

In conclusion let me say, I have no quarrel with those who choose to collect the various minor varieties which I have criticised. They are all legitimate government issues, and if one has the money and inclination there is no good reason why he should not buy them to his heart's content; but I submit that all these varieties relate only to the methods and processes employed in manufacturing the stamps, and have no bearing on the history of the establishment and expansion of the Postal System, as portrayed by stamps.

### Do You Know That?

Uruguay issued a set of postage stamps that was sold for the benefit of the aged residents of that country?

Sweden had anticipated issuing a set of postage stamps honoring Ivar Kreuger? His death and expose of his manipulations ended all plans for the new stamp issue?

Peru issued a set of stamps that users of the mails were required to purchase in addition to the ordinary postage? The money from the sale of these stamps was to assist the unemployed.

Although Christopher Columbus never saw or discovered Chile that country has honored him by issuing more than 100 different kinds of stamps bearing his portraits? From 1853 until the end of 1903, a period of fifty years, Columbus was the only character shown on Chilean stamps. All this honor to a man who had never laid eyes on Chile.

It cost Uncle Sam \$14,000 to send one small sack of mail to New Zealand on the American freighter "Golden Coast." The mail rate is by the mile, not by weight.

It is thought that about \$2,000,000 is spent by stamp collectors in the United States annually and \$10,000,000 for the entire world.

Counterfeiters have turned their attention to charity stamps. The National Tuberculosis Association warns stamp collectors that a bogus 1907 Christmas seal has been discovered.

That the 3-cent violet stamp issued by the United States in 1919 in commemoration of the winning of the World War was the first stamp that had ever been issued portraying the flags of the Allies who took part in the war.

That the United States issued 20 different and distinct types of postage stamps in 1932?

### New Catalog for Dealers

We join the many who have complimented H. E. Harris & Company, Boston, Mass., for their *The Stamp Dealer's Catalog for 1934*. It consists of 208 pages, and in addition to being a catalog lists practically everything that a philatelic dealer would need, in the way of supplies, it has also much other data. It lists, for instance: "How to Figure Shipping Charges, list of publications dealing with philately including juvenile publications and newspapers which have stamp columns, the net style of pricing, and a postal guide. Throughout it is generously illustrated. One of the things that we like about it is the group pictures showing the personnel of its sponsors and publishers, thus giving it a personal touch. The catalog is sent only to stamp dealers on receipt of 50 cents which is deductible from the list order amounting to \$5 or more.

### BUY HONOR-BILT PACKETS

Get Them From Your Dealer!

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		Singles	Blocks
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" 2268, 2 " ....	2	\$.04	.20
" 2269, 3 " ....	3	.10	.50
" 2270, 5 " ....	5	.10	.40
" 2271, 10 " ....	10	.20	.85
" 2273, 50 " ....	50	1.25	5.50
" 2274, 1/2 " ....	1/2	.03	.12

### USED POSTAGE DUES

No. 2267 to 2274, set of 8.....	\$ .25
" 2275 " 2284, " " 10.....	.35
" 2285 " 2290, " " 6.....	.10
" 2284 10 cents each or blocks pro rata.	

Postage extra for orders less than 50 cents. my12c

NABI STAMPCO.  
4060 Warwick Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### Postoffice Auction in Shreveport

Bringing \$6.12 less than twice their original value, 1,653 two-cent stamps of the issue of 1892, were sold for \$60 to the highest bidder, George F. B. Newcombe of the Caddo Stamp company, when they were auctioned by R. L. Mayfield, chief deputy U. S. marshal, in the lobby of the postoffice at Shreveport, La., recently.

The stamps were offered first in lots of 15, 20 and 100 and then as a whole. Individual bids amounted to only \$58.05.

These stamps, which have a collectors' premium were used as evidence in a postoffice robbery trial there once and subsequently were lost. They were found about a year ago in the files of the U. S. clerk of court.

### Concordia's Reputation

Concordia always goes in heartily for its fads, reports the Blade-Empire, and right now the heartiest fad is stamp collecting. It has come to the place where a person hardly ever sees stamps on his own mail, if there are stamp collectors around. An executive in town was asked by his wife if he was taking the stamps from his mail. "Goodness, no," he replied. "By the time it gets to my desk there are no stamps left." But everyone seems to take it good naturedly, even when collectors snatch the mail out of their hands and prowl in the waste baskets.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Star.*

### Grossman's New Catalog

Grossman's new general catalog No. 82 is off the press and ready for mailing. It consists of 148 pages abounding with new features, and contains thousands of interesting offers priced in quantities. This catalog is up to the high standard set by the company on previous releases and dealers should find it of value in making purchases.

### President Roosevelt Still Collects

Despite important affairs of state and momentous problems which keep President Roosevelt at his desk from early morning to late at night, he still provides the time for play with his stamp collection. They serve as an excellent sedative and pleasant relaxation from his arduous duties.

### UNITED STATES STAMPS

Lowest prices in the U. S. Fine quality stamps. Large price list (U. S.) Also contains a list of Foreign Packets. Packet 200 diff. and list, 10 cents.

**NORMAN SHULTZ**

Dept. B d33c Salt Lake City, Utah

Louis M. Howe, his personal secretary, knowing this, chose stamps when he presented the President with a gift last month. M. Ohlman, well known auctioneer of New York City, was entrusted with the task of filling the want list. The latter has played an important part in the past in adding to Roosevelt's collection and was instrumental in the President becoming a member of the S. P. A.

### Introduces Innovation

Users of the popular Nu-Ace gummed mounting corners will be interested in an announcement, recently made by the manufacturers, of a new large-sized "senior" corner which will widen the usefulness of the line. These new "Senior" corners are identical with the company's familiar "Regular" style corners except in size. They will hold almost any large drawing, photograph, print, or proof, and have an almost unlimited field of use in schools, art museums, publication and advertising offices, and similar fields. As a handy means of mounting materials on display boards and in portfolios, they are unexcelled. With these corners, mounted materials may be readily removed and replaced at will, or materials may be permanently affixed to the mount. The simplicity of their use is appealing. They are ready gummed with a specially developed odorless, tasteless glue of great adhesive strength and need only be moistened before applying.

The uses of the regular line of Nu-Ace Mounting Corners are too well known to require any particular rehearsal. They are in great favor wherever photos, snapshots, cards, stamps or small drawings are to be mounted. The transparent cellulose style, which conceals no part of the mounted object, has created especial interest.

The new "Senior" corners are available in seven colors and gold and silver, as are the "Regular" and "Junior" styles. They are sold in envelopes of 40 corners.

Another popular Nu-Ace product is the "Title Tab," a neatly designed small gummed tab found useful in indexing photos, labelling books, marking tins or jars, etc.

Sweden P. O. Mixture .....\$2.25 lb.  
Turkey P. O. Mixture ..... 3.85 lb.  
U. S. Bank ..... 2.50 lb.  
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Free of paper.

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1,000	\$3.50	1,000	\$1.00
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2,000 mounted.	4.00	4,000 mounted	12.00
3,000 mounted.	8.25	5,000 mounted	15.00

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200 Africa	...\$1.00	300 Foreign	...\$.20
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**RIALTO STAMP CO.**  
109H West 42nd St. New York City



### 187th SALE MARCH 15-16th

Air Stamps, Fine Stampless and Stamped U. S. and Confederate Covers (Connecticut find), nice lot U. S. 19th and 20th Foreign and fine Wholesale. For Free Catalog mention "Hobbies."

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Write for Catalogue

**King's Stamp Club**

Box 27, Colvin Station o34  
Syracuse, N. Y.

## Naval Covers and Cancellations



Conducted by **RICHARD A. HARDIE**  
13 Roseville St., Buffalo, New York

**J**UDGING by the way numerous reports and news have been pouring in from all parts of the Naval world, it looks as though each month we are going to have little room left for anything but timely matter.

...

Without much advance notice came on January 21 the launching of the huge new destroyer, Number 350, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The new 1,500 ton vessel took the water gracefully after being christened by Patricia Louise Pratt, granddaughter of Levi Hull, brother of the illustrious Commodore Isaac Hull, in whose honor the vessel was named—U.S.S. Hull.

Of course at the time of the launching the U.S.S. Hull had no cancel nor Mail Clerk, but in honor of the event the Receiving Ship stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard had a special cancellation, in which the killer bars read "USS HULL—LAUNCHED." The (1) in launched was to have been an (L), but for some reason was not made so.

For this memorable event in Naval history two cachets were sponsored. The best one was undoubtedly the U.S.C.S. "Old Ironsides," Chapter No. 1 cachet, which was printed in a rich brown and also containing a portrait of Isaac Hull, the once commander of the gallant frigate, "Old Ironsides," in whose honor the new destroyer was named. Appropriate wording on the cachet is also notable. My thanks to Mr. Hale, prominent member of the U.S.C.S., who remembered me with a cover.

The other cachet was sponsored by Mr. Stock of New York and was also cancelled with the special Receiving Ship cancellation.

All members of my flash news service received in sufficient time notice of this event and I am sure all received their covers.

...

When the 110 naval vessels come East, starting April 9 or thereabouts, a few of the smaller vessels will visit the nation's capital, and of course there will be, no doubt, several special marking cancels from all these vessels. Our Capital co-operator, Mrs. Martha Dodd, 109 7th St., S. E., Washington, D. C., will have covers mailed aboard the different ships that arrive there for all HOBBIES collectors. She states that you may send as many covers as you wish, specifying how many different ships cancels you desire and amount mailed from each. It would not be a bad plan, in my estimation to always keep a small supply of covers with Mrs. Dodd for her to have

mailed on board any vessels that may arrive there. She is a fine co-operator so be sure to remember her occasionally with a complimentary cover.

At the present writing the minesweeper, U.S.S. Cormorant is visiting Washington but the length of her visit is not known. However, Mrs. Dodd will mail covers aboard this vessel just as long as it is at the capital.

...

Marshall R. Hall, Financial Editor of the Ohio State Journal, Vice-President of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society, and one of our most loyal assistants, writes me that at the recent Columbus Philatelic Club's annual exhibition he very proudly walked away with the first prize. He was competing with some of the finest Naval collections in the country, but his fine set of U.S.S. Texas colored cancels, his last voyage of the U.S.S. Jason, plus his U.S.S. Richmond hectographs, turned the trick for him. Winning awards such as that is what gives Naval cover collecting one of its greatest boosts.

...

When Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, returned from the Montevideo conference he boarded the U.S.S. Richmond at Cristobal, C. Z., and traveled to Key West, Fla. Both the Mail Clerk, J. V. Terrio and his assistant, A. H. Bailey fixed up a fine cachet for the occasion, reading "Secretary of Navy on Board U.S.S. Richmond," this wording flanks all around a spread American eagle in colors, red, white, blue and purple. Any of the readers who happened to have covers on board at the time have one fine addition to their album.

...

Write Washington, D. C., about the Old Ironsides stamp.

...

February 23 Jeff K. Delano of the U.S.S. Portland sponsored a special in the way of wording if not a cachet for the first anniversary of the ship's commission.

There was a fine Minute Men cancellation from the U.S.S. Lexington and the special cachets on February 22, and another scheduled April 9. Covers to friend Bartley, Green Lake Station, Seattle, Wash.

...

Contrary to reports several months ago both the U.S.S. Chandler and the U.S.S. Fairfax are cancelling mail, and in fact both the Mail Clerks are very obliging fellows and will co-operate with us. Address for both, care P.M., N.Y.C.

...

For marine cancel collectors I list the following vessels that have cancels and the sailing dates of the Japanese vessels. The sailing dates of the Fruit Line is uncertain, but covers will be held at the following addresses:

### Japanese Mail Line

S.S. Asama Maru—February 22.  
S.S. Chichibu Maru—March 8.  
S.S. Tatsuta Maru—March 22.

Address Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Piers 34-35, San Francisco, Calif., in care of the particular ship's Purser. (Use either U. S. or Japanese postage and make your request brief and to the point.)

### United Fruit Lines

S.S. Parismina S.S. Heredia  
S.S. Coppername S.S. Suriname  
Address to the ship's mail clerk, care United Fruit Lines Co., 321 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La. (Use regular U. S. postage.)

...

In response to a number of requests: The United States Navy is divided into two main fleets, the U.S. Fleet and the Asiatic Fleet, each fleet has its own flagship. Each of the main fleets are many

times sub-divided into Battle Force, Base Force, Submarine Force, Scouting Force, and each one of these forces is again sub-divided into Flotillas, Squadrons and Divisions. Each of these sub-divisions has its own flagship, and is composed of several different vessels.

From this alone it gives any naval collector plenty of specialized collecting if he or she are in search of such. For instance, why not make a collection of all flagship cancels; First day in commission and de-commission flagship cancels; take a separate division, say the Scouting Force or a Flotilla, and make a special collection of cancels from ships in these certain branches. Interesting? You bet and plenty of fun. Personally I think you would all enjoy a bit of this kind of specialization. Why not try it? Let me know of your experiences.

...

Write the Postmaster General soliciting an Old Ironsides stamp issue.

...

When the West Coast Fleet moves Eastward it will undoubtedly stop at a number of various ports. Get a supply of covers on some of your favorite ships with instructions to have one dispatched at each port of call with any special markings, etc. Go easy on the Mail Clerks though.

Be certain to have a supply of covers with Sergeant R. L. Razzetti (Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay Cuba), for a great sham battle will take place off the coast of Cuba in which not only all the vessels but the Macon and 300 planes will take part. Have covers with the following for events in connection with the East voyage and the great review of the fleet in the New York City harbor by Stamp Collector No. 1, President Franklin Roosevelt, which will be the first Naval review of its kind since 1918.

J. S. Hadenstein, 373 92nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (for U.S.C.S. cachets).

The Miami Philatelic Society, Rainbow Hotel, 112 Ocean Drive, Miami Beach, Fla.

Emil Thurman, 1366 Laharpe St., New Orleans, La. (vessels, at least a few may visit New Orleans on the way back).

Michael Sussman, 520 West 158th St., New York City.

(Others will be listed in next issue, which will give all plenty of time to get in covers.)

...

When Old Ironsides leaves the West Coast this spring, it is planned to have a special farewell cachet for each port. To start things, friend Bartley will provide a farewell cachet from Seattle. Get covers to him, and others will be listed next issue as they are announced.

...

The U.S.S. Farragut after many launching postponements will (probably is by now) be floated at the first high tide in February.

The old de-commissioned U.S.S. Niagara cheated the junk dealers by burning up (I mean by fire). Put that in your albums after your Niagara covers.

Mr. Hall, 1767 Bedford Rd., Columbus, Ohio, will hold covers for the next U.S.C.S. chapter event cachets.

S. Burfork, a Canadian reader, informs me he has a very odd naval cancel in which the date distinctly reads 1935 instead of 1933. A fine cover in my opinion for the fellow who specializes in errors.

From these ships came fine cancels in regard to the recent Naval mass flight to Hawaii, due to the fact that these vessels were stationed in the direct path of the flight, U.S.S. Wright, Pelican, Tanger, Whippoorwill, Breeze, Schenk, Sandpiper and the Gannet.

Mr. Denny and several other readers who are having covers carried to the Byrd Expedition way down there in Little America have written me requesting some history on the vessels that Admiral Byrd is using to bring his supplies. I shall give this information in the next issue as I am doing research on that now.

...

Some recent covers of note:  
U.S.S. Relief, 12-17-33—Paracelsus, born 1493, type 3, blk.

## Hear Ye, Hear Ye !

According to present plans of the Navy Dept. several ships are to be decommissioned — others commissioned. Get these covers by subscribing to my Naval Cover Service at these low prices:

6 for 50c; 14 for \$1.00

All covers sent direct to you with 1st class commem. postage on white ripple finish cover. (Guaranteed genuine and postally used.)

SEND FOR PRICE LIST including such bargains as: cover albums 10c to \$16.00; Stamp albums 15c up; Stamp hinges 10c; magnifying glasses 15c; pocket stamp wallets, 5c; and others.

**PAUL S. TINSLEY**

532 N. Sheridan Ave. Ottumwa, Iowa

U.S.S. Relief, 12-21-33—J. B. Murphy, born, 1851, type 5hk, blk.

U.S.S. Memphis, 12-24-33—The Night Before Christmas, type 3, blk.

**All Christmas Day Cancels  
(The Outstanding Ones)**

U.S.S. Fex—Joyous Christmas, type 3r, red.

U.S.S. Hatfield, Merry Christmas, type 3, red.

U.S.S. Pensacola — Merry Christmas, type 3, blk. Cachet by U.S.C.S. Chapter No. 7

U.S.S. Relief—Peace on Earth, type 3, red.

U.S.S. Pennsylvania — Santa Claus Comes Again, type 3, blue.

U.S.S. Argonaut—Christmas and New Year Greetings with Aloha from Honolulu, Hawaii. Type 3bdl and SL, red, black, and violet.

U.S.S. Texas, 12-29-33—Texas Admit Ted to Union, type 5hk, blk.

U.S.S. Relief, 1-1-34—Health and Prosperity, type 3, blk. Cachet in red type.

U.S.S. Brooks, 1-1-34—Good Times Once More, type 5hk, blue.

U. S. S. Pennsylvania, 1-5-34—Off. So. Calif with U.S.S. Macon, type 31, purple. Cachet in black violet "Welcome to Macon, U.S.C.S. Chapter No. 7.

U.S.S. Bonita cancels with type 5hk. . . . Paul G. Mills, former mail clerk of U.S.S. Hale, is now with the U.S.S. Elliot. . . . F. E. Smith now mail clerk of the Hale. . . . U.S.S. Perry now has either new killers or had them

straightened, for her previous cancels were for a time twisted. . . . J. M. Hale of the U.S.C.S. is now preparing a handbook of types of cancels, variations and freaks with numerous illustrations. . . . E. L. Beckwith of the U.S.S. Lexington collects all kinds of covers. . . . J. M. Tyson of the U.S.S. Broome does not collect stamps nor covers. . . . Don't forget to remember your favorite navy mail clerks with an extra cover for their collection. . . . L. J. Iverson of the U.S.S. Indianapolis, collector stamps and covers. . . . 1,572 covers mailed with two color cachets, one stamped and one printed, for the launching of the U.S.S. Astoria. . . . The Minute Men cancellation of the U.S.S. Lexington may possibly be called the Wullf Cancel, due to the fact he originated it. . . . The U.S.S. Reller series is going along fine, if you still want a few send covers to Dr. H. H. Kretzler, Edmonds, Wash. . . . The U.S.S. Herbert's mail clerk, Bernard Richards, informs us he will co-operate 100 percent with all Naval collectors, so keep a few covers aboard. Address, care P.M., N.Y.C. . . . Don't forget to report your Naval findings and happenings to me—ship me all news items etc., they are all helpful—so are all your complimentary covers. . . . Above all DO NOT forget to

**BOOST THE OLD IRONSIDE  
STAMP ISSUE**

Co-operators: George A. Perry, M. R. Hall, J. Denny, Marlow H. Jones, Pejay, J. M. Hale, Everett Wallister, Martha Dodd, Henry Rathkamp, U.S.C.S., D. C. Bartley, and a host of others too long to list, but just the same I appreciate all.



**A New Orleans Stamp House**

The Raymond H. Weill Company has perhaps as splendid a location for a stamp shop as any store in America—famous and historic Royal Street in New Orleans, the Paris of America. Consisting of a partnership of father and sons, it is the only shop on the street that handles stamps exclusively, though one or two of the dozens of antique shops have added stamps as a sideline. In addi-

tion to the collector-tourist trade which comes to the store from all over the world, the firm does a big mail order business in their specialties of high grade 10th Century U. S. and British Colonials. "Business has picked up considerably in the last five weeks," reports the manager. Meet the firm members and rest of the staff above.



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and packet of 34 U. S. including Early Issues. High values, (\$1.00 Cat. 12c); Commemoratives (Columbian Bi-Centennial); Airmail, Envelopes; Special delivery; Postage due; Revenues (Spanish War, etc.). Catalogue value exceeds 85c, all to approval applicants for only 7c. Illustrated price list Free!

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H. E. HARRIS & CO.  
Dept. 76, 108-A Mass. Ave.  
BOSTON, MASS.

### If You Collect Zeppelins

A dispatch gives the following figures for mail carried by the Graf Zeppelin on the ship's cruise to the Century of Progress Exposition: New York-Friedrichshafen-Rio de Janeiro, 5,269 cover; New York-Friedrichshafen-Pernambuco, 1,383; New York - Friedrichshafen - Miami - Akron, 2,053; New York-Friedrichshafen-Chicago, 2,326, over South and North America to Europe, 3,316; Miami-Akron, 2,102; Miami-Chicago, 12,098; Akron-Chicago, 4,149; round trip Akron-Chicago-Akron, 1,909; Akron-Seville, 1,127; Akron-Friedrichshafen, 7,269; Chicago-Akron, 2,298; Chicago-Seville, 1,574 and Chicago-Friedrichshafen, 14,994. Total 61,867.

### Wellman, First to Try Atlantic Flight, Dead

Walter Wellman, pioneer aeronaut and journalist, died recently after an illness of three months. His career of adventure reached its climax in 1910 when he was the first man to attempt the crossing of the Atlantic by air.

Four times earlier he had risked his life in an attempt to reach the

north pole, twice by air and twice on foot. The attempted Atlantic crossing took Wellman and his crew of five almost 1,000 miles Londonward from Atlantic City, N. J., and required 79 hours. The airship then was abandoned and Wellman and his men were taken aboard a rescue ship.

### Italian Airmen Crash After Hop Over Atlantic

Italy's first attempt to span the South Atlantic with a regular air mail plane ended in a smashup on the jungle coast of Brazil before dawn the other day.

The plane's crew of four men, two of whom were hurt in the crash, were found by an American, Bert Sours, pilot of a Pan-American airways plane flying its regular run northward toward the United States.

Sours dropped a note of encouragement to the stranded flyers and reported his discovery by wireless to his company. Soon two rescue expeditions were on their way to the wrecked plane. They found the Italians and brought them back alive—but suffering.

### Test Shows Mail 28 Hours on Way from a Suburb

The tests below were taken before the U. S. Air Mail investigation and therefore with new schedules will see a better service.

A new series of tests of the mail service conducted by *The Chicago Tribune* shows that it requires from 4 hours 59 minutes to 28 hours 42 minutes for a letter mailed in the suburbs to reach a downtown destination. Similar experiments made recently disclosed that it requires from 20 hours 15 minutes to 63 hours 26 minutes for letters mailed in New York to reach Chicago.

In the suburban tests letters were mailed in suburban towns—Evanston, Deerfield, Oak Park, Berwyn, Harvey, and Chicago Heights at approximately 10 a. m., 3 p. m., and 8 p. m., all addressed to The Tribune Tower. They carried slips stating the mailing time and red crosses on the backs of the envelopes made them readily detected, so the time of their arrival

in *The Tribune* mail cage could be stamped upon them.

### New Airmail Issues

**Congo.**—A beautiful new series of nine horizontal oblong stamps has been issued to carry the air mail of this Belgian Colony. The stamps are all of the same design and picture a huge, modern transport plane merging from a bank of clouds and flying over a hill and water scene in Congo.

**Germany.**—An entirely new Air Post series of eleven values has been issued on Swastika watermark paper. The first nine values are regular postage size and the two high values are a trifle smaller than the Zeppelin stamps.

**Italy.**—A series of four values has been issued for a direct flight, Rome to Buenos Aires and back, which the pilots, Francis Lombardi and Franco Mazzotti, were to attempt leaving Rome on January 27.

**Uruguay.**—Two values of the Montevideo Conference Postage issue have been given a special surcharge for air mail service.

### Second Hind Sale

Catalogues for the second session of the Arthur Hind sale have been released. The sale is scheduled for March 31, April 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. This sale comprises, Mr. Hind's much loved British Empire collection. The catalog compilers, Charles J. Phillips and William C. Kennett, announce in the preface:

"We have thought it best to offer the stamps of Great Britain and of the British Dominions and Colonies at one period so that buyers from Europe will not have to make more than one journey to New York. There are over three thousand five hundred lots in these sales, which will occupy some two weeks.

"Arthur Hind was very fond of the stamps of the British Empire and spared neither time nor money in his desire to make this portion of his collection as complete as possible.

"He preferred unusual, both in singles, blocks of four and larger pieces, when they could be obtained. He was especially particular in selecting well centered stamps with original gum and, above all, he hated thin spots."

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# CACHET-ING

AROUND THE GLOBE

## PAST PRESENT FUTURE

FIRST DAY COVER

Conducted by EDWIN BROOKS

Cachets sold and properly sponsored, the service being given without profit, will be listed free in this department. Profit is considered when the design, envelope, stamp and addressing is furnished above five cents (8 cents for airmail), or any charge made to the collector who furnishes his own envelope, stamp, etc.

Cachets mailed above face, properly sponsored, as by a stamp club or association for benefit of the club, or by a historical association for the same purpose, will be listed here at regular classified rates (5 cents per word for one time, or three times at 4 cents per word per issue).

### Present

March 1—The Daytona, Fla., Beach Stamp Club applied a commemorative cachet for the first flight of CAM 25 (Airmail). Standard size 6½ envelopes, unsealed and unstuffed were sent to cachet director, Chamber of Commerce.

March 2—Baltimore, Md. A Maryland cachet commemorating birth of Cecil Calvert showing his picture. Covers to Fred J. Wheelham, 3210 Normount Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Special Group for March—Five historical cachets are to be sponsored by the Stamp Associates of 411 Second Avenue, New York City. Send to Bette M. Read, Secretary. Commemoratives appreciated. Only first class mail accepted.

March 4—U. S. Constitution went into effect 1789. Mailed from Washington, D. C.

March 11—A. P. Gorman, statesman, born 1839. Mailed from Maryland.

March 12—First U. S. Post Office Established, 1789. Mailed from Philadelphia, Pa.

March 15—Thomas Marshall, born 1854. Mailed from Manchester, Ind.

March 26—Embargo Act Passed, 1794. Mailed from Washington, D. C.

March 5—Maryland Tercentenary cachet. Standard size covers only accepted. Since the covers will be mailed from Maryland cities connected with the event the sponsor would appreciate having a mint stamp enclosed with each cover in order to help defray expenses.

Sponsor, James H. Sheaffer, 807 12th Street, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

March 6—The Madison Stamp Club, Mansfield, Ohio, will sponsor a cachet commemorating the birthday of Philip Henry Sheridan, famous Civil War general. The same club will sponsor a cachet on March 20, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Charles William Elliot, famous American educator and long-time President of Harvard University. Send covers stamped, unsealed and unstuffed, to C. D. Dancer, P. O. Box 227-T, Mansfield, Ohio. Commemoratives on wrappers will be appreciated.

March 12—Commemorating the seventieth anniversary of the commissioning of General Ulysses S. Grant as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States by President Abraham Lincoln. Rubber stamp impression, James M. Hassett, 170 Ridge Ave., Yonkers, New York.

March 15—Printed cachet. Ironside cover. First class and airmail only. No

**FREE BARGAIN LIST.**—Walter F. Allgeyer, Box 192, Newark, N. J. n12213

**WANTED.**—Fine illustrated advertising covers prior 1910.—Alfred Horn, West Haven, Conn. s12242

**COVERS!** Information and Catalogue, 6c.—The Fairway, F. St., Washington, D. C. aul2231

**NIRA, IOWA, N.R.A.** 1st day cachet cover, 20c.—Hawkeye Stamp Co., Cedar Rapids, 49, Iowa. ttc

covers after March 12. R. Dumont, P. O. Box 132, Sta. A, Los Angeles, Calif. March 16—Albany, Oregon. Last day "Old Oregon, Old Ironsides Farewell cachet." A blue and purple combination cachet will be used. Send self-addressed, stamped 6½ size envelopes before March 5. Commemoratives appreciated. Not over five covers to any one person. Rush covers to Edward E. Bryan, Secretary, Lewis & Clark Stamp Society, Albany, Oregon.

March 17—Waconia, Minnesota. Green printed cachet in honor of St. Patrick's Day. To be applied to postals and 3c rate standard size envelopes with snug fitting medium filler. Limit of ten envelopes or twenty postals, or not more than fifteen of both. Covers will be mailed from Green Isle, Minnesota, (possibly green cancellation) and from Waconia with flag cancellation. Covers will also be mailed if desired from various post offices in the U. S. named St. Patrick, Shamrock, Erin, and Ireland. Be sure to send forwarding postage if you want mailed from these points. Covers by March 12 to Reuben Aretz, Cachet Director, Chamber of Commerce, Waconia, Minn. Those using Byrds on wrapper will receive autographs on covers.

### Future

An Early Date???—The Lions Club of Cookeville, Tenn., will sponsor a cachet in connection with the dedication of the municipal airport at an early date. Covers should be sent to Major C. C. Fisher, Cookeville, Tenn. Watch for date.

Spring Event???—The dedication of the new airport at Bloomington, Ill., will take place this spring. The Corn Belt Philatelic Society will sponsor a cachet for this event. Covers to Carl Rhoads, 715 W. Chestnut Street, Bloomington, Ill. Will hold covers until day of dedication.

April 4—Wanamassa Park, N. J. American Cover Club is sponsoring cachet April 4—the First Anniversary of U.S.S. Akron disaster. Covers should be sent to Harold C. Deneger, Secretary, 210 Walnut Ave., Wanamassa Park, N. J.

April 4—Waconia, Minn. First anniversary of the U.S.S. Akron disaster. A black Memorial cachet will be applied to postals, and 6½ envelopes unfilled and unsealed, will be mailed from Fort Snelling, Minnesota (where Count Zeppelin started experiments on airships), Akron, Ohio (birthplace of Akron), Lakehurst, N. J. (home of Akron) and Barnegat City, N. J. (graveyard of Akron). Forwarding postage should be sent for extra cities. Covers by March 30 to cachet director, Chamber of Commerce, Waconia, Minnesota. Reuben Aretz.

April 15 (or thereabouts) — Topeka's (Kansas) Municipal Airport will be opened about the middle of April. Airmail covers for this event may be sent to Art Hledsoe, 306 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka, Kansas.

April or May—The Wilmington (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce, plans to issue a cachet the latter part of April or first of May, commemorating the formal dedication of Bleuthenthal Airport in that city. The field is named for Arthur

Bleuthenthal, a gallant young Wilmington aviator who was killed in action in Europe only a few weeks prior to declaration of war by President Wilson.

April 23—Cachet commemorating the 370th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare. Send 6½ standard envelopes. One cover gratis. Each additional cover must be accompanied by 5 cents service charge. Bryce Allyn Gorman, 243-28 144th Ave., Rosedale, New York.

All the following dates are seventieth anniversaries; cover will be mailed whenever possible from the scene of battle. Send as many as desired. Covers for all dates may be sent in the same envelope if plainly marked for each even desired; be sure to check the postage! Commemoratives or blocks on wrappers will be appreciated. No postage dues accepted. As cachets will be printed and as these events come pretty closely together, the cachet will only be set up once and applied, about 10 days before each event. If your covers reach me after the cachet has been applied they will be mailed out for the next event. Get them in early:

April 12—Battle of Fort Pillow.  
May 5—First day of the Battle of the Wilderness.

May 8—First day of the Battle of Spotsylvania.

May 15—Battle of Resaca, Georgia.

May 16—Battle of Drewry's Bluff.

May 23—Beginning of the Battle at North Anna Crossing.

May 28—Battle at Dallas, Georgia.

Mail covers to E. D. Herrick, Box 554, Downers Grove, Ill.

• • •  
The Historical Committee of the Pennsylvania State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will sponsor several interesting historical cachets during 1934.

May 20—100th anniversary of the Death of Lafayette.

July 4—Independence Day and Founding of the Minute men of the P.O.S. of A. at Allentown and Philadelphia, Pa.

August 23-24-25—100th anniversary of the Public School System in Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State Camp Sessions. Several other events are under consideration in addition to the above.

Collectors desiring covers for the above events forward same to C. W. Eckert, Sr., 713 High St., Bethlehem, Pa.

All covers must be in the hands of the sponsor at least ten days before date of event. Use 6½ standard size envelopes only. Postage dues will be refused. Additional postage should accompany all covers in order to forward covers to proper destinations for despatch, otherwise same will be forwarded from Bethlehem. Forward covers for each event separately.

June 6, 7, 8.—A Confederate Veterans' Reunion will be held in Chattanooga on these dates. A convention of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will meet there at the same time. Around 30,000 persons are expected to attend. W. Ralph Wharton, Box 724, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he has been appointed to handle the official cachet which is also sponsored by the American Legion.

## News From Abroad

### Britain's New Stamps

Douglas Armstrong writing in a recent issue of *The Bazaar*, a London publication, says:

"One of stamp collecting's chief charms lies in the fact that it is essentially a 'live' hobby with a definite modern side every whit as fascinating and entertaining as that which concerns itself with what for want of a better term are designated the 'Classics' of Philately.

"Every week the new issue services are distributing the latest products of the world's stamp presses to swell the albums and intrigue the fancies of modern philatelists. During the course of 1933, upwards of twelve hundred new stamps were added to the collector's album, some 300 emanated from the British Empire.

"The last days of the Old Year brought a new charity-postage stamp from New Zealand, sold at a premium of 1d. in aid of the campaign against tuberculosis, from November to February, in a most effective design, by Mr. Berry, of Wellington, illustrating the 'Pathway to Health.' It is finely engraved and a marked improvement upon its predecessors.

"The new general stamp issue for the young Dominion is awaited with eager anticipation by collectors the world over. Unfortunately it was not found possible to give full effect to the striking pictorial subjects by the photogravure process with the result that an entirely new set of dies and plates has had to be prepared for printing the stamps in line-engraving, thus causing further delay, but it is expected that they will be in readiness for issue early in the present year.

"Talking of photogravure stamps, our own British denomination from ½d. to 1s. are to be printed by this most up to date process under the new post office contract with Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., who produced the issues of the present reign down to 1924, and are now once more taking over the work from Waterlow &

Sons, Ltd., who retain, however, the printing of the line-engraved high values.

"Here again, unforeseen delays have occurred in setting up the machinery required to cope with the enormous daily consumption of postage stamps by the Great British public, and it is unlikely that the new series will be on sale at post offices much before August.

"Congresses and conventions are a fruitful source of special stamp issues, in fact, no event of the kind is deemed complete nowadays without its attendant commemorative series. The latest excuse is provided by the recent Pan-American Congress, at Montevideo, in connection with which a set of six values in the form of inverted triangles were issued last month bear the dedication, 'VII Conference Internacional Americana—Montevideo XII, 1933,' by the Uruguayan post office.

"The outstanding feature of the design is an outline map of North and South America, with a seagull hovering over it."

### Gibbon's New Catalog

According to announcements Stanley Gibbon's new simplified Catalog will be issued this month. It will list over 50,000 stamps, of which more than 10,000 will be of the British Empire and will contain approximately 6,000 illustrations.

It will have all countries in alphabetical order, thus assisting those who cannot remember to what countries the various colonies belong. The price will be five shillings.

### France Goes in for New Issues

According to news from William Bird to the *New York Sun* sweeping changes in postage stamp design, affecting almost all the common issues of France are in the offing. The designs thus far adopted mark a distinct departure from the similar style of French stamps.

The two commonest stamps, 50c. and 1F.50, will have allegorical designs. The 50c., used for domestic letters, will picture a crowing cock, symbol of the French nation, while the 1F.50, for foreign letters, will bear a dove carrying an olive branch.


The other values will be landscapes. The Eiffel Tower has been selected for the 40c., and another familiar Paris monument, the Invalides, which contains the tomb of Napoleon, will figure in the 1F.75. A Brittany river scene is the subject of the 2F, and the cloister of the beautiful Cathedral of St. Trophime, one of the finest examples of Romanesque architecture in France, is the subject of the 3F.

The ancient walled city of Carcassonne will figure on the 5F, and the 10F, in the style of an old woodcut, will represent the Ile de la Cite, in Paris, with the Pont Neuf and Notre Dame. Finally the 20F will have another provençal subject, a group of Roman ruins near St. Remy. It is possible, though not certain, that 50F and 100F values will be added.

This is the most extensive revision of stamp designs ever undertaken in France, M. Mistler, formerly Minister of Fine Arts, announced when he accepted his present office that he would strive to give France postage stamps worthy of the nation's artistic reputation.

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**Edward Locher**  
 TEGNA, near Locarno (Switzerland) mh34

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 therefore take advantage of my superb collection of NEW ISSUES of Spain, 107 all different mint pictorial stamps containing the following rare sets: Goya, 12 diff.; Goya Airmail, 11 diff.; Congress Postal, 8 diff.; Congress Official, 8 diff.; Congress Airmail, 4 diff.; Congress Official Airmail, 4 diff.; Columbus, 14 diff.; Columbus Airmail, 10 diff.; American Airmail, 5 diff.; Ibero American, 16 diff.; Ibero Airmail, 9 diff.; Sevilla Exhibition, 6 diff. Face value guaranteed over 53 pesetas, at the BARGAIN price of only \$6. Ask at the same time for my special approval books. (Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.) FREE postage with the just issued PRO JUVENTUTE Switzerland and price list. mhp  
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### San Marino—Andorra, Tavolara?

Some know-it-all guy is always taking the joy out of life and making trouble for us sedate oldsters. Now comes this same wiseheimer and says that "Tavolara is the smallest republic, being 1½ miles in area, etc., etc."

As Joe Penner says, "Is t-hat so-o-o?"

At this writing, after several hours of research in various and sundry library stacks here and in Boston it seems doubtful if the "Republic" matter is not in error.

Tavolara is an island, close to the northeastern shore of Sardinia, about 40°-50" north and 9°-45" east, in the recess (bay) of the Sardinian coast line.

The area is probably right—about 1½ square miles. It is recorded (and little else) that somewhere about 1850, Charles Phillip (I forget the rest of the name or the numeral) visited the island which was inhabited by a single family. He was so pleased at his reception that he named, by Royal grant, the head of the family "King of Tavolara," and allowed him a "flag" (?) and a cannon for firing salutes.

In the 80 odd years elapsed since then, the "King" may have abdicated, the family grown to enough size in numbers to officer a republic, but it is rather peculiar that the accepted Gazetteers make no mention of the Republican story.

Peculiar, too, that a republic with a hereditary "King" in the family should run a republican government right under the nose of "Il Duce" and get away with it.

Better someone should document this new find, and bring out some real facts, as well as a basis for telling the collectors to depose Andorra and set up Tavolara, as the smallest Republic.

We are all waiting to hear the story, backed by facts. S.P.A. 1316.

### Dominican Republic

This country has authorized the printing of a new issue writes Thomas F. Norris from Santo Domingo. There will be 100,000 stamps of one-half cent denomination, 300,000 stamps of one cent denomination, 750,000 stamps of three cent denomination, all regular postage. All denominations will be of same design. It will depict "Suspension Bridge 'San Rafael', The Largest in the Antilles".

### LETTERS FRANKED GRATIS WITH SWISS "TETE-BECHE STAMPS"

One hundred and five different Swiss, Juventute, Commemor., etc., for only 40 cents. Also very interesting sample collection to select from.

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12 First Flight Covers N. Z. with Air Stamps and Cachet.....\$3.00  
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Issue of the special Stamp was very limited—Wholesale, Retail and Air Lists, FREE. mhc

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NEW ZEALAND

This construction was completed recently as part of the extensive program of public improvements being carried out by the present Government under the direction of President Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo. Stamp measures 1 x 1-5/16 inches. Colors will be the usual as required by the Postal Union.

Mr. Norris says, it may interest the public to know that the government's supply of small denomination stamps is very low. At this date, February 3, 1934, they have in stock none of one-half cent value, 8,000 of one cent (Scott's No. 283) and 20,000 of the three cent (No. 280).

**AIRMAIL and TRIANGLE**, the finest packets of these popular stamps, at extraordinary low prices: Airmail, 100 different, Mk., \$3.50; 150, \$7.00; 200, \$11.00; 250, \$18.50; 300, \$28.00; 400, \$47.00; 500, \$77.00; 600, \$105.00. Triangles, 25 different, Mk., \$1.80; 40, \$3.00; 50, \$4.50; 75, \$8.50; 100, \$14.00. Postage extra. Prices in German Marks. Cash advance.

Demand my large Price List for Complete Sets and Errors of Airmail and Europe 20th Century, Quality Packets by countries, Collections, cheap Triangles and Airmail wholesale, Approval Books, Lots, Want Lists, New Issue Service, etc.

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### PATRONS of the Panama (R. P.)

postoffice will not be able henceforth to get their mail unless they present a special postal identification card bearing their photograph and other indicia, so states a special dispatch.

The cards are valid for three years, but it is provided that if the physiognomy of the holder so changes before the expiration of that time that it does not resemble the photograph, then a new card must be obtained.

The postal service does not accept responsibility for the wrong delivery of mail due to loss or other improper use of the cards. There is no city delivery service here, hence all mail is called for at the main postoffice and its stations.

Greenwich, Conn.—Manly Ritch, known as the poet-postman of Greenwich, has resigned after thirty-three years in the Greenwich postoffice. For twenty-five years he carried the mail over the fashionable Belle Haven route. He began his postal career in 1900, when he was 24 years old.

From early boyhood Mr. Ritch

wrote poems and was especially gifted along this line. In 1924 he published more than 100 poems under the title, "Thoughts of a Postman."

Another from Greenwich, Alfred Merritt, a mail carrier by whose regularity people used to set their clocks, has retired on a pension after over thirty-one years' service at the Greenwich Postoffice. He is 55 years old. He was bitten by dogs several times while delivering mail in the Rock Ridge district.

Via International Press Service from Daggett, Mich., we read:

"Inhabitants of this village tasted the first fruits of direct inflation when a fast passenger train ripped a mail sack from its hook, scattering \$5,000 along the right of way.

"School children fled their books, housewives their kitchens and the village store sages left their cracker barrels to reap the golden harvest.

"One searcher found \$3,000. Another 'forty-nine' panned \$1,750 from ditches and fields along the track. Postal authorities were reported on their way here to supervise a round-up of the vagrant dollars."

### BRITISH COLONIALS

Advertiser is dispersing a choice collection of 19th CENTURY issues, picked copies. First-class selections of superb WEST INDIANS, NORTH AMERICANS, AFRICANS, AUSTRALIANS, CEYLON and other ASIATICS, mint or used, on approval at ONE-THIRD CATALOGUE. Also on hand, some superb mint and used MODERN ISSUES at over 50% catalogue. References, please. app

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### SECRETARY'S REPORT

February 12, 1934.

(Items for this report must be in the Secretary's hands on the 10th day of the month preceding publication. Members who fail to receive the magazine should notify the publisher, but changes of address, to be effective must be sent to the Secretary; and to insure delivery of the magazine must be received by the Secretary, on or before, the 10th day of the month preceding publication.)

#### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Ernest Brandt, 156 Laurel Hill Road, Mountain Lakes, N. J., age 38, secretary. By G. A. Fischesser, R. V. P.  
John R. Dean, 71 Greenaway Road, Rochester, N. Y., age 44, chemist. By F. L. Coes, secretary. (1234.)

Clifford E. Fales, 9 Andover Street, Worcester, Mass., age 56, assistant foreman, U. S. P. O. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1230).

Frank B. Foster, M. D., 40 Concord Street, Peterborough, N. H., age 57, physician. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1230).

Edward V. Frazer, 340 North McLean Blvd., Memphis, Tenn., age 39, freight agent. By R. J. Broderick, V. P. (1200).

Philip H. Friggens, 6061 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Mich., age 50, building superintendent. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200).

Carl O. Frisch, 304 East Fourth Street, Winona, Minn., age 34, U. S. C. G. Eng. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200).

John T. Gurnett, 36 North Edison Avenue, Elgin, Ill., age 42, garage manager. By B. M. Robbins. (1234).

Philip Hamper, 54 Lessingstr. Berlin, N. W. 87, Germany, age 32, dealer. By F. L. Coes, Sec.

Ralph H. Hankins, D.D.S., 10 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I., age 44, dental surgeon. By W. L. Babcock, M.D. (1030).

Edward K. Hessburg, 65 Central Park West, New York, N. Y., age 30, attorney. By F. Rauh. (1200).

Ida L. Meister, 1273 Cherry Street, Green Bay, Wis., age 37, insurance clerk. By R. J. Broderick, V. P. (1000.)

Richard P. Momsen, 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., age 43, attorney. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)

Olaf A. Olson, 838 Oregon Street, Green Bay, Wis., age 47, R. P. O. clerk. By Philo A. Foote. (1004.)

C. Carl Ramming, 5541 Milentz Place, St. Louis, Mo., age 28, manager. By A. Owen. (1030.)

J. Raymond Rapp, 3401 River Avenue, Camden, N. J., age 41, merchant. By Jacques Creed. (1030.)

Robert R. Rich, Jr., 9 Westland Road, Watertown, Mass., age 17, student. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1204.)

Charles T. Stone, M.D., 11 Cedar Lawn North, Galveston, Texas, age 43, physician. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)

Lee Loy Suan, Box 84, Swatow, China, age legal, dealer. By F. M. Coppock, Jr., Pres.

Nathan K. Thon, Box 50, Austin, Minn., age 31, electrical engineer. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)

George C. Vahrenhold, 6038 Clemens St., St. Louis, Mo., age legal. By Alfred Owens.

Donald Watt, D. O., 134 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., age 35, osteopath. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)

A. Welsz, IX, Grune Torgasse 24, Vienna, Austria, age 70, dealer. By F. L. Coes, Sec.

Eugene S. Williams, 426 S. Monroe Ave., Green Bay, Wis., age 33, printer. By Philo A. Foote. (1000.)

(If no objections are entered and references are O. K. the above applicants will be enrolled April 1, 1934, of which fact they will please take notice. Courtesy cards will be issued as

provided by the By-Laws as soon as allowable, to facilitate departmental contact. Please report to the Secretary unsolicited sendings or unauthorized use of the application list.)

#### APPLICATION FOR RE-INSTATEMENT

3935 Edward M. Parrish, 477 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, N. Y. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)

(Applicant for re-instatement will receive card 10 days after publication, if no objections are entered.)

#### APPLICATIONS PENDING

Steven J. Allgaier, Jr.	Julius F. Kenkel, Jr.
Charles H. Andersen	Charles Neubauer, Jr.
Edward W. Chittenden	Keith K. LeRoy
Roland H. Ellis, D.D.S.	Mrs. J. T. Pierce
Joseph R. Goldsborough	Miss Hazel B. Shor
George H. Holden	Gordon H. Watson
George E. Hudson	Ernest M. Zwickel

(If no objections are entered and references are O. K. the above applicants will be enrolled March 1, 1934.)

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

5984 Henry C. Asbury, from 18 Fowler St., to 253 Court St., Keene, N. H.  
6763 W. E. Bade, to 3908 Oakland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
6951 Lester L. Browning, from 706 North Rankin St., to 822 Myrtle Avenue, Natchez, Tenn.  
6613 Cassilis M. Chase, from 125 Clement Road to Box 125 Northville, Michigan.  
1431 W. Hayden Collins, from 927 15th Street, N. W., to 2714 36th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
7025 Horace Gunthorpe, from University Sta., to 1227 East Lowell St., Tucson, Arizona.  
4625 R. Salamon, from 1970 Third Ave., to 953 East 167th St., New York City, N. Y.  
5490 Abdel Hamid il Itriby, from c/o Ports and Lights Adm. to Port Said, Egypt.  
5476 H. Chr. Larsen, from 1106 Ridge Ave., Asbury Park, N. J., to 545 46th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
7006 Lt. G. E. Mitchell, Jr., to Acad. Div. U. S. A., Fort Sill, Okla.  
5560 Irving B. Reder, from San Bernardino to 835 South Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, California.  
7032 Edward K. Russell, from Moorside, Lilliput, Parkstone, to 66 Nortoft Road, Bournemouth, Hants, England.

#### RESIGNATION TENDERED

6875 Anthony J. Suchy, 817 Hallett St., Bridgeport, Conn. (No objections appearing will be accepted April 15, 1934.)

#### RESIGNATIONS PENDING

Darrell E. Beaver	Anna C. Mackenzie
Austin Broadhurst	Gordon Smith
H. D. Kaufman	L. Brandsema
Hugh McCulloch, M.D.	

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

H. D. Lindhardt	Benj. McGrew
Rev. T. Leinbach	N. R. Soderquist
David N. Mittenthal	

#### NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED FEBRUARY 1, 1934

7113 H. P. Baeker, 12030 Parnell Ave., Chicago, Ill. (G.-C.)  
7114 Henry Bers, 5530 Nevada Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. (C.-D.; S., U. S.) (1230.)

- 7115 John A. Klein Birchett, M.D., Box 536, Vicksburg, Miss. (G.-C.)
- 7116 Stanley F. Bulpitt, Brookside Nurseries, Darien, Conn. (S., U. S.) (1200.)
- 7117 Robert J. Campbell, 10410 South Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill. (G.-C.)
- 7118 Leo Cravitz, 109 Ferry St., Everett, Mass. (C.-D.; S., U. S. blox mint.) (1200.)
- 7119 Jacques S. Creed, 5827 Hoffman Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. (D.) (1200.)
- 7120 Harry F. Duke, Box 73, Herington, Kansas. (S., U. S.; Comm. and Air.) (0230.)
- 7121 Ercole Gloria, Box 328, Turin, Italy. (D.)
- 7122 William F. Hoheisel, Box 857, Milwaukee, Wis. (C.-D.; G.-C.; S., U. S.; Germ. Col.) (1030.)
- 7123 Gordon C. Lemmon, 1207 South Sixth St., Ironton, Ohio. (S., U. S.) (1230.)
- 7124 Paul G. Linder, 5010 Concord Place, Chicago, Ill. (G.-C.; S., Air Mail stamps only.) (1230.)
- 7125 Leon N. Loeb, 22 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (C.-D.; S., Mint precancels.) (1234.)
- 7126 Frank J. Macknick, 5120 So. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Fee returned.)
- 7127 John A. Muche, 113 East Cass St., Cadillac, Michigan. (G.-C. and all revs.) (1234.)
- 7129 James T. Naramore, M.D., Box 647, Parsons, Kansas. (G.-C. (0004.)
- 7130 Robert L. R. Rest, Calle H, 184, Vedado, Havana, Cuba. (30 countries including U. S., Canada and Newfoundland.) (1230.)
- 7131 May E. Robbins, 589 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.
- 7132 Edward N. Sampson, 77 Yale St., Stratford, Conn. (G.-C.; C.-D.; S., U. S., Haw.) (1000.)
- 7133 William H. Schlesinger, 5659 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo. (D.) (1000.)
- 7134 Laurance B. Snow, Spring St., Collinsville, Conn. (C.-D.; S., U. S., and Can. first flight covers.) (1230.)
- 7135 Henry F. Unferth, Y. M. C. A., Fond du Lac, Wis. (G.-C.; S., U. S.) (1000.)
- 7136 Charles Van Sipma, 11028 Parnell Ave., Chicago, Ill. (G.-C.)
- 7137 Harold P. White, 757 Whitehall Place, Bronx, N. Y. (G.-C.; S.; U. S. mint.) (1230.)

## RE-INSTATEMENT

- 5565 B. L. Hume, Mt. Regis Sanatorium, Salem, Virginia. (G.-C.) (1000.)

## TRANSFER TO ACTIVE LIST

- 5536 R. H. Weill, 704 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

## RETURN TO ROLL

- 5537 B. B. Klima, 710 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
- 5063 Geo. B. Ross, Box 658, Sanford, Florida.

## MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total Membership January 12, 1934.....	1563
New Members Admitted .....	24
Re-instated .....	1
Return to Roll .....	2
	27
	1590
Resignation Accepted .....	5
Total Membership .....	1585
(Applications pending 14: applications received 24; application for re-instatement 1.)	

## BOOSTER LIST

The following have proposed applicants since beginning of term July 15, 1932: F. L. Coes, Sec., 138; Helen Hussey, R. V. P., 37; Pres. F. M. Coppock, Jr., 22; A. S. Riches, R. V. P., 15; Georges Creed and R. J. Broderick, 11 each; A. Gyngeil and Verne P. Kaub, 10 each; H. D. Grogg, R. V. P., 7; Philo Foote, A. E. Gorham, A. E. Hussey, M. D., Wm. Lycett, C. J. Gifford, R. V. P., 5 each; Dr. W. L. Babcock, 4; C. J. Pierce, F. H. Rice, D. W. Martin, H. G. Webb, R. V. P., 3 each; A. Creed, A. Owen, B. M. Robbins, F. C. Schiller, R. V. P., T. H. Scherdtmann, 2 each; A. Barger, H. Bazire, A. Bazaraki, F. J. Boyer, C. J. Buckstein, R. V. P., H. C. Carpenter, A. Cernigliaro, H. T. Conover, Dr. W. L. Collins, F. J. Cowing, Jacques Creed, E. Curhan, R. V. P., C. J. Dietle, A. J. Dube, G. Fischesser, H. Haase, C. H. Harvey, G. A. Henhoffer, H. M. Jones, G. P. Kunz, Dr. N. P. McGay, Col. W. N. McKelvey, H. H. Marsh, J. B. Meritt, M. C. Nichols, Henry Perlish, R. V. P., F. C. Ruffe, R. V. P., E. M. Oleson, H. Sinclair, J. M. Westphal, R. V. P., F. J. Weiler, F. G. Wilson, J. L. Wolsey, one each.

(The Booster list and the R. V. P. contest will close July 10, 1934.)

## SECRETARY'S NOTES

The Secretary requests consideration of the membership of two things. First—Departmental interest. The strange and to many, unexplainable goings up and comings down of exchange, has given us much material from abroad which should be of material interest to members. Further, this material is likely priced better than it will be priced later. Again, the Departmental Services are improving and between the work and interest, lies a remarkable chance for profit for users of the Departments.

Seemingly, instead of seeing this, many old users are of the opinion that if they wait they will benefit more.

This we believe is wrong. At any event, the proof of the matter is easily made by giving a little interest and thought to our services.

Secondly, if members will check the increasing number of professional applicants, they will see that the drive toward spread in educational and professional areas is beginning to bear fruit. The Secretary is requested to urge each member knowing of collectors in the schools, colleges, or in detached educational positions; to make it his business to attempt making these people members.

Never as now is our intent to interest the average collector, the man of limited means, or the man whose work precludes great outlay; more markedly fitted and reasonable. We have now in our three Departments, the material for Sale, Exchange or Pre-cancel interest, so segregated as to allow the educational collector to make material and immediate advantage of the line most fitting his financial ability.

We believe that never before have we offered so much, or presented so broad a field for interest.

The Secretary has sent application blanks to every member as dues were paid. More are ready on request by postal. Any other aids, requests, or instructions to mail to prospects will be taken care of within 36 hours after receipt. Help your Society. Help your neighbors. Make friends. No real collector will turn down a courteous inquiry.

There is nothing new to report in the Chicago impersonation case, but the Secretary would like to know if anyone knows where the "Seneca Stamp Club" is supposed to be located, and if it is now active. There are many possibilities and no facts known.

Last call due bills have been sent out. For the information of members who have mislaid bills, the dues to 9-1-34 and this is the regular term bill are \$2.00. If your card has a red "4" you have paid. If not, please do so.

Again at the request of the Precancel Department, the Secretary urges you to enter your plate number duplicates, precancels for state areas, special values, Bureau Prints, or other Precancel material. Demands are active and the only difficulty is in getting the assortment wanted for clients, or to get enough specially separated material for receptive areas. Write Mr. Foote (address at the head of the Report) for any information.

Books are ready and circuits moving. Here is your chance. The Secretary asked a question last month with reference to the benefits received by a member from Departmental use. From several answers he selects one. Here it is in quotation of the paragraph, "As I include HOBBIES and the Membership list as of material value, I feel that my return for 32-33 was a net to my collection of between \$40 and \$45, of which I call about one fourth catalogue markups." Come again fellows, someone has got a top figure, but that quotation in my January report seems weak. I will add that this member used two departments.

Do not forget the offer of the Secretary to assure the sending of material to all prospects whose names are sent. A postal card will do it. Better print the name if it is unusual. Twenty-four hour service. Keep them coming. Thirty-five sent last month.

Yours very truly,

F. L. COES, Sec.

## SALES MANAGER'S REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1934

Books in Department January 1, 1934 ....	1,894	Value	\$60,041.46
Books received in January, 1934 .....	101	"	2,957.49
		1,995	" \$62,998.95
Books retired in January, 1934 .....	195	"	5,694.33
Books in Department February 1, 1934 ..	1,800	"	\$57,804.62

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D.  
Sales Manager S.P.A.

**BUSINESS IS GETTING BETTER.** During the past month we have had many new inquiries regarding circuits and we are sorry to state that we are having a hard time getting fine material. If you have any fine duplicates why not mount them in books and let us circulate them among our buyers. The largest demand is for fine U. S. Revenues and Br. Cols. We can use fine books of any country. Foreign members have stopped submitting books due to the exchange so now is the time for home members to get very busy.

Do not forget that we have some very nice AIRMAIL books and if you are interested why not let us send a trial circuit. We can use many books of AIRS.

If you are interested in Precancels please do not write me but take the matter up with Philo A. Foote, 79 South St., Fond du Lac, Wis., and he will be pleased to give any information wanted.

**JUMBO CIRCUITS** are still going over big. We have more JUMBOS out at this time than ever before. If you have not tried a JUMBO it is about time that you get your name on our list. REMEMBER no U. S. in these lots. If you are interested in receiving lots from any set of countries let us know what you want and we will do our best to please you. The large lots can be held thirty days. Give us a trial.

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D.  
3457 Dury Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

#### EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT PATRONS

It is gratifying to note that this month following our largest month in many months back, we are a slight amount in excess of that, so that our plant to reduce the outstanding dead books in number is actually giving us a greater volume.

Based on letters and reports given us by enthusiastic patrons we feel justified in blowing our horn a bit. It seems that notwithstanding that some exchanges promise much they are not

delivering the goods, and we are. That is gratifying to your manager. Beginning February 1, due to lowness of losses, we have reduced our insurance rate. Think this over. This is result of having reliability in our patrons all of whom are given the exchange privilege as one of the benefits of membership in the Society and must pass test as to reliability before being granted access to the exchange books. This alone insures a higher degree of honesty and upright dealing. Compare this to the exchanges being offered by private and semi-private interests and you can readily note that the main interest is private gain, not service as a Club benefit. We do not canvas society rosters and blare our horn about what we can do for you with rash promises. All we do, is to promise honest and consistent handling and circularization of your books to the end that as many as possible will be taken from your books which allows you in return to choose from other books. We at no time remove nor make final allowances and hence we are liquid and can liquidate within a couple weeks time at any time. By any other method yet devised, at some time the patrons suffer losses because it plays out. If an owner can unload undesirable material on someone no matter at what discount, it is certain to become a "frozen asset" at some future time and hence some one somewhere in the system must lose. We guarantee you against that by not gambling with stamps nor their possibility of movement. We challenge anyone to disprove the basic soundness of our method. Because it may not promise so much at first reading it may not boom, but every patron is safe and sure of getting all his own stamps may earn. What more can any fair minded exchanger ask?

Read last month's dope, and above, and think it over, then recommend it to your friends—it's safe and the more who use it the greater the return to all.

Sincerely,

DONALD W. MARTIN

#### YOUR ALBUM NEEDS

Iraq, 1923, Nos. 1 to 6, first issue, 6 stamps ..... \$ .15  
Martinique, 1933, new issue, 1c to 15c, 6 stamps ..... .10  
Bargain both sets for 10c to applicants interested in approvals at 1c or better. State number of stamps in your collection. mhp

HEMPSTEAD STAMP CO.  
Box 94 Hempstead, N. Y.

#### U. S. MIXTURE

Gathered from offices and business houses. Recent issues, commems., coils, special delivery, etc.  
1 lb. .... \$1.75  
List of Foreign mixtures Free. ap34

K. RECKTENWALD  
1814 S. Clinton Ave. Trenton, N. J.

#### CANADA

No.	Net	No.	Net	No.	Net
127	.10	156	.06	171	.10
145	.06	157	.04	190	.02
146	.02	159	.20	194	.10
147	.10	167	.12	200	.03
148	.10	169	.04	261	.08
151	.03	170	.04	263	.10

Write for Canadian Price List Free.

CARTIER STAMP COMPANY  
P. O. Box 77, Delorimier Station  
Montreal, Canada mh

#### 70 to 75% DISCOUNT

To general collectors with less than 25,000 vars., and who will select \$10.00 net or over, we send an entire stamp collection to select from at the above discounts. Take what you wish, leave what you don't. Those hard to get low and medium priced stamps which you miss are here. Full details upon request, gladly. We also fill want list at 70% discount.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP SHOP  
885-7 Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Corner Church Ave.) tfc

### DEALER'S DIRECTORY

Single Insertion, \$2.00 3 Insertions, \$4.50 6 Insertions, \$7.50 12 Insertions, \$14.00

#### UNITED STATES STAMPS

##### Stanley Gibbons, Inc

38 S. Park Row, New York City.

Complete U. S. Price List Free

##### W. B. Pollock, Jr.

1837-73rd Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

New U. S. Price List No. 3, Free on request . . . U. S. Stamps bought. Send us your offers. mhp tfc

#### WHOLESALE

##### R. C. Gluck & Co.

65 H Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Catering to the Dealer. Write for free Price List. my34

##### Keller & Co., Stamps, Inc.

65Y Nassau St., New York City.  
U. S. & Foreign. Write for Free Price List. s43

##### Guatemala Stamp Co.

P. O. Box 404, Guatemala City, Central America. Write for our wholesale price list. Retail for specialists. je34

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### H. & G. H. Jopling

44 Risca Road, Newport, Mon. England.

Specialists in the issue of Portugal and Colonies since 1916. Want Lists filled. Price lists free. Also modern British Colonials. mhp

##### Economist Stamp Co., Inc.

87 Nassau Street, New York City s336

Everything for the Collector

##### J. E. Francis & Co.

517 Carpenter Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Free Monthly Catalogue Sent on Request. One Day Service. my34c

#### AUCTIONS

##### Vahan Mozian, Inc.

10 E. 39th St., New York City.

Stamp Auctions. Catalog Free on Request. t34

#### 66 Different Mixtures

from Foreign Governments, Banks and Missions described in detail in my big new list, sent you free. Europe, French and British Colonies, South America, etc. Assorted sample lb. (ab. 1400) of Europe Government Mixtures, \$3.50. 1/2 lb., \$2.00.

A. E. PADE 1324 SO. RACE DENVER, COLO. ASD

#### STAHL'S LOOSE-LEAF BLANK ALBUMS

Designed for the collector who desires quality and at the same time a low price.

Album complete with 100 fine quality leaves 3 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price, \$1.50. 3 1/2 x 11. Price, \$2.00. Illustrated circular and sample sheets on request.

H. A. STAHL

51 Union St. Lynn, Mass.

#### IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.

## Highlights from the National Stamp Exhibition

**M**ORE than 1,000 stamp fans disregarded the near-zero weather on the opening day and waited in line for the show to open. By mid-afternoon on the first day the visitors arrived in such numbers that several times guards had to make provisions for groups to go through together. Officials said that collectors passed the doors at the rate of about 4,000 per hour.

William Freiter of the Mount Sinai hospital was the first in line, arriving at 4:00 o'clock in the morning for the show to open. Mr. Freiter thus had the opportunity of being second purchaser, Mayor LaGuardia being the first.

Theodore Steinway, the piano manufacturer, showed the Paderewski stamp issued by Poland in 1919 autographed for him by the pianist. The American Bank Note Company had a display depicting the complete process of making stamps. A block of four 1861 triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps owned by Alfred Lichtenstein of New York, and valued at more than \$30,000, was among the rarities on display. A specialized collection of about 400 pieces of mail carried on the Graf Zeppelin and valued at \$20,000 was displayed by Anson R. Thompson of Troy, N. Y.

One hundred of the younger enthusiasts were mustered to guide the uninitiated through the 410 displays.

Charles Curie, New York attorney, was awarded the grand prize trophy of the exhibition for the best display. Curie showed a general collection of nineteenth century stamps.

In a specially written article for the exhibition Ellis Parker Butler, famous as the author of "Pigs is Pigs," wrote:

"We need more romance in our lives, and postage stamps are romance."

"I know nothing better for the nerves of a hard-worked individual than to get away from noises and nuisances and close the door and spend an hour or two with stamps. No hobby is more fascinating; no leisure-time occupation is more delightful. A million men, women, boys and girls—including the President—will agree with this."

"Nothing that a person can collect is as compact and neat and easily handled and preserved as the postage stamp. Nothing is more interesting in variety. A collection may be made

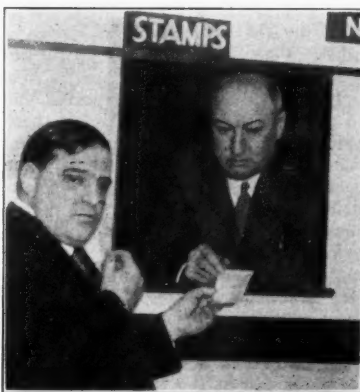
for a few dollars or for millions of dollars, each satisfactory to the collector."

"For the man who wishes to build a collection with the least difficulty there are stamps that can be acquired easily. For the person who enjoys the hunt there are stamps that must be chased for months and years. There are stamps that swarm in millions like herring in the sea, and there are stamps that are as rare as the last one koala in the blue-gum forests of Australia. Each and every collector can find a field to please his taste and his pocketbook."

*The New York World Telegram* gave a picture in its editorial that we enjoyed reading. It said on the opening day.

"We venture the prediction that many a serious-minded adult who has got over his boyish stamp-collecting fever and given his old album to a nephew will discover himself some of these days in the National Stamp Exhibition which just opened at Rockefeller Center."

"The forecast is strengthened by reports that some 17,000 visitors crowded the show on its first day. Once a stamp collector, never entirely immune! The hangover may take the form of feeling mean about throwing



Postmaster General Farley formally opened the National Stamp Exhibition at Rockefeller Center in New York on February 10. Mayor La Guardia is shown purchasing the first set of Byrd stamps from the Postmaster General. The official ceremonies on the opening day were broadcast over NBC with the Postmaster General and Roscoe B. Martin, President of the American Philatelic Society officiating.

away an envelope which bears a gaudy and bizarre stamp. Or one may simply spend time over the advertisements of stamp dealers. It is an insidious habit.

"Stamp collectors by all signs are on the increase. President Roosevelt's open addiction may have had something to do with it, although, perhaps, he only led collectors to admit it. If ex-collectors want to retain their composure, they should watch their step during the exhibit, for the stamps look very attractive."

## CONVENTIONS

### Wisconsin Association of Philatelic Societies Announces Annual Conclave

The convention committee of the Wisconsin Association of Philatelic Societies announces that Captain A. C. Townsend of Chicago will be the chief speaker on the program for their conclave on April 7 and 8, Hotel Rault, at Oshkosh, Wis. The Oshkosh Philatelic Society will be host. After the meeting the exhibit will be transferred to the Oshkosh Public Museum for the balance of April. The exhibition is one of the features of the meeting. It will be held primarily for Wisconsin collectors, but exhibits of outstanding merit will be shown by invitation. Those interested should communicate with F. M. Getchel, 7 Spruce Street, Oshkosh, Wis. Wisconsin collectors will no doubt take advantage of the auction which will be operated on a commission basis. Auction material should be sent to Joseph Damon, 408 Brockway, Oshkosh. An historical cachet commemorating the "Discovery of Wisconsin in 1634" is announced for cover collectors. Covers should be sent to Box 41, Oshkosh, Wis.

Two silver loving cups have been presented to the Association by Roosevelt Branch (11) Society of Philatelic Americans. The larger of the cups, will be awarded for one year to that affiliated society whose members score the highest number of points to the competitive exhibition, and the smaller cup, known as the President's cup, will be the permanent possession of the member of an affiliated club whose frames on exhibition win the largest number of points.

The Fond du Lac branch, "parent body" of the state association, will observe its fifth anniversary March 17 with a junior exhibit and banquet at the Hotel Retlaw, which was the scene of the 1933 convention of the S.P.A. The birthday party will be staged as a "curtain raiser" for the state meeting at Oshkosh three weeks later.

## The Mitchell-Hoover Official Catalog of United States Bureau Precancels

By ADOLPH GUNESCH

### 12th Edition

**T**HIS edition is the best book ever published, full of surprises to both collectors and dealers. As far as I remember, no catalog ever had as many price corrections as this one, exactly 598. Of these, 565 are priced upwards, and only 33 downwards. These figures, of course, include blocks and coil pairs.

Dr. Mitchell has an uncanny way to arrive at the right prices. The long overdue upward movement on the old obsolete types, has finally taken place, and I predict further adjustments in the coming editions if the popularity of the U. S. Bureau precancels holds out. More and more U. S. collectors feel that since these stamps are an output of the Bureau in Washington, they really belong in their U. S. collections. I predict that the day is not far off when these stamps will have to be recognized and included in the U. S. specialized catalog. But regardless of this, the value on the old obsolete types and some others, will advance in each edition of the Bureau catalog, but the demand for these stamps already exceeds the supply, especially for items in fine condition. One of the most important changes I consider, is Dr. Mitchell's statement in regard to prices. I quote: "The prices in this catalog are net prices at which normally good copies are regularly obtainable in the market. Very fine copies, perfectly centered as to perforations, may command a premium of 25 per cent. Stamps so far off center that perforations cut into the design, should be discounted 50 per cent or more. Coils with clipped margins on one or both sides are subject to 50 per cent discount or more. A post-cancellation on top of the regular precanceling calls for a discount of 50 per cent or more. Blocks are worth full price quoted, unless, very badly off-center."

This means that the net prices are automatically raised 25 per cent to those condition cranks, who would accept only very fine copies—yet expected a discount on Mitchell's net prices. I believe that the stocks of the dealer will show that 75 per cent of the old types, consist of off-center material—24 per cent of normally good copies on which he could charge Mitchell's net prices, only one per cent of very fine copies, on which he might be able to charge the premium over the net prices.

Other important changes are prices on special varieties on coils. I quote: "Gap pairs 5c extra on pairs priced 25c or less, 25 per cent above list price when plain pair is listed at 60c or more. Line pairs 5c extra on pairs priced 25c or less; 25 per cent above list price when pair is listed at 30c to \$1.40; and 50 per cent above list price when plain pair is listed at \$1.50 or more. Line-Gap pairs 10c extra when plain pair is listed at 15c or less; all others twice list price."

We shall make use of this new arrangement in our business with the exception of the prices on Line-Gap pairs. Since only two, in most extreme cases three such combination pairs can be found in a roll of 500 coils, I consider any Line-Gap pair worth at least 75c. If any ordinary pair catalogs 30c to 50c, at least \$1.00. On any higher priced pair, I charge double catalog.

The high values, 11c to 50c Bureau blocks are priced for the first time. I consider these ridiculously low figures. I believe I have not had more than a dozen of these high value blocks during the last year, and they are not coming out any faster I am sure. Of course, it is always better to start them at a low figure, and then price them higher, but there is a limit. Dr. Mitchell knows that there can be no speculation in these, as the face value is too high. Well I should worry—I have none for sale, and if I should pick some up by accident, I can charge my own price.

Lack of space will not permit me to give a detailed review of all these price changes, but I shall mention some of the outstanding ones. The 3c New Orleans Experimental is now priced at \$1.25. It is too bad that I just sold a superb copy for \$100. The prices on all other Experimentals, remain unchanged. Of all old types, the 2c Sheboygan registers the biggest advance. It jumped from \$7.50 to \$12.50, a figure way too low. I personally sold a copy of this scarce item for \$25 at the last P. S. S. convention. I consider it is coil worth at least as much as a Batavia 1½c compound, which is priced \$40.

Birmingham, Ala. 5c 10x10 is priced now at \$1.25, but is worth twice that much, and the 1c compound should be at least \$1.00.

Bridgeport, Conn. 1½c compound made a jump from 20c to \$1.00, a

newly discovered variety. New Britain 1c coil regained part of its previous loss, but it still has some to go before it reaches its old price. There is no reason why it shouldn't, as there are no more available.

Kokomo, Ind., 1½c 10x10 lists now \$2.00. The 1½c compound also makes a nice advance.

Saginaw, Mich., 1½ 10x10 is now priced at \$1.25, but is worth a lot more, especially in fine condition.

St. Paul 3c compound made quite a jump from \$1.00 to \$2.50, but I doubt it very much if even this price will produce any. There are none available. The same is true about the 7c compound, which catalogs \$1.25.

The price of the 1½c Bloomfield coil has been doubled, which is now \$2.50. There are no pairs known. The price on the 2c and 3c have been reduced sharply. The biggest puzzle to me is the Manville 1c coil, priced at \$4.00 for a single, and \$10.00 a pair. If no dealer has stocked them, this coil is worth much more—yet checking back, I find that it was priced at \$3.00 in the 3rd edition. It was then reduced to 35c in the 4th edition and kept at that price for four editions. Then it advanced slowly until it reached its present figure.

Seranton, Pa., 1½c 10x10 was raised from \$1.00 to \$3.00. Most likely it deserved this raise, but what about the 3c which is just as scarce, yet it catalogs only 15c. The same holds true for the 7c and 9c.

All of the Memphis 10x10 are priced higher. The 3c is now priced \$2.00. Besides all compounds with the exception of the 1½c, advanced but I figure the 3c is just as scarce as the 2c.

With the exception of the 3c compounds, all old types advanced from Dallas. The Houston 1c compound went up to \$3.00, most of the other old types show healthy raises. This is not the last to be heard from these two Texas cities, there are plenty varieties here.

Salt Lake City 1½c 10x10 is now priced at \$1.25. There are many other changes. The price advances on the Seattle 10x10 items, and they will be a surprise to many—although I called the attention to their scarcity two years ago.

On the B-11 & 13 types, I consider the Chicago 4c Martha B-125 coil

# COLLECT U. S. PRECANCEL STAMPS

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- SPECIAL OFFER—These three packets, 275 all diff., for ..... 2.00

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## COMMEMORATIVE PRECANCELS

The most unusual packet ever put on the market. One of each Liberty Bell, Ericsson, White Plains, Bennington, Ohio River, Fallen Timbers, Massachusetts Bay, Charleston, Von Steuben, Pulaski, Red Cross, Lake Placid and Arbor Day.

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Price: 75 cents postpaid  
Or send \$1.00 and I will include 200 different BUREAU PRINTS with the catalog.

## U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS (Not Precanceled)

Mostly old issues, many commemoratives. You will like these packets.

100 different varieties .....	\$ .75
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No. 173

## BI-CENTENNIALS

Here is a small packet that is hard to beat in value and content. Even precancels from Mississippi and Porto Rico included.

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one of the scarcest of all. It jumped from 15c to 60c, yet I believe not even this price will produce some. One of my best customers has been looking for this stamp for the last two years. Although his collection in coil pairs—all four combinations is almost complete, he is still looking for a fine single of the 4c Chicago coil.

All other known rarities kept their old price, which is perhaps for the best, as there are plenty of old types needing adjustment yet that are just as scarce, only the prices in the catalog don't show this.

However, I expected the Tonawanda 1½c, both coil and ordinary to go up, as these items, sell for quite a bit, more than catalog.

There are but two printers errors in this edition as far as I have been able to discover at short notice. The Saginaw compound 1½c has been left out on page 47. The other is a mix-up on page 90. The Columbus, S. C. coils are listed under the Rhode Island coils, and the Rhode Island coil prices have been used for the Colum-

bia coils. A much better bond paper has been used for this edition.

If you are interested in U. S. Bureaus, you must have this catalog. Order it from your favorite precancel dealer who advertises same in this paper or direct from the publisher, Stephen G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey.



## Successfully Exhibits for One Month

The Big Parade! Did you see it? The parade of postage stamps at the Third Annual Exhibition of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club, at the Public Library, Copley Square, Boston, Mass., from February 4 to March 4, with its menagerie of bird and animal stamps, history of medical science, stories from the far corners of the earth Aitutaki, Liberia, Solomon Islands, Tibet, Egypt, China, etc., showing from the 420 stamp issuing countries. There were over sixty exhibits showing the various plans, schemes, ways or what will you for

collecting, arranging and mounting in stamps.

While the exhibits dealt mainly on the story side of collecting stamps, the expert could enjoy himself by looking at the errors, old stampless covers, rare U. S. and unusual cancellations. Here the visitors saw Great Britain complete, a collection of Finland worth around \$15,000, stamps of China, New Foundland, mint British Colonials, early U. S., U. S. revenues and commemoratives, stampless covers, odd cancellations, and cacheted covers, history of medical science, Constitution - Zeppelin first flights—first day as well as cacheted covers, a collection of stamps from the 420 stamp issuing countries and stamps from practically every known place on the face of the earth.

## Kansas Precancels

On approval against good reference.

C. A. PRICE

307 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

## Eleven Years Ago in Philately

The following appeared in "The Boy's Own Stamp Collector"

New York, November, 1923 issue.

"OUR Montreal correspondent, Mr. Landry, informs us that the Philatelic Bureau at Ottawa is selling the Quebec Tercentenary set, at face value, only one to a customer. The ½-cent Jubilee, 1897, is sold at 75 cents each, also one to a customer. The officially sealed, Queen Victoria type, blue paper, at 50 cents and on white paper 25 cents each. Of these you can get four each.

"As far as the ½-cent Jubilee is concerned, they are asking full catalogue, whereas almost any dealer will sell it at 50 cents each. And you have to take the copies from the Government as they come, well centered or not.

"It is a wonder the German Government has not woke up to the idea of establishing a Philatelic Bureau. They would get a lot of real money."

\* \* \*

### "A God-Forsaken Place"

"Penrhyn Island, in the South Pacific, a dependency of New Zealand, is a small island, consisting merely of a strip of land some couple of hundred yards in width enclosing a splendid lagoon nine miles wide. The land extent is only three square miles though the enclosed lagoon is a hundred, and the New Zealand postal authorities opened a sub-agency of the Auckland Post Office in 1902.

U. S.	U. S.	U. S.
487 type II cat.,	60c at only 20c,	pairs at same rate.

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"The land is white coral gravel and nothing grows on it but cocoa-nuts and pandanus pine, and a few insignificant creepers. No fruit, vegetables, or flowers grow.

"The natives live entirely on cocoa-nut and fish.

"There are pearl fisheries, and a fleet of pearl schooners is shown on the new 1d pictorial stamp.

"The natives, who are fine swimmers, will attack a shark single-handed and kill it with a big knife they usually carry.

"The population only numbers about 400. A leper station is attached to the island.

"A splendid description of Penrhyn Island is given by a lady traveler:

"A God-Forsaken, God-forgotten, looking place is Penrhyn all in all. When sunset falls upon the great desolate lagoon, and the tall cocoa nuts of the island stand up jet black against the stormy yellow sky in one unbroken rampart of tossing spears, and the endless sweep of shadowy beach is empty of all human life, and clear of every sound save the long monotonous never-ceasing cry of the trade wind in the trees, it needs but little imagination to fancy strange creatures creeping through the gloom of the forest—strange, ghastly stories of murder and despair whispering in the gathering night. Death in every form is always near to Penrhyn, death in the dark waters of the lagoon, death from the white terror of leprosy, and death at the hands of men but quarter civilized, whose fingers are always itching for the ready knife. And at the lonely sunset hour, when old memories of the life and light of great cities, of welcoming windows shining red and warm through grey cold northern gloamings come back to the wanderer's mind in vivid contrast, the very wings of the "Shadow cloaked from head to foot" seem to shake in full sight above those desolate shores. Yet, perhaps, the intolerable blaze of full noon upon

the windward beaches strikes a note of even deeper loneliness and distance. The windward side of Penrhyn is uninhabited; the sea that breaks in blinding white foam upon the untrodden strand, wreathed with trailing vines of vivid green, is never broken by a sail. The sun beats down through the palm and pandanus leaves so fiercely that the whole seaward bush is but a shadowless blaze of green fire. Nothing stirs, nothing cries; the earth silent, the sea empty; and a barrier of thousands of long sea miles, steadily built up, day by day, through many weeks and only to be passed again by the slow demolishing, brick by brick, of the same great wall lies between us and the world where people live. Here there is no life, only an endless dream."

"It was in 1899 that Germany gave up all claim to Penrhyn Island, and two years later it came under the control of the Government of New Zealand.

"In 1902 a post office was operated, and to keep the postal revenues separate from those of New Zealand it was decided that the name of the island, together with the value in native languages, should appear on all stamps.

"Three values, ½d, 1d, and 2½d, of the New Zealand Pictorial issue of 1898 were overprinted Penrhyn Island and the value in native dialect. The overprinting was done at the New Zealand Government Printing Office, Wellington, free of charge.

"Of the ½d (Mt. Cook) 24,000 were overprinted 1d (Universal Penny Postage) 24,000; 2½ (Lake Wakatipu) 12,000.

"In the 2½d, the space between 2½ and Peni normally measures 1½ m.m., but in the eighth vertical row each of the twelve stamps has a space 2½ m.m. wide.

"The varieties of watermark and perforation to be found on New Zealand stamps are to be found on the stamps of Penrhyn.

"About March, 1903, three higher values, 3d, 6d, and 1s, of the same series were brought into use.

"Three values of the King Edward set made their appearance in June, 1914, the ½d being the first one. Eight stamps in the sheet, Nos. 4, 10, 16, 22, 124, 130, 136 and 142 have no stop after ISLAND. No. 65 has

### Just Out! Wholesale Cat. No. 82

Better than ever. Our new 148 page wholesale catalog is now available to the trade. Includes many new items and special features. Wide line of sets, packets, mixtures, and dealer's supplies, priced in quantities. Sent free to dealers. tfc

GROSSMAN STAMP CO., INC.

102 WEST 42nd ST.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

no stop after PENI. Later printings of the 1d Universal came in vermilion instead of carmine.

"By 1918 several values of the Georgian set had been placed on sale, but the native inscription was omitted from the overprint.

"The appearance of September 20, 1920, of the striking pretty pictorial set by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., will make many of the older sets appreciate considerably in value.

"The new stamps, six in number, are charmingly printed in two colors on thick white wove paper, without watermark. The centres are in black, except on 6d and 1s, where it is brown. The stamps are inscribed PENRHYN POSTAGE above the vignette, while below is the value in words and figures.

"The ½, bright green, shows the landing of Capt. Cook. In the foreground are cocoanut palms. A sailing vessel lies in the offing and a boat load of sailors are just landing under the shade of the palms.

"A fleet of pearl schooners anchored by the wharf at Aitutaki is shown on the 1d scarlet.

"The 1½d, violet, portrays Capt. Cook, who visited the South Sea Islands in 1772 and again in 1777.

"The 3d, vermilion, shows a single cocoanut palm growing by the side of the sea, while natives outside their huts appear on the 6d, brown.

"One sheet of the 6d is said to have been found with centres inverted.

"This is, indigo, shows a view of Avarna, from the sea. Avarna is not in Penrhyn Island but in Raratonga."—*Collectors Journal*.

#### "Keep the Ranks Filled"

"Like an army, Philately must constantly recruit to keep the ranks filled and replace casualties.

"In our hobby the casualties are represented by those who through press of business or other conditions have to lay their collections aside till some future time, those who get tired of collecting, (usually those who have been buying anything regardless of conditions, etc., and wanting to sell in a hurry cannot get back near what they paid), those who have practically completed their collection of all the cheaper stamps and lack the funds to purchase the rarer stamps, and those who drop general collecting and start to specialize. Then there is also the inevitable loss through death.

"So it becomes necessary to recruit right along, and the earnest collector is the best recruiting sergeant. Show your collection to your friends, explain to them the stamps depicting historical events, the picture stamps, those portraying Geography and Natural History. Show them the edu-

cational benefits derived from collecting stamps. It is a sure bet that the boy who is an ardent stamp collector will always lead his class in Geography and History.

"Show them the low cost of commencing a collection, and how a collection properly looked, after will be an investment and a pleasure.

"So just help the good work along. Make up your mind right now that you will interest at least one new recruit in the most fascinating hobby on earth.

"But above all, if you do interest your friend, stay with him till he gets a good start, and help him along till he has found his bearings."

Advertisements of the following appeared 11 years ago in "Boys' Own Stamp Collector": B. L. Voorhees, Chicago, offering China, 1913—\$2 and \$5 used, fine, 60c; Cuba \*1907-13-3, 5, 8, 10 and 50c, mint, 20c; Montenegro, \*1907—complete set, 12 vars., 15c; Montenegro, \*1910 complete set 12 vars., 30c; Philippines, 1913-18 — 13 vars., 2c to 4 pesos, 30c; C. E. Nickles of Washington, D. C., offering "Flying Eggs" unused German "Flying Egg" Airpost stamps free for names of stamp collectors; Carl Young of

Philadelphia offering U. S. Revenues, British and French colonies; Fred Slack of Illinois, offering 10c packets; A. Atlas Leve of Syracuse offering 1924 Scott catalogues; A. F. Simionescu of Hackensack with a "One Cent Line"; Jordan Stamp Company of New York offering 2c Victory, Atlanta, Georgia, for 13c each, 6c Aero Boston, Mass., up or down, 13c each, \$6 catalog value U. S. and Foreign, \$1, 30—3c green odd cancels, 30c; L. V. Lindsey of New York, who at that time was "Over 35 years a dealer"; Louis Weissman, New York City, wholesale.

The foregoing appeared in "The Boy's Own Stamp Collector," New York, November, 1923, issue.

During the fiscal year of 1933 the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office alone sold more than \$302,600 in stamps and it is estimated that postmasters over the country sold over \$1,000,000 worth for purposes of collection. The current fiscal year promises to be a banner one as over \$209,700 in stamps were sold by the agency for the first six months.—*The Pathfinder*.

### The Rosemont Stamp Exchange

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## ROMANTIC STAMP COVERS

During the Confederate Reunion in Richmond June 21-24—which incidentally was the last Reunion in the erstwhile Capitol of the Confederacy—a limited number of "turned" wall-paper covers were mailed by official permission. On the inside of each is a genuine Confederate stamp, postmarked "Richmond, Va., June 21, 1862" by the Postmaster in the old Postoffice building. On the outside is the Bicentennial 3c stamp postmarked "High Noon, Richmond, Va., June 21, 1932"—70 years later. PRICE PER COVER POSTPAID \$3.00 and worth every cent.

On July 26, 1932 at the celebration of the 176th Anniversary of the U. S. Postal System, a Post Rider, garbed in the costume of the Colonial Period, left The Virginia Gazette office in Williamsburg, Va., and rode to the William and Mary Airport with two genuine old sacks of valuable mail. The sacks were then transported by plane to Fort Lee, Va., and received by the Richmond Postmaster; thence by mail truck to the Postoffice where they were personally accepted by the Governor of Virginia. These covers are very limited and each bears the four genuine cachets, postmarked and official back-stamps. Few in existence and a wonderful investment. Price to be advanced. PRESENT PRICE \$1.00 PER COVER. Order all from—

### Stamp and Cover Collecting

109 East Cary Street

Richmond, Virginia

## POSTMARKS *By* HARRY M. KONWISER

### Questions and Answers

Readers desiring information on stampless cover postmarks, as also cancellations on stamps on cover, can secure same by writing to Harry M. Konwiser, Librarian Collectors' Club, 30 East 42 Street, New York City. If personal reply is expected please enclose return postage.

### Confederate Handstamp

Dr. R. P. Miller has a Confederate "paid 5" cover showing the circle reading "paid 5" on black letters, struck twice, on a 3-cent U. S. 1861 stamp, on a cover with a SAREPTA, MISS. circle postmark, also in black. The cover is addressed to Floyd Springs, Ga., and is hand dated (June 19), but carries no year date to give it the "extra finish" expected of covers of this kind. Sarepta, Miss. postmarks are not believed to be common.

"When the stamps and stamped envelopes of the U. S. were no longer receivable"—to quote from Dietz's specialized Confederates—"for postage in the needed states, during the interval which preceded the appearance of Confederate government issues, postmasters were forced to revert to the method of pre-stamp days."

By this method the postmasters applied handstamps to indicate prepayment on letters delivered at their offices. The usual hand stamp was "PAID" and many post offices also employed rate stamps, as also "Due," "Held for Postage," etc.

The Dietz Specialized Catalogue lists these "Handstamped" covers, with prices, and to date is the only important list of prices on stampless covers.

One of our readers requests "price information" on valentines of 1806, 1836, 1838, 1840, and 1842, some with English postmarks, two with Philadelphia, and one with Wilmington. Valentines with ordinary postmarks have only a "fancier's price." Such as come to stamp dealers seldom bring more than one dollar each, as usually their postmark value is slight because of the ordinary type of these postmarks.

### A Georgia Cover

C. L. Dull submits an undated cover, showing a postmark reading: "SAVANNAH GEO. FEB. 25 3 PAID," all in caps, in circle, 32 millimeters, plus "PAID" (heavy) handstamp, addressed to Wilmington, Del.,

and "one wonders" whether this is of the Confederate period.

Examination of the record shows that the Confederate period handstamp recognizes a 31 mm circle with the word "PAID" inserted in the circle likewise "PAID" (not in capitals), also a 33 mm. circle, without the word "PAID" contained therein. But in these handstamps "Georgia" is abbreviated to "Ga."

There is a smaller handstamp with "Geo." for the state, usually shown on covers with stamps, so the Dull cover must be rated a Stampless Cover of the 1851-55 period. Naturally the 3-cent mail charge of 1863 origin—for the United States is out.

C. Wright of Long Island submitted a long list of Stampless Covers, from Washington, D. C., New Hampshire, New York State and Massachusetts, but none of these are of any real commercial value. In the lot was listed: "Albany and Buffalo Rail Road" in blue, with the rate (10) written by hand, addressed to Walpole, N. H. This might be a two dollar item. W. L. L. Peltz of Albany, N. Y., is the foremost collector of Albany postmarks, by the way, and E. R. Ryder of Troy is one of the important collectors of up-State (New York) covers carrying postmarks.

### Texas Republic Letter

Among the Texas items in my collection, embracing material appertaining to the Texas Republic Postal System, is a letter written by Wm. H. Abell. This letter was written at Fredonia, N. Y., April 11, 1843, and is addressed to H. H. Farley, at Auburn, N. Y., and from the text Farley was a Texas friend of Abell. The letter, a lengthy one, covering three sides of a 4-page sheet, each page 7x11½ inches, reads in part, as follows:

"I am pleased to announce with unanimous pleasure the receipt of your kind letter of the 8th inst. and hasten with a Texian punctuality, an answer. I have often, since our separation, thought of you and hoped that you may escape from those yellow devils . . . want an opportunity of hearing your recital of your experiences . . . all that transpired in Austin. . . First to myself. I left Galveston for home June 1, 1842, and arrived here July 1st, immediately entered a law office for the want of any other business, and am reading law.

" . . . I could give a Texian whoop could I see you and tell all. Well,

when you left, things in Austin went off well as usual, Old Sam Houston beat Burnett for President very bad. He came to Austin, we used him well and he used us mean damn mean in the end. He made but few changes in office, unexpectedly Shaw was removed for Lubbock comptroller, who brought a chief clerk of course I walked the plank too. Stickney was appointed Actg. Secy. Treasury. Sinks removed for Hyde. Tom Foster removed for Oliver. Hockly appointed Secy. War and Austin Jones of State. We had great times. Hyde gave me a place in the Gen. P. O. Dept. and was appointed also P.M. of Austin and elected one of the Alderman and Maj. Bingham Mayor who was appointed Treasurer.

"But in the winter Harrison offered me \$750 in good money to keep his books and I quit the P. O. Dept. but still held P.M. till a short time before I left. . . . We had a pleasant winter, balls, etc. . . . had nothing definite from you, but when the truth came there was much feeling and excitement . . . what rendered it worse we could not help you . . . we held public meetings, speeches revolutionary, etc., were passed and we are going to whip the universe . . . the first thing we knew an express came to Austin that a large army of Mexicans was within a few miles of San Antonio . . . express came Sunday they were within sight of the town . . . excitement . . . packed goods in store till one o'clock at night. Next day all the families left town. Teams were pressed . . . martial law declared . . . all the archives were packed . . . liquor free . . . train guards . . . painful to see the women in tears . . . yet some us did glory in it . . . our officers were deceived . . . in three or four days we learned the Mexicans had retreated and it was only a robbing party.

" . . . Got over to San Antonio, about 700 in all, choose Burleson commander and was going to Rio Grande but old Sam H. sent up Summerville to command and not to cross the Rio Grande. That raised the old Harry, old Sam H. was cursed by every man. Burleson refused to go contrary to orders, and after 3 weeks we broke up in a row as the saying is and came home.

"When all this happened Sam Houston was down at Galveston he immediately ordered the offices from Austin to Houston, and to bring the archives. This was resisted and Travis County people refused to let them go, and still hold out . . . when I returned to Austin it was painful to see the desolation, but a few

families remained . . . most of the government boys had left for Houston.

" . . . I spent a week in Galveston . . . while there some of the Sante Fe boys returned that were first liberated . . . made up mind to return to States via Red River, but operation was all knocked up and I came by water to New Orleans and up the river.

"Texas is in a bad fix and no mistake. Old Sam Houston has eternally damned himself and I don't believe

he has a true friend in the country. . . . Action in removal of seat of government and offensive operations towards Mexico are enough to kill and forever damn him, but I hope all will yet come out all right, but Texas has a hard row to hoe at moment.

" . . . Since I left the present seat of government, Washington. . . . I almost get the blues in thinking over the old fellows and times in Austin . . . didn't we live as happily as we can expect in this world . . . wish I

was back . . . cannot say when I shall return to Texas. I am not married nor very near it. I live a lazy life as I did in Texas. I don't hurt myself studying. . . . I will send you some Texian papers. . . . Have you got a situation in Auburn—I am in hopes I may have some business East this summer so I can call on you."

The Abel letter gives details on the activities of many of the first families in the Texas Republic.

## EARLY COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

By

HARRY A. LEE

**H**OW many stamp collectors can tell which country issued the first commemorative stamps, and when?

Well, the United States started the parade. It did so in 1876, to mark the Centenary of the Declaration of Independence. This commemorative was in the nature of a stamped envelope without the adhesive postage stamp. The stamped envelope compared the carrying the mail from 1776 to 1876. First the Pony Rider, at the top with telegraph lines in the middle and railroad train at bottom, and issued in the three cents denomination and in two colors, red and green.

Great Britain issued a special post card on May 16, 1890, to commemorate the fiftieth jubilee, anniversary of the issuing of the first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black.

Our own Government, on January 20, 1893, issued the Columbians, to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, 17 stamps in all.

This set did not take very well at the time it was issued but is very rare at this time.

Portugal tried to imitate the United States in March, 1894, with a series of The Prince Henry, the Navigator, set, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the birth of Prince Henry. The stamps were taken from pictures painted by Viloso Salgado, the painter. This set was very poorly printed. Again in 1895 Portugal issued a set of commemoratives for the 700th anniversary of St. Anthony of Padua. This set was issued for one day only, but the stamp collector did not fall for this set either. Has been popular since. Both sets of stamps were a financial flop. Seventh-eighths of the issues were unsold and destroyed.

Greece put the Olympic games commemorative set on the market in 1896. These stamps, a very beautiful set, were designed by Pro. Gillisron and printed by the French Government.

Uruguay issued the Don Josquin Surez series, on July 18, 1896. This was at the dedication of Surez's

Statue. He was President of Uruguay in 1843. The set was withdrawn on August 26, 1896.

Bulgaria, tried her hand in 1896, with a series of commemorative stamps, commemorating the baptism of Prince Boris into the Greek Church, but this was a grand pretext and the set did not go over with the stamp collector.

On June 24, 1897, Newfoundland came forward with the Cabot issue. This was to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland by Jean Cabot and the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

Portugal tried once again, as a come back, in 1898, with the Vasco Da Gama issue, celebrating the centenary of the discovery of a route to India. This set was very remarkable as well as a popular one. On June 10, 1898, the United States came forward with the Trans-Mississippi issue commemorating the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha.

Canada, not to be forgotten, issued a very beautiful and popular set of commemorative, and known as the Diamond Jubilee Set of 1897. This set always spoke for itself.

Several of Great Britain's Colonies, Ceylon, Hong Kong and others tried the scheme of overprinting the stamps that were current in the early 1890's for the purpose of making commemoratives out of them. Great Britain has always been a very conservative country and this is also true of its postal system, as well. The head of the postal service put its foot down on the proposition and forbid the continuation of this surcharging and it was stopped and not considered as a commemorative stamp.

Dominican Republic pulled a fast one on the stamp collectors in 1899. Human Bones were discovered and someone said they belonged to Christopher Columbus, or were they Columbus' bones? The Official Dominican became excited over the fact that Columbus had gone there to die. It was decided to bury the bones in a mausoleum—very fine indeed—but

where was the money coming from to erect the burial place? Oh yes, there are a bunch of suckers around who will build the mausoleum—The Stamp Collector. Fine idea. Well the mausoleum was started and out came a series of eight stamps on February 27, 1899. Did the stamp collectors build the mausoleum. I'll say they did.

After the Dominican Republic got away with the mausoleum stamps all of the South American Countries woke up and were wise, all of a sudden, about the stamp collector. The South American Countries were not the only ones to get their eyes opened as a gentleman by the name of N. F. Seebeck, Secretary of The National Bank Note Company of New York City, saw Dr. Conwell's Acres of Diamonds. Seebeck went into the General construction business. He took a trip to South America and showed the countries how they could raise money by letting his company print commemorative stamps for them, and all they had to do, was to sell them to the hungry stamp collectors. Simple—no postal service necessary—just run a few through the postoffice in order to make them legal, a clerk to sell them, and The National Bank Note Company would do the rest. Did the National Bank Note Company do a good business? Just wait Mr. Stamp Collector. Was prosperity around the corner? Not around the corner but right at the front door. Seebeck's Company printed everything from postal labels, speculative issues, and commemorative stamps. Any event was a special event and out came a commemorative. Now here is where the rub came, in Mr. Stamp Collector. Seebeck's Company supplied the stamps, free of charge, with the understanding that the stamp would be withdrawn after a year and sometimes sooner and a new series would be issued to take their places. All the remaining stamps on hand was to be handed over to Mr. Seebeck's firm—"For Sale to the Collectors." Mr. Seebeck was a very wise man, you must admit because his firm

kept the plates and was at liberty to print as many as were needed by the collectors. Did they? I'll say that they did, as long as there was a demand from Mr. Stamp Collector. Without going too much into details, I will mention the two worst offenders and they were Nicaragua and Salvador. Nicaragua changed her stamps as often as the president took a bath. They started this monkey business in 1890 and kept it up until 1899. They too, liked Columbus, and, at once, commemorated his discovery of America. Now wait, Mr. Stamp Collector, you have heard nothing, as yet. Mr. Seebeck, as you have already learned, was a business man and also, knew something about Stamp Collecting. His firm, not only printed the stamps for Nicaragua, but, oh my, the errors that were found, the different kinds of paper that were used and the different shades in the inking and watermarks. Oh yes, I forgot to tell you that Nicaragua needed telegraph stamps as well, and Seebeck saw that they got them. Why not? Well these had to be made, so the commemorative stamps were overprinted and more errors in the overprints were found. The National Bank Note Company and Mr. Seebeck were a great success at the stamp collector's thirst for stamps.

Now we will take up Salvador. Mr. Seebeck's firm started to print stamps for Salvador in 1887, but we are talking about commemorative stamps and not regular issues, so in 1892 Columbus was again commemorated by Salvador through Seebeck, and the racket started with Salvador as it was on with Nicaragua and other South American Countries. Errors, part perfs., overprints, etc. Again in 1893 and 1894 Columbus, the much commemorated man. More surcharges, errors, as usual. In 1894, The National Bank Note Company prepared and printed a set of commemoratives for Salvador, not for Columbus this time. The poor fellow was slighted this time, but for the reign of President Ezeta, then the President of Sal-

vador. But before the stamps could be put on sale, someone was mean enough to start a war and overthrow the Ezeta's Government and out he went. Well what about the stamps? That would not stop an enterprising fellow like Seebeck. So the stamps were overprinted. More errors. This was on January 1, 1895. Then Seebeck horned in with the new Government and was authorized to issue another set of stamps for that government. On January 15, 1895, out came another set of new stamps, bearing The Arms of Salvador. Two issues in 15 days. Business was good. This kept up until 1897. I might say this act was good business while it lasted but it eventually put the National Bank Note Company out of business. The last set of commemorative stamps for Salvador was the set to celebrate the federation of the Great Republics of Central America.

There is very little doubt that many commemorative stamps are nothing more than a pure speculative proposition, not only with the smaller countries, but with the larger ones as well. If a set of commemorative stamps were issued to take the place of the regular issue and remain ON SALE for a special length of time, with no strings tied to them, they are worth the collector's time and money. There is no doubt that the commemoratives issued by the United States, Greece, Newfoundland and Canada were well placed and deserving of any attention they received, but the rest of the commemoratives before-mentioned, are certainly not of that type. It is no secret, that many countries look upon the stamp collector as a very healthy medium of raising money. We still have the Seebeck's with us, even in these days. A firm in Germany has tried, recently, the same racket, as the National Bank Note Company did. Portugal, Spain, and some of the South African Countries, have questionable commemoratives from this firm and on the Seebeck type. Another racket some countries print their own stamps themselves, com-

memorative stamps, generally for charity purposes and put a small number of sets through the postoffice, then sell the remaining sets to a stamp dealer, who will bid the highest price for the remainder. This stamp dealer then regulates the price to suit himself. Latvia is the worst offender at this time. U. S. S. R. (Russia) today is running the commemorative stamp game ragged. Playing the game for all it can stand.

The sale of some of these commemorative stamps by some countries have been so questionable that our catalogues will not price the stamps, only mention the fact that these stamps were issued.

This all goes to teach Mr. Stamp Collector, it is not very profitable to pay a very high price for these commemoratives when they first appear on the market, as the prices on this type of commemorative in after years, is bound to drop.

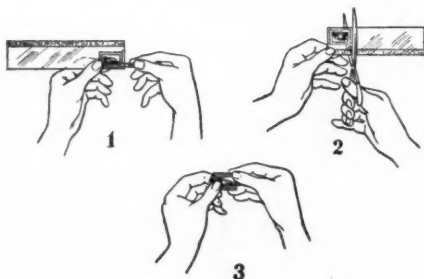
—O—



EDWIN BROOKS

Meet Edwin Brooks, a member of the stamp department staff. Mr. Brooks has several hobbies, one of which is stamps, another writing stamp articles and photography. He is one of the originators of the Cinema League, which is sponsored by some well known movie stars.

## Mounting Innovation



H. E. Harris & Company, Boston, Mass., have a patent pending on a mounting innovation, "Crystal Mount." The new Crystal-Mount is said to have all the sparkle and beauty of cellophane, but is made of a transparent, moisture-proof cellulose acetate that is non-shrinking and will not injure stamps. The steps in its operation are: 1. Insert stamp in Crystal-Mount tube.

2. Trim tube close to stamp with scissors. 3. Fold back upper part of tube to make a snug fit at top of stamp. Moisten gum (represented by shaded area in the illustration) and fasten to album. Note that Crystal-Mount eliminates hinges, for the gummed edge serves as a hinge. Crease the fold so stamp will lie flat.

It seems to be ideally suited for protecting satisfactorily better-grade stamps, especially mint copies.

## STAMP BIOGRAPHIES

By  
P. H. JOHNSON*Liberia*

Although the intention of this article was to deal with the stamps of Liberia, it may be interesting as leading up to the subject to say a few words as to how that tract of country on the west coast of Africa, lying between Sierra Leone on the N. W. and the French Colony of the Ivory Coast on the S. E., otherwise known as the Guinea Coast, came to be a separate Republic in 1834, and as such has remained ever since, just 110 years.

At the end of the 18th century, when the tide was rising in favor of the abolition of slavery and the repatriation of slaves, the Grain Coast (so called from the trade in "Grains of Paradise" or Amomem pepper) was suggested once or twice as a suitable home for expatriated slaves. But in 1821, Cape Masurado (where the capitol, Monrovia, is now situated) was selected by the American Colonization Society as an appropriate site for the first detachment of American freed slaves. Up to about 1847 the country appears to be somewhat like an illegitimate offspring of the U. S. A. It was in that year the American freed slaves declared their country to be an independent republic, and was recognized by most of the European countries, though not by the U. S. A.

Liberia (the name was invented by the Rev. R. R. Gurley in 1824) or rather the pioneers, had the usual luck of such people. The land was purchased from the local chiefs or kings, but as was not infrequently the case in such instances, the natives, having received the money, conspired to drive out the settlers. The latter could not have held their ground unaided, but a native king called George, and Boatswain, the chief of the Condoes, lent their protection.

A singular contract is still preserved in the archives at Monrovia, to the effect that King Peter, King Governor, King Zoda, King Long Peter, and King Jemmy, under consideration of a certain number of muskets, beads, iron bars and pots, hats, shoes, glasses, forks, spoons, pipes, umbrellas, nails, some handkerchiefs, tobacco, gunpowder, beef, pork, biscuits and rum, did give and assign for ever to Capt. Robert Stackton and Dr. Eli Ayres, 20,000 acres of rich and fertile land, and on April 25th, 1822 the American flag was planted in the free colony of Liberia at Cape Masurado.

Liberia has been termed the Black Republic, but I think that this cognomen is more applicable to Haiti.

Estimates made up in 1925 put Americo-Liberians at about 20,000, while the natives are estimated at 1,000,000. Primitive conditions prevail throughout the interior, and it has been stated even as late as 1930 that cannibalism is still practised in the interior.

The postage stamps of the first design for Liberia were issued in 1860, and the same design was continued in use up to and including the issue of 1880. Scott calls the figure "Liberty seated", she well might be for all the liberty there is in the country. Mr. Gribert suggests that the figure is Minerva, but what the goddess of handicrafts, inventions and science has got to do with Liberia, where all these are conspicuous by their absence is more than I would care to say. Mr. W. Dornier Beckton, V. T. R. P. S. I. suggests that it is Britannia, wearing a cap instead of a helmet, a suggestion I am quite unable to agree to. Let it go at Liberty seated, i.e., doing nothing? The remarkable looking vessel portrayed on these stamps has details about its rigging and sail that are impossible. Evidently the engraver was a land lubber, or else an "expert" in the art of seamanship, for the vessel might (?) be "caught aback with the jib clew to windward. But how on earth she has, apparently, a jobboom astern is more than a seaman can explain.

Our intention was to talk about the 1860 to 1880 issues. There have been many forgeries of these, especially the 6c red of 1864. Of this particular stamp there have been seven different forgeries, and as Manager of the Rosemount Stamp Exchange we get quite a number of them sent in

from time to time. It would be too tedious to give the details of the different forgeries, so that if we give the salient points of the genuine it should help collectors to compare their copies with these details.

The 6c red of 1864 is the issue with two thin lines round the stamp, and another line, at a distance of 8 millimetres from it, all round. It is engraved in epargne, on rather thin, and on medium wove paper, perf 11 and 12. The head of the spear is a sort of diamond shape, but the half toward the point is much longer than the part which joins the shaft. The point is very sharp and it touches the outline of the circle. On the shaft near the head there are two streamers hanging down. A card laid along the shaft of the spear passes decidedly to the left of the butt which comes out in front of the knees of the figure; for the two parts are not drawn in the same straight line. The upper part of the arm is not shaded, the lower half from elbow to the wrist is shaded with eight curved lines. There is a triangular blotch of shading under the chin. There are many other smaller items that could be given but these will cover all seven forgeries.

We stated that the genuine was engraved in epargne. Perhaps some explanation should be useful. In this, the parts of the design which are to print are raised on the die; the parts which are to be blank are hollowed out of the material. Thus the roller inks all the standing up portions, and leaves all the hollows untouched. A wood-cut is really an epargne engraving, done in wood, instead of metal; and an electrotpe cliché is an electrotyped reproduction in copper, of an epargne engraving. By this kind of printing, the colored lines are more or less sunk into the paper by the action of the press, while the white parts sometimes appear slightly embossed, for the same reason. Almost all Colonial stamps up to 1895 (and English stamps) may be adduced as examples of epargne.

## "Forecasting the Future in Stamps"

By EDWIN BROOKS, Forecaster

COMING events of philatelic importance for 1934 are already looming large across the horizon, and indications are that the next few months will be busy ones for the new issues dealers and stamp collectors. About fifty per cent of the forecasts here mentioned are "sure things" while the others are "maybe."

For United States we see a forthcoming issue to be known as the Maryland tercentenary commemorative stamp. Also a possible commem-

orative stamp for our famous U. S. S. Frigate Constitution, not to mention an already promised set of 25 denominations for the future, and a Mother's Day issue for May 12.

New Zealand is expected to issue within a few months a complete new issue. Both Kingsford Smith and Ulm are visiting the Dominion and this might lead to a stamp or two. These might be overprints and would do just as well.

Things are plenty agog in Aus-

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tralia with the opening of the Australia-England Air Mail Service and no doubt an air mail stamp of either 1/- or 1/3 is almost certain. A little later that long awaited Victorian Centenary stamp will appear and also it is very likely that a new issue of ordinary stamps will be printed on the new rotary presses now being used for the new currency.

Papua will do its share with the 50th anniversary of the formal acquisition by Queensland of this Territory which falls due this year.

With the withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations which becomes effective this year there might be a change of control in the *Mariana Islands, Carolines, etc.* Who knows??

And Newfoundland owing to the depression having reverted to a Crown Colony will no doubt take advantage of the situation philatelically with a handsome set as always, at least let's hope so.

Austria with its "little" revolution will no doubt issue something appropriate and we might imagine it to be a bloody red color. And speaking thus of Austria and revolutions we predict that philatelically and otherwise the whole continent of Europe is a hotbed of revolt and just a tiny flame and we will have different countries and of course different stamps.

But who knows what tomorrow will bring? *Russia* and its contemporaries will still issue its quota this year as it did last year.

The *Straits Settlements* with its "Road to Mandalay" will do its share with the new British decentralization scheme already begun and which no doubt will include new issues throughout Malaya and the Federated States.

The following countries will also be effected by the new British centralization scheme and will be the *Caribbean Islands* with a series of issues to take care of the individual islands which will probably disappear. *East Africa* will also centralize and cause the disappearance of *Kenya* and *Tanganyika*. *Central Africa* will involve both *Rhodesia* and *Nyasaland*. Here the centralization scheme is quite uncertain so we're not sure. New Rhodesian issues are, however, very likely.

Stamps for the territory of *Basutoland* have already been printed and will shortly be with us. While *St. Helena* has promised a commemorative issue. *Great Britain* will have by this time issued their newly photogravure stamps and these will no doubt be overprinted for use in the *Morocco Agencies* and *Tangier*.

News has it that a new issue is promised for *Malta* and *British Guiana* but specific particulars are not at hand yet, so we must have patience and wait. This also applies to *Trinidad* and is practically certain.

The least certain we are of is the *Gold Coast* since the only reason for a new issue is the complaints of the

people as the present issue isn't so hot! With the death of King Feisal in *Iraq* we think it will cause the issuance of a commemorative if not a series. Air Mail stamps are also prophesied.

If Mr. de Valera has his way in *Ireland*, a new series will be certain, but you know how things like that turn out.

*South Africa* will have a second issue of the Voortrekker stamps some time this year, while a few smaller countries may look into their history books on the spur of the moment issue a series here and there. These are always unforeseen. In fact take our own Philatelic President, do we know what he will issue within the next three to four months? I should say not! With all the Congressmen and others putting up bills and papers for commemoratives for such things as from a ship to a travelogue series, we really don't know what's coming. But please rest assured (you New Issue hounds) that as long as you have money and are willing to part with it for a few colored bits of paper, there will always be commemoratives to buy and New Issue dealers to sell 'em!

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EXCHANGE your duplicate first day covers. We can use Red Cross, Oglethorpe, Wm. Penn. Webster and many others.—Potomac Stamp Co., 3708 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. s12272

WANTED FOR CASH — United States stamps, any issue, any kind, any quantity. — Henry Lacks, 1936 Franklin, St. Louis, Mo. A.P.S. 9996. j64001

SCADTA - COLOMBIA, old issues and surcharged and lettered stamps only. Submit with best price.—Captain W. H. Peters, Woodside, L. I., New York City. jly34p



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### REPORT OF SECRETARY

**WARNING!** All members whose dues are not paid have been dropped from the subscription list. Dues were due January 1. Delinquent members must report to the publisher for missing numbers of *HOBBIES*. Up to now I have tried to furnish them, but after offering to accept unused U. S. stamps at face for dues I have gone far enough. One of our local dealers here gives but 90% of face and then turns them over at 102 for a dollar—that's that.

Hope the members who receive my "fragmentary notes" read them. I see where another better known collector was noted for using "scrapped paper" for the memos, so I'm not unique, but this report the Editor will tell you was written on my best engraved writing paper. The scraps are more accessible and so I have them cut 3 x 5 to file if necessary.

Plenty of applicants inquiring, but they seem to shy off the dotted line. Are any of my readers doing any better? Yours for a Square Deal, also the New Deal. Never refuse anything negotiable in U. S. stamps for payment of dues.

LEON G. TEDESCHKE, Secretary-Treasurer.

**WANTED**—Old United States letters, 1756-1800, showing postal markings.—H. M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., New York City. p1234

**WANT**—U. S. Defects, cat. \$1 up, and scarce cancels or precancels on defective or common stamps or covers. Nice exchange if desired.—Box 144, Lorain, Ohio. u12003

**WANTED UNITED STATES**—Precancels, including Commemoratives and Bureau Prints; also regular Postage, including Commemoratives and Revenues. Please state price and quantity.—Lee W. Drisco, 882 57th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. s34p

**WANTED**—Old United States letters, 1756-1800, showing postal markings, especially such as having franking Signatures on the address front. Have some to exchange.—Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., New York City. d343p

**WANTED**—Good unpicked Bank Mixtures. Give particulars and price per pound postpaid.—W. H. Upham, Box 637, Meriden, Conn. s12061

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**WANTED**—Precancels, Current U. S. Collections, Mint Sheets, Job Lots, Mixtures. Write me if you want to sell.—Wilfred Betts, Elsie, Michigan. mh348

**WANTED**—Covers of all kinds; U. S. stamps.—Guy B. Wheeler, Lancaster Pike, Devon, Pa. my365

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**PENNY APPROVALS**, by country.—Stamp Exchange, Montville, N. J. f154

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### MISCELLANEOUS

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**TAKE IT EASY, JUNIOR!** or you may miss what we have for new applicants of approvals. — Steven Stamp S. P. O. Box No. 6, Station S, Brooklyn, N. Y. mh3002

**MONTHLY WHOLESALE** Lists Free. Postals ignored. — James Randall, Box 428, Chicago. mh3001

**WANTED** — Norway stamps. What have you got or want? I buy and trade. Also want Elks and Odd Fellow and Nebraska medals. Got any? While they last, offer 2 pounds stamps and hobby papers. U. S. and foreign papers, some 100 pages, for 25c. — L. Brodstone, Superfor, Nebr. mhp

**FIVE MAJOR DOOLITTLE** covers. Berk. No. 725, List \$13.50, for \$3.50. Used Air Mails at 1/3 Scott or better. Assorted German Bank notes, 100 for \$1.00. — Captain W. H. Peters, Woodside, L. I., New York City. jly34p

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**EXCHANGE** your duplicate stamps with foreign collectors. A membership of 1,000 representing nearly all countries and colonies. Join "Monda Ligo." — Frank Falbaum, International Secretary, Cameron, Mont. app

**STAMPS OF THE WORLD** and Covers, also Xmas seals and stickers. We buy, sell and exchange. Send 25c for our 16-page catalog and premium stamp catalog, value \$1. — Guy B. Wheeler, Lancaster Pike, Devon, Pa. my3243

**FREE 25 French Colonies**, including head-hunters, witch-doctors, tiger, ant eaters, etc., to approval applicants. Postage 3c. — Potomac Stamp Co., Dept. H. 3708—13th Street, Washington, D. C. al2881

**35 DIFFERENT** stamps, each cataloging 10 cents and over, for \$1.00; 100 different U. S. 50c; 150 different U. S., \$1.50; 200 different Precancel stamps for \$1.00; 1,000 different Foreign stamps, \$1.00. All post free. Money refunded if not satisfied. Approvals if requested. — Active Stamp Shop, 109 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. my341c

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**NATURECULT PHOTOS, \$2.50 doz.** Hindu Amatory Curiosa, 30 plates, \$3.00. Genuine hand paintings, 15"x12", \$1.00. Ivory, Carvings, Statuettes, \$1.00. Set brass Statuettes, \$1.00. Silk prints, \$1.00. Taj Mahal, marble, \$4.00. Send bills, Stamps mixtures, 10 packets. — "Cosmopolitan," Delhi, 43, India, Asia. ja35p

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**APPROVALS** — In sheets of 25 and books of 250, 500, 1,000, against references or deposit. — R. H. LeSesne, Daytona Beach, Fla. my3252

**WE HAVE FULL SHEETS** Philatelic Society Century of Progress imperfs., 25 1c, 37 1/2c; 25 3c, \$1.10; blocks of four 1's, 6c, plus postage; 3's, 18c, plus postage; 2 stamps 1's, 2c, plus postage; 3's, 9c, plus postage. Mint stamps, Linabergh Airmails, 10's, 13c each, blocks of four, 60c; Washington Bicentennial 4's, single 6c, plus postage, blocks of four, 25c; Washington Bicentennial 7's, single 10c; blocks of four, 40c; Olympic 5's, single 8c; blocks of four, 35c; Olympic 3's, single 5c, blocks of four, 20c; Newburgh 3's, single 4c, blocks of four, 20c; Washington Bicentennial 5's, single 10c, blocks of four, 35c; Washington Bicentennial 1's, single 2c, blocks of four, 10c; Pulaski 2's, each 3c, blocks of four, 15c, plus postage. — Box J. M., 2810 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**BEER STAMPS**, State Revenues, tax paid and Foreign Revenues and side-lines wanted. Sell or trade—any amount. — Vanderhoof, 339 Grand, Long Beach, Calif. mh2001

**FREE!** 50 British Colonials to serious approval buyers. — Norene-Haist Stamp Company, Egg Harbor, N. J. mh157

**SPECIAL OFFERS** — Bureau Print Catalogue, \$12.75; Catalogue and 200 varieties Bureau Prints, \$1.00; 500 mixed Precancels, \$1.00, no straight edges or perforated initials; 500 varieties Foreign, 35c. Foreign approvals by countries to those furnishing first-class reference. We buy U. S., etc. Write. — Walter Quaintance, Dept. H, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. my341c

**PREMIUM PICTORIAL SET.** Send 2c requesting beautiful sets, approvals, catalog. — Wolffs, 2034 Ann, St. Louis, Mo. ap3081

**POWERFUL** German Pocket Microscope Magnifies 25 diameters, area 625 times. Clearly shows stamp condition, cancellations, etc. Every collector needs one. Sent postpaid upon receipt of \$1.00. Refunded if not satisfied. — DuMaurier Co., Dept. 2910A, Elmira, N. Y. mhp

**25 JAPAN, 3c**, with approvals, 1/4c up. Lists. — Josi Babcock, St. Joseph, Mich. my3861

**FREE!** 20 beautiful Swiss stamps to serious collectors desiring my net price approvals. Send 3c stamp for postage. — Geo. Hildebrand, 709 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. jly12006

**200 CHRISTMAS SEALS, 10c.** — Broderick, Fond du Lac, Wis. mhp

**75 DIFFERENT U. S., 25c; 33 different, 10c;** U. S. Mixture Dues, AirMail Commemoratives, Postage, 25c an ounce off paper, postpaid. — Wm. Moxley, 5318 Hudson, Dallas, Texas. fl2027

### NAVAL COVERS

**SPECIAL CANCELLATION COVERS.** size 6-1/4 by 3-5/8 inches, for fifteen cents, with insignia of the U.S.S. Langley and ship's cancellation date to customer's order. — A. Butcher, U.S.S. Langley, San Diego, Calif. je6495

**ANY OTHER** stamps in any quantity, 10c to 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00, \$19.00, \$20.00, \$21.00, \$22.00, \$23.00, \$24.00, \$25.00, \$26.00, \$27.00, \$28.00, \$29.00, \$30.00, \$31.00, \$32.00, \$33.00, \$34.00, \$35.00, \$36.00, \$37.00, \$38.00, \$39.00, \$40.00, \$41.00, \$42.00, \$43.00, \$44.00, \$45.00, \$46.00, \$47.00, \$48.00, \$49.00, \$50.00, \$51.00, \$52.00, \$53.00, \$54.00, \$55.00, \$56.00, \$57.00, \$58.00, \$59.00, \$60.00, \$61.00, \$62.00, \$63.00, \$64.00, \$65.00, \$66.00, \$67.00, \$68.00, \$69.00, \$70.00, \$71.00, \$72.00, \$73.00, \$74.00, \$75.00, \$76.00, \$77.00, \$78.00, \$79.00, \$80.00, \$81.00, \$82.00, \$83.00, \$84.00, \$85.00, \$86.00, \$87.00, \$88.00, \$89.00, \$90.00, \$91.00, \$92.00, \$93.00, \$94.00, \$95.00, \$96.00, \$97.00, \$98.00, \$99.00, \$100.00, \$101.00, \$102.00, \$103.00, \$104.00, \$105.00, 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# Antiques

## *In the First School House*

On our southern trip we saw some unusual early American antiques. Mrs. W. J. Harris who has the first school house in America at 14 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Florida, which is now a museum, has a handmade smoker's chair where pipe and tobacco are put in the box built on the back of the head of the chair. She also has a handmade sausage-stuffer, the only one we ever saw.

## *Fire Markers*

Carolyn Rutledge, Charleston, South Carolina, sister of Archibald Rutledge who has written so many books with South Carolina settings, has a couple of fire markers. These are made of iron on which the insignia of the insurance company is molded. It was the custom 100 years ago to put these old iron markers on the front of the house to show it was insured. Each insurance company had a different insignia. They are very rare. There is a collector in Philadelphia who collects them.

## *Reminiscent*

Pat Salmon, old-time antique dealer on Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, was once a tramp printer. He knew "Old Maxey" in whose shop out in Kansas the publisher of *HOBBIES* worked for a dollar a week. Maxey supported eleven kids on a weekly newspaper in a town of 300 people. Pat also worked on the Wichita Eagle when we sold Eagles on the street in our little town. He is past international secretary of the International Itinerant Workers' Union, better known as the Hoboes of America. Recently the Hoboes' organization went through a special ceremony to crown Pat with their highest degree—"Knight of the Road."

## *Every Man to His Hobby*

Walter Morrill, a Chicago milk wagon driver, won the oil painting that was raffled by Young's Art Galleries at the last Hobby Show. Mr. Morrill is a stamp collector who was in attendance and bought a chance. After he won the painting he had Young's resell it for him and invested the proceeds in his stamp collection.

## *Wedding Bells*

A parade of old wedding gowns

was brought out at a fashion show at Simsbury, Conn., recently. One of the models wore the bridal gown chosen by one of the brides of Revolutionary War times in 1781. Another model paraded a brocaded satin with train which was worn at President Grant's inaugural in 1869. Styles and colors varied considerably.

## *One-Handed Corn Planter*

Page the collectors of early American implements. Grover C. Bowersock, of Cambridge, Ohio, recently purchased a one-handed corn planter, which is said to be 191 years old. The corn planter was handmade and was used for thirty-five years by one of the early settlers in that part of the country. Mr. Bowersock admired the piece and its owner said, "If you like it, I will trade for what you have in your pocket." The bargain was agreed upon and Mr. Bowersock drew forth the contents of his pockets which happened to be twenty-one cents.

## *Auld Lang Syne*

When the Arlington Woman's Club, of Arlington, N. J., gave over a meeting recently to a display of antiques, the committee of arrangements came decked out in antique clothes and the effect was most intriguing.

## *Old Auto Race*

A race for antique automobiles was held in connection with an automobile show in Philadelphia recently. The oldest car, an 1892 Blackie, owned by Joe Herbert of Fords, N. J., was the winner.

## *Out of the Garrets*

There's fine old things in our garrets even yet. This was proved by residents of Ottawa, Kansas, a few weeks ago when they dug into past history and attics and garrets to bring forth articles in celebration of a local church's seventy-fifth anniversary. The antiques from the town and surrounding country were grouped at the stores. All the Indian relics at one of the grocery stores, the antique dolls at another. Quilts and rugs had to be taken to the city hall for there were so many of them. Antique furniture was displayed in the windows of the furniture stores.

Here's a brief list of some of the things that came out of their hiding

places to participate in the affair.

A pair of white satin slippers that was worn by maid to an English duchess at a ball 125 years ago; a mechanical drawing set used in the French and Indian wars; a linen table-cloth over 150 years old depicting the life of Christ; bonnets and hats ranging from 30 to over 100 years old; spinning wheels; a candy jar containing candy over fifty years old; Bibles, prayer books and hymnals over 200 years old; music boxes, cradles, trundle beds, Jenny Lind beds and chairs, from 75 to 100 years old (a daybed of walnut that is 150 years old was brought to Kansas in a covered wagon); china of all kinds and ages; glassware the same, including a pair of fruit dishes bought at Westport Landing ninety-three years ago; Indian relics; old lamps; old fans and old shawls and wonderful old dresses; kitchen utensils made by hand from walnut; a nursing bottle over 150 years old, nipple and all of glass; old dolls.

## *Height of Diplomacy*

An ambassador arrived for dinner at the home of a wealthy Washington, D. C., woman. While he sat waiting before the fire for dinner, his chair collapsed. In a panic the ambassador looked for a way out, and in desperation broke the pieces smaller and threw them into the fire. Eventually the hostess and other guests arrived.

"I had such luck today," the hostess said. "I found a wonderful early American chair. I had to pay \$2,500 for it, but I brought it home."

But when she looked the chair was gone. The ambassador also helped look. That his friends now say is the height of his diplomatic career.

## *Death of Connoisseur*

George S. Palmer, New London, Conn., collector of American Colonial art and antiques and retired manufacturer of woolen blankets, died recently at his winter home in Lake Wales, Fla.

Mr. Palmer nearly a half century ago began making a historical collection, going often from door to door in New England towns gathering material. In 1928 he donated what is now known as the Palmer collection of Americana to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, and

## REMOVAL

We have moved from  
San Antonio, Tex.  
(310 W. Houston)

to

New Orleans, La. (537 Royal St.)  
in the heart of the famous French  
quarter. Please take note that at  
our new location we have a larger  
and better stock of Mexican curios  
and arcrafts, such as handblown  
glass, carved wood, crockery, etc.,  
etc. n34

## Tenoch & The Pirate's Chest

537 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

sold the remainder at auction, realizing \$198,406 at a three-day sale at Westmore, his home here.

He also had been active in Connecticut in the preservation of historic landmarks, and on several occasions he purchased historic sites and structures. He was a former president of the New London Historical Society, a member of the Municipal Arts Society, and at one time was vice-president of the Connecticut Historical Society.

Business is on the up and up. H. P. Hilliker, prominent antique dealer of Ansonia, Conn., who has had an antique shop on one street corner for fifteen years has leased more spacious quarters for the carrying on of his business.

Mrs. Otho Fisher Ball, society woman of Chicago, whose husband is Dr. Ball, publisher of the Modern Hospital and the Nation's Schools, decided recently to go into business for the fun of it, and is managing an antique shop on North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

George McCarrol of Attica, Kansas, is the owner of a steam engine built in 1880, which was in use until six years ago.

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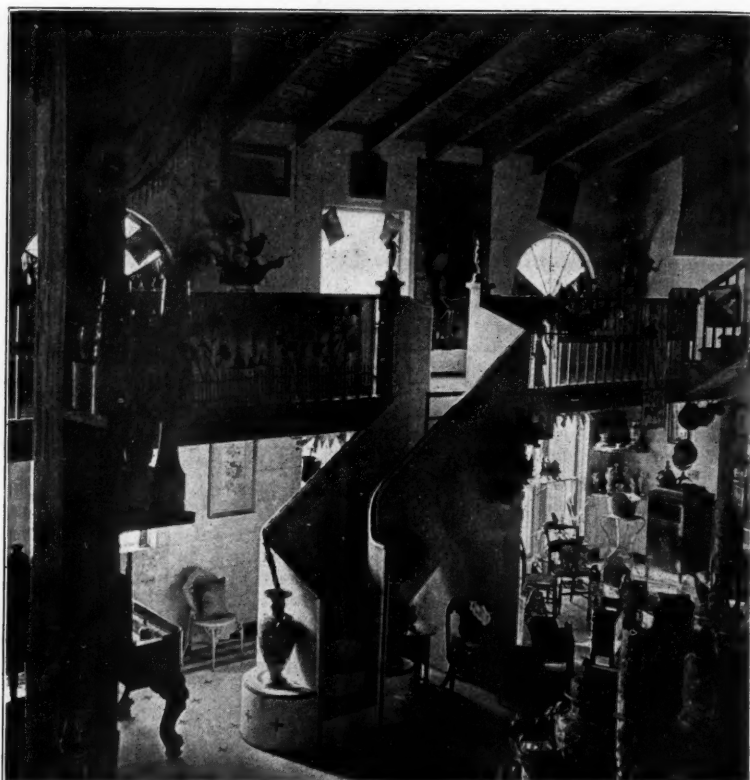
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pertaining to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and data pertaining to John Wilkes Booth. We are also in need of material such as old bills and broadsides pertaining to horse racing and horse trotting. je43

## In the Red House Atop of the Hill



A Balcony in the Home of Mrs. Adah L. Saunders, West Palm Beach, Florida, sets off Small Antiques to Good Advantage.

WHEN you visit West Palm Beach, Florida, perhaps you will wander out to the red house atop of the hill. Dwelling there is Mrs. Adah L. Saunders, a confirmed hobbyist. Mrs. Saunders first went to South Florida to see her father, Captain J. J. Fox when he took up a homestead on Merritt's Island in 1884. Being a good seamstress, Mrs. Saunders later went from house to house in fashionable Palm Beach and designed and made lovely clothes for the ladies. Later she started a shop of her own, which she maintained for twenty-five years. It was in the 1890's that a fragile widow with two little boys, went to West Palm Beach to live permanently. Folks probably whispered, "That frail woman won't live long." But she's still going strong and now has a snug home filled with antiques that she has delighted in collecting. Credit if you please Florida sunshine and hobbyism.

Take a peep at this corner of Mrs. Saunders' home. Rare china, priceless shawls, historic brasses, exquisite tapestries, pewter, lustreware, magnificent old furniture, lamps, old firearms, grandfather clocks, old paintings and what not are to be found

in countless numbers throughout her home. It is as though you had taken a trip around the world when you view the collections. Mrs. Saunders can give you the history of every article. Her mind teems with historic anecdotes of every country in the world, for she has something, and often times many items, from nearly every country.

Of all the things in her collection, her pets are dishes, in which are fine pieces of Majolica and Wedgewood. In her shawl collection, one finds exquisite pieces of workmanship in Indian, Paisley, camel's hair and Chinese. Many tapestries and old hand woven coverlets drape a high railing around a balcony in her two storied living room.

Mrs. Saunders is still collecting, and hoping that another dream of hers may be fulfilled—a dream and hope that sometime a sanitarium will also stand on top of the hill where those who are ill in body or mind may benefit from the tang of the sea which is swept over the tree tops from the ocean to her home, and from the ultra-violet rays that Florida's sun pours down on its patios and balconies. And inspiration, no

doubt, too—from a frail woman who worked for a living, raised a family, and at the same time filled her life with the beautiful things by collecting objects 'd art from the near and far corners of the earth.

### *Antiques Score Again*

Mrs. Thaddeus Knapp of Detroit, Michigan, recently turned her home into a temporary antique shop and held a tea to raise funds for school children's free lunches in that city. Ford's Museum at Dearborn, Michigan—those neighboring homes paraded at the tea for the benefit of the children. There were old chests, old cradles and dolls, old valentines, and pitchers which Mrs. Knapp has collected for her own pleasure for several years. A framed cross-stitch "Welcome" sign was the first and last thing that the visitor to the tea saw.

### *Ford Buys Early Implements*

Wheeling, W. Va., has contributed several antiques recently to Henry Ford's Museum at Dearborn, Michigan. An antique two-wheel dray was heralded as a great find there for the museum as there are only a few of these ancient carts in existence. It is a sturdily constructed cart and was used for hauling heavy loads during the early days. Linch pins were used to hold the wheels on instead of bolts. This antique with others, including an old sausage grinder, cider presses and plows, was secured from the home of John Wright near Wheeling. One of the first types of threshing machines, known as a hog thresher, which was used in the early days in that vicinity, was also presented to the museum.

The old log cabin in which William Holmes McGuffey lived is to be removed to Michigan where it will also be assembled with the Ford treasures. The old cabin is 16 feet square, a fireplace six feet wide at one end of the room; there is one door, one window and a fair sized loft, one bed and a ladder to reach the loft.

A. B. Brooks, Ogleby Park, at Wheeling, W. Va., is sponsoring a movement among McGuffeyites to hold a celebration at the birthplace of the renowned educator, near West Alexander, Pa., on his birthday, September, 23.

### *A Self Starter*

The Department of Arts and Industries of the Smithsonian Institution has just installed as a permanent exhibit one of the first automobile self-starters. Placed on the market in 1912, it was a huge affair which cost the car owner \$350.

"Every successful device for the public amusement," reads the sales circular which advertised it "passes through a period of such enormous popularity that the public overlooks

its many unperfected details in the desire to be among the first to possess it. In no other piece of machinery has the truth of this been more forcefully demonstrated than in the automobile.

"Chief among these undesirable features is the necessity of cranking the engine. To the average woman it represents an insurmountable difficulty in the handling of a car, while to a man who is not hampered by physical incapacity it is an exasperating inconvenience and a source of embarrassment which can scarcely be

exaggerated. Compressed air, gas, acetylene gas, and spring starters have appeared in rapid succession, but all possess one great disadvantage, that they will not always start the engine and fall utterly unless all conditions are favorable.

"A starter may not be absolutely necessary to get the car under way when leaving home in the morning or the office at night. It may only be considered a convenience if your motor stalls on a busy street corner. But how about the time you stop on a railroad track?"

## Get Out Your Antique Cook Books

**A** LONG the lines of getting people interested in items of antiquity Frank Coes' old recipes of antique cooking suggests to us the idea of reviving the cooking of those ancient dishes: Says Mr. Coes:

"Have you ever made for yourself, what the English call potted cheese, in wine? They use Edam, Stilton, Cheshire and other dry grain cheese as a base, adding port, maderia or French brandy, in enough quantity to stop mould and to soften to paste, instead of crumbling. My preference is Stilton in port, but there are plenty others. The basic recipe is seemingly one's own preference for weight of liquid added. Pretty swell cheese, anyway.

"Then, the famous 'Nottingham Hotpot.' This recipe goes back at least 400 years and they claim more, but I have no record. On race days at Epsom and elsewhere, it is cooked at every pub, served bubbling hot in yellow bowls (pottery, not porcelain) at about three pence a serving, which is a rough half pint.

"Using a lidded bean or other baking pot, fill with layers in the order named: sliced raw potato, cubed beef steak (preferably a rump cut), sliced onions, raw tomato, small oysters; and repeat the layers till pot is filled to within about two inches of top.

Add a little water, two beef cubes, (this is instead of using the English beef gravy which is sometimes greasy), savory and salt. (Note here that the tomato and oysters will practically disappear in cooking, so no need to worry about squeamish tastes.) Cook in a medium oven for 1½ to 2 hours, open, and add salt if need be, with enough water, plus beef cubes to cover. Put on lid and let simmer on the back of the stove from three to four hours more. Serve in pre-heated bowls.

"This is better when re-heated than on the first cooking, especially if the beef is a cheaper, unhung cut.

"The natives along the race roads, cook this outdoors (like a barbecue) and I have seen them shift the cooking fire across the road in order to have the wind blow the smell toward passersby. It pays to advertise. Served in its habitat it is likely to be a little peppery, but the use of onion and winter savory, plus the usual English garden flavorings hides the pepper. In Yorkshire, in private homes they add a dash of dry mustard before simmering. This is not always approved by American palates, neither is the curry when the dish is cooked on the South Coast. In fact, curry makes it another and not so palatable dish, which should not be served outdoors.

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"The original Hotpot is said to have been a favorite of Cromwell. That would definitely place it prior to 1650. But there is evidence that it is much older, because the lidded pot was a product of the Cornish pottery-makers before that, and is still a great product of the Worcestershire pottery-makers. Also of the Swede potters in the Hogan area.

"There are broken sets of lidded pots with serving bowls, dated in the 1400 years and I believe in the British

Museum a few 1300 items. So it is an old recipe anyhow.

"Of course you know the famous Norwich oysters that are very small and yellowish, and these are about the only ones ever used, although they have larger ones now. Yankees core the tomatoes before slicing. Needless trouble, as the tomato disappears.

"So here is a dish that any he-man can cook and it is savory enough to give even M'on'su Paul Bunyan of the

North Woods sagas, a good feed. Try it.

"Seems like you better start an 'Old Recipe' corner. There are plenty of New England recipes that would make the middle west smack its lips, and in perhaps half of the families these old recipes have been forgotten in the trek westward.

"I omitted to say that Scotland cooks this hotpot with venison and no oysters."

## The Royal Road to Antiques

By PEARL REEDER, Assistant Editor

THIS is the first job I ever had where the boss gave me a winter vacation. There's recompense in working for those whose alma mater is the University of Hard Knocks. (Former bosses with Yale and Harvard degrees, please note!) A winter vacation, being a new experience for me, naturally I want to make as much as possible of it. So here I am in New Orleans, riding and walking through its narrow streets and alleys in the Vieux Carre, the old square, and trying to keep my eyes above on the picturesque balconies with hand-wrought iron railings. Contrasting the past and present the Cajun guide on the "rubber neck" wagon remarked that in days gone by youthful troubadours strummed love notes on guitars beneath these balconies. "Now," he added, "It takes only a toot from a Ford to bring the modern maid a'running."

What a glamorous background this city has! French from 1717 to 1769, Spanish until 1803, French about 20 days, and American thereafter. But this is a long story and the details you know perhaps better than I.

A melting pot of nations. Always a city individual. Even the street names bear this out. The guide told me that the New Orleans street namers didn't look to trees and flowers, or presidents to supply cognomens for the thoroughfares; that instead they sought inspiration from among the early Indians and the saints, from ancient history, modern history, from mythology and the arts. Here are a few of them: Felicity, Dryades, Ptolemy, Mandolin, Abundance, Desire, Celesta, Mystery, Annunciation, Coliseum, Constance, Frenchmen, Grand Route, St. John, Nuns, Chippewa, Ophir, Rabbits, Terpsichore, Ne Plus Ultra, Elysian Fields, Duels, Last, Socrates, Austerlitz, Romulus, Architect, Humanity, Sauvage, Music, Magazine, Bayou Road, Piety Rosseau, Tschoupitouslas, Virtue, Notre Dame, and many others just as varied.

Maeterlinck, who wrote *The Bluebird*, believed that a house, or any

spot for that matter, in personality, consisted of "chunks" of the spirits of those who had dwelt there if only for a fleeting moment. If that be scientific co-mingling here are the spirits of many famous persons who, for one brief moment, or longer, have been able to forget the care of the world in the glamour of the spot. Among former visitors are the name of Henry Clay, General Boulanger, and the Grand Duke Alexis, brother of the Czar of Russia. Ex-President Roosevelt, Ex-President Taft, Ex-President Calvin Coolidge, Ex-President Hoover, Admiral Schley, Marshal Foch, Commander Richard Byrd, Patrick Cardinal Hayes, John J. Pershing, Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Paul Claudel, French Ambassador; Harold Gatty, Wiley Post, Dieudonne Costes, Enrico Caruso, Sarah Bernhardt, Anna Pavlova H. L. Mencken, Theodore, Jr., and Archie Roosevelt, former mayors Jimmie Walker of New York and W. H. Thompson of Chicago, Charlie Chaplin, Sir Thomas Lipton, Irvin Cobb, Will Rogers, O. O. McIntyre, O. Henry, Thackeray, Walt Whitman, Lafacdio Hearn, Douglas Fairbanks, Babe Ruth, Paul Whiteman, Theda Bara, Lew Cody, Otis Skinner, Lou Tellegen, Richard Mansfield, Richard Barthelmess, John Drew, Anita Stewart, Marguerite Clark, Margaret Anglin and many others.

With this background, I feel more like Alice in Wonderland than a tired woman seeking a respite. But aside from atmosphere there's so much to see in the old French quarters particularly on Royal Street, the Rue Royale of Nouvelle Orleans. In the time of Louis XV this was the financial and residential section of the city.

Today antique shops predominate. So if my boss should decide to furnish that new twenty-two room house of his in antiques, he could do it from cellar to attic, without getting off Royal Street, New Orleans. Believe it or not, there are more antique shops here than in Paris, so one of the antiques dealers told me. Eight

in one block sets some sort of record. Thirty within an approximate space of six blocks isn't far off, though I didn't count them to verify this. There is proof here sufficient, however, of the old adage, "Competition is the life of trade." Price tags are reasonable, and all of the dealers seem to have survived the depression without many scars. "Business is improving noticeably, also," "I hear from many on the street."

On Royal Street I stopped first at *Stern's Antique Shop*. I felt pretty much at home here, the Sterns long being subscribers to *HOBBIES*. Mrs. Stern guided me through this interesting store, which except for cleaning has remained architecturally untouched for 125 years, and is one of the oldest buildings in Louisiana. Characteristic of the early Spanish and French occupation it has a winding staircase which leads to three floors of antiques. In the early days the family lived upstairs while the downstairs was turned over to shops. Of interest here are the Spanish doors, and patio where in olden times at four o'clock in the afternoon shop was closed while the family, friends and customers gathered for rest and refreshments. The Sterns specialize in French Provincial furniture and have amassed a fine collection. Henry Stern, a son and partner, visited France recently and went from house to house collecting. French Provincial furniture is characterized by simplicity, but good lines. Mrs. Stern made an interesting comment. She said that this furniture was often made by roving cabinet makers who went from house to house, particularly in the Southern part of France, where they cut the timber and made furniture to order for those who wished it. In contrast to the simplicity of the larger pieces are the small household articles such as wooden salt chests and knife cabinets which are ornately carved. The cabinet maker did not have much use for hardware stores, aside from his planing tools and saws in those days. The

joining, as evidenced by the chairs and other pieces which Mrs. Stern pointed out, was done by means of small pegs. But those cabinet makers had an eye for more business, too. One ingenious cabinet maker either had that in mind or else he was thoughtful of the fairer sex. A slipper chair, a rocker in the Stern collection, was used in the early days of France for the ladies to sit on when they buttoned their shoes.

The patio of this antique shop provides an ideal setting for French demijohns, hitching posts from old plantations of the South, and the iron garden pieces. Here also the antique lover or the casual visitor finds French Provincial brass milk pails which aside from their early personal associations are treasured today as modern receptacles for growing flowers, or small shrubs. The patio is an ideal location also in which to display old street lanterns from the early days of New Orleans. That the Spaniards, did not discard their custom of cooking in oil when they settled in America is proven by the large olive oil jars which add to the decoration of the patio. Old mantles of cypress, dating back to the days of Napoleon stand as mute witnesses of that timber called "the wood eternal."

I did not have time in this brief tour to become acquainted with the paintings by that Spanish artist Graner; or the wooden doll wearing its original dress which warmed some girl's heart about 1650; or a Tariff Book (on mirrors) dated 1766; or an 18th century priest robe; or the silk and wool Bourre cloth, real French Provincial homespun; the engraved bed warmers which were filled with charcoals and passed over the bed,

and not placed in the bed as are our hot water bottles and electric heating pads of today; or an eighteenth century hour glass by which the housewife gauged her egg frying and cake baking. Nor would we forget the lamp that was used for lace making, or sugar shakers in pewter, nor the "Betty Lamp of France," about 1740-1760, in which hog fat was used as an illuminant.

The collector of wall papers should not forget French Provincial furniture, for it like many early American pieces, was backed with wall paper, and hence is a source of supply for this branch of collecting. The pewter lover will find much to commend in the pewter dresser of the French provincial type.

Early Mississippi steamboat days are recalled by the Petticoat heavy weighted glass bottles and pitchers, which get their cognomen because of their wide bottom and narrow top. There was no chance of the syrup or brandy being tipped by a rocking boat in those days.

Some may have forgotten that men once wore corsets. The French prints in the Stern collection are reminders of this truth.

Among the famous people who have gone in and out the door of the *Waldhorn Co., Inc.*, shop, was Eugene Field who wrote this poem following a visit.

'Twas in the Crescent City, not long ago  
befell  
The tear-compelling incident I now propose  
to tell;  
So come my sweet collector friend, and  
listen while I sing  
Unto your delectation this brief pathetic  
thing—  
No lyric pitched in vaulting key, but just  
a requiem  
Of blowing twenty dollars by 9 o'clock  
A. M.

Let critic folk the poet's use of vulgar  
slang upbraid,  
But, when I'm speaking by the card I  
call a spade a spade;  
And I (who have been touched of that  
same mania myself),  
Am well aware that when it comes to  
parting with his pelf,  
The curio collector, is so blindly lost in  
sin  
That he doesn't spend his money — he  
simply blows it in.

In Royal Street (near Conti) there's a  
lovely curio shop,  
And there, one balmy morn, it was my  
chance to stop;  
To stop was hesitation—in a moment I  
was lost—  
That kind of hesitation does not hesitate  
at cost!  
I spied a pewter tankard there, and my!  
It was a gem—  
And the clock in the old St. Louis tolled  
the hour of 8 A. M.

Three quaint Bohemian bottles, too, of  
yellow and of green,  
Cut in archaic fashion that I never before  
had seen:  
A lovely hideous platter, wreathed about  
with pink and rose,  
With its curious depression into which  
the gravy flows;  
Two dainty silver salts, oh! there was  
no resisting them.  
And I blowed in twenty dollars by 9  
o'clock A. M.  
With twenty dollars one who is a prudent  
man indeed  
Can buy a wealth of useful things his  
wife and children need—  
Shoes, stockings, knickerbockers, gloves,  
bibs, nursing bottles, caps,

A gown, the gown for which his spouse  
too long has pined perhaps!  
These and ten thousand other spectres  
harrow and condemn  
The man who's blown in twenty by 9  
o'clock A. M.

Oh, mean advantage conscience takes  
(and one that I abhor  
In asking one this question: "What did  
you buy it for?"  
Why doesn't conscience ply its blessed  
trade before the act—  
Before one's cussedness becomes a bald,  
accomplished fact—  
Before one's fallen victim to the tempter's  
stratagem  
And blows in twenty dollars by nine  
o'clock A. M.

Ah, me, that deed is done, how penitent  
I am!  
I was a roaring lion—behold a breathing  
lamb!  
I have packed and shipped those precious  
things to that more precious wife  
Who shares with our sweet babes the  
strange vicissitudes of life,  
While he, who in folly gave up his store  
of wealth,  
Is far away and means to keep his dis-  
tance for his health!

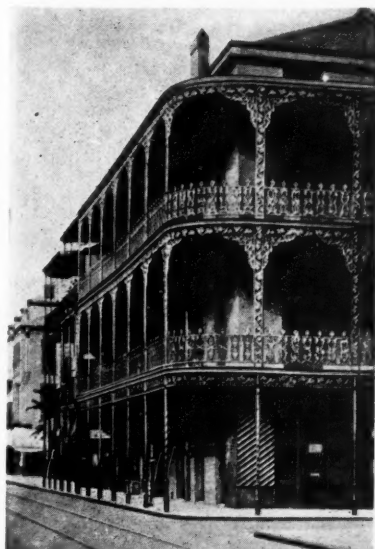
EUGENE FIELD

From New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 18,  
1894.

That Eugene Field was seduced by the beautiful things here is not surprising. Upon entering the door the visitor is greeted by a roomful of solid silver of the Georgian, early American, early French and Holland designs. The silver connoisseur will be intrigued immediately by the pair of solid silver entree dishes with Gadroon border and shaped ends, with Lion mask top handles made by that celebrated Georgian silversmith, Paul Storr, London, about 1815. Close by is a solid silver George III tea and coffee set, fluted with shield center, made in London by E. & E. Bernard, in 1819. One room in the Waldhorn collection consists of old Sheffield and antique French Christofle, a large table is filled with silver Georgian Urns. Another table has more tea chests than probably have ever been gathered on one table before. Hundreds of silver candlesticks fill another large table. Along the wall are racks with nothing but silver trays in designs of every conceivable type. Many have acclaimed the Waldhorn Sheffield collection the finest in the South, and to describe adequately the jewelry collection would take a large catalog.

The French Quarter Shop, operated by Mrs. George Frierson, and Mrs. Hall Underwood, specializes in stocking antiques on consignment from old homes of the South. The managers report that they have found good business in antique china, furniture and silver.

If you visit Aimee McPherson Semple Hutton's temple in Los Angeles, and have no scruples about combining antiques and religion look for a 16th Century French Gothic throne chair. It will give you another example of the things that may be found on "Antique Row" in New Orleans. The Royal Antique Shop, which has been in business for 34 years, purchased the piece from an old chateau, selling it later to the



Lace Work in Iron on one of the old French Buildings on Royal Street, New Orleans.

much publicized evangelist on one of her New Orleans tours. Do you need crystal chandeliers? Three floors of these are here to satiate your desires if you do. If you're furniture inclinations run to those with historic personal associations, a collection from the home of Princess Victoria, the Kaiser's sister, picked up in Germany by Mr. Keil, manager of the shop, should be of major interest.

At one of *Feldman's* three antique stores on the street, I talked with E. Feldman, one of five sons associated with their father and manager, Wm. Feldman. Time never hangs heavy on their hands in spite of the fact that they have 750 clocks, the largest weighing 5,000 pounds. Perhaps Mr. Feldman, the owner would say that time passes quickly for he has been dispensing antiques in New Orleans for thirty-five years. The Feldman collection of Aubusson tapestry, rugs is extensive, and what a story this assembly could tell. *Aubussons'* the junior Feldman reminded me, were made in the Aubusson mills for royalty, and were frequently given as favors between countries.

It was worth a trip to *Schmidt's Antique Shop* just to see a set of Meisen that came from the Russian De Wansbouroug palace. Many Meisen lovers are content with small pieces, but here is a set consisting of a large chandelier, a large console and mirror, another large mirror, and a clock set in three pieces—real furniture in Meisen. Here also I saw a music box with dancing figures, and an old collection of dolls most of which though in wax dated from 1800 and earlier. Though this shop specializes in glass and porcelains here the furniture lover might find an oddment that he is seeking or the print lover,

Townsend prints showing the interior of every spot in the castle of Windsor.

Mrs. Tobin, manager of *Antiques Creole*, made such a success selling antiques from her own home that her friends began calling upon her to find markets for things which they wished to sell. From this foundation started about six years ago she has developed her business. Old Creole families continue to supply her with considerable merchandise. Did you ever see an old Venetian vase with lace blown in the glass? One sits on an old chest in this shop.

Mrs. *Maye Reid Crawford*, who operates a tea room in the heart of the antiques section is a collector of pitchers. She told me of a woman whose lifelong hobby has been collecting toy tea sets, comprising now a collection of 750. The tea set urge was really inculcated by the collector's parents who on a visit to New Orleans purchased the first one for their little girl, who though now a woman has the original wrapper in which that first set was wrapped.

Mrs. Dove, proprietor of *Dove's Antique Shop*, has a good combination. In the winter she operates an antique shop on Royal Street and in the summer time dispenses curios and Indian work from her store in Estes Park, Colo. In her New Orleans shop she specializes in early iron furniture, found in Louisiana.

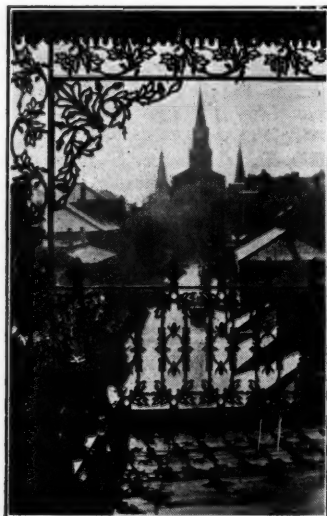
Mrs. Washburne, president of *Little Antique Shop, Inc.*, believes that every beautiful antique has an interesting history. Therefore her slogan is "Buy only Beautiful Pieces." In addition to a creditable collection of porcelains and glassware, a Meisen curio chest, a fine old Normandy pine cupboard and an engraved and carved Georgian wine chest is of outstanding importance in the furniture collection.

*Casey & Casey* carry English antiques exclusively. In addition to their New Orleans shop they have two antique stores in England. Mrs. Casey commented on the great number of Americans who are building English type homes. This firm has shipped several lots to Houston, Texas, from which it might be deducted that Houston home owners are leaning toward English styles.

Mrs. Diamond, who succeeded her late husband as owner of the *Diamond Antique Shop*, has had the opportunity of meeting many interesting collectors during some forty years association with this work. She has a customer who collects sideboards, another who has a mania for all sorts of beautiful chairs, and another who is in her seventh heaven when she is collecting an odd bed. The world changes, Mrs. Diamond says that they used to close shop for three months during the summer.

Now an increased demand for antiques and motor travel has changed that, summer business is on the up and up. Like nearly all of the shops on Royal Street, the Diamond shop has several fine old crystal chandeliers. Mrs. Diamond says she doesn't recall any fine old home in New Orleans of the earlier days that didn't have a crystal chandelier, and usually it is the last thing that the direct or indirect descendants wish to part with now. One of her most interesting purchases was a 1000-piece dinner set intact from the dark recesses of an old plantation attic. There's many an interesting untold story in antiques. What caused the housewife to banish this service?

The oldest dealer, both in point of service and years is *James B. Pelletier*, who has 53 years antiques dealing in New Orleans to his credit, and who next year will pass the four score mark. Mr. Pelletier introduced himself by stating, "Understand I'm not a Yankee. My father was a slave dealer." Well, I'm not Harriet Beecher Stowe, so that didn't matter to me. When Lyle Saxon was writing *Fabulous New Orleans* which is now in its sixth edition, Mr. Pelletier loaned the author an almost complete set of documents pertaining to that famous and notorious New Orleans pirate, Lafitte. Mr. Pelletier has the distinction of having James Buchanan for his godfather, though he doesn't remember him. Buchanan was an intimate friend of his father. Among the documents in the Pelletier shop is a letter signed by the Military Governor of Louisiana under the French regime addressed to the Governor in East St. Louis, advising the latter to turn over the State of Louis-



Close-up of Hand-Wrought Iron Decoration and Railing that has survived since early French and Spanish Occupation.



Old Iron Gate Leading to Courtyard, Early Architectural Feature.

iana. This document is dated November 1804. Proving that all Washington has not been assembled into private collections is a letter of General David Morgan, who was a friend of George Washington and crossed the Potomac with him in 1776.

Mr. Pelletier features among other things, old Confederate, U. S. and French stamps; old coins; and old bank notes. An unusual collection which he prizes consists of thirty miniature fans.

Each shop on Royal Street is a new field for exploration. In each one there are collectons that you do not find duplicated in the other shop. In one of *B. Manheim's* shops is a large collection of Irish Waterford glasses, dating about 1760, probably not duplicated anywhere else in the world. Originally the collection numbered 500 pieces, and practically all of them irregular in design since they were hand blown. The Manheim shop, now operated by B. Manheim and three sons, has been on the street for twenty years. English antiques are featured here. One of the Manheim shops is located in the first Louisiana State Bank Building, built in 1812. The architect had a weakness for arches. There are 300 in one room, one of the clerks told me.

Audubon lived in New Orleans at one time. Hence there is a great deal concerning him in the city. *Mrs. Meade Emerson Fowlkes*, owner of a shop on Royal Street and also one at Longbeach, Mississippi, showed me a set of bird plates painted by the illustrious naturalist. It seems that Audubon did the set for his board when he was a struggling young artist. Early American antiques predominate in *Mrs. Fowlkes'* shop. She has a collection of unusual cups and saucers numbering, it appears, in the hundreds. They are much in demand today as bouillon cups, she says. She also has a large collection of motto cups. Have you ever seen a collection of Currier & Ives flower prints? This shop has such a collection, with roses predominating. Jenny Lind used to visit New Orleans, and occa-

**WANTED**—Boston views; green Herringbone plates and goblets; Petticoat dolphin candlesticks; milk sawtooth glass; Ashburton glass; Diamond Thumbprint glass; Vaseline fine cut glass; Lion vines, cordials and salts; amethyst Cathedral glass; purple slag; and "Scinde" flowing blue china.—Joseph Makanna, Applewood Farm, Sherborn, Mass. mh3271

**WANTED TO BUY**—Silverware in any condition, modern and antique.—H. D. Robbins, 49 Fulton St., New York. mh356

**WANTED**—Howard 8-day weight clock movements.—E. E. Orris, c/o Kain's Art Shop, 421 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. ap12822

**WANTED**—Rare Currier Prints, Early colored flasks and blown glass, Early marked American silver and pewter, Historical chintz, Historical china, Cup Plates, Paperweights, Early lighting devices, carved powder horns, Guns, Indian relics, Early railroad posters, Handbills, Autographed letters and documents.—J. E. Nevill, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1204c

**WANTED**—Early American tools, implements, hand-made machines, farming, trades, sports, etc. Write for circular giving details.—W. B. Sprague, 43 Cedar Street, New York City. ap3001

**CANES**—Must be unusual in design or history. Send photo or sketch, state lowest price.—B. W. Cooke, 35 Lakewood Drive, Glencoe, Ill. ja12672

**WANTED**—An old time tooth puller, usually called a turnkey. If you have one be sure and write.—J. P. Tonsfeldt, White Salmon, Wash. ap369

**WANTED TO BUY**—Horses! Horses! Horses! china ornaments, hooked rugs, horseshoe glass, horse foot scraper, jewelry—anything in the form of a horse.—Hazel H. Harpending, The Hobby Shop, 2711 James St., Syracuse, N. Y. mh146

**WE BUY** old jewelry, antique silver, gold, ivory pieces, false teeth, bridges, crowns, old watches and broken jewelry. Highest prices.—Lawton's Antique Shop, 2004 Washington Blvd., Maywood, Ill. fi12572

**CASH FOR OLD GOLD**. Turn your useless gold into cash. Start searching for discarded or broken jewelry, watches, chains, trinkets, dental work, etc. Send parcel post today, remittance by returned mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or goods returned to you. By authority United States Treasury.—Central Exchange, 38 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y. jly12006

**ANTIQUES, ALL KINDS**—Glass, china, furniture, bric-a-brac, Indian relics.—Old Curiosity Shop, 2901 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Calif. mh163

## FOR SALE

### SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

**MISCELLANEOUS Lists**—Antiques, Pots, Kettles, Weapons, Relics, Glass, Furniture. What do you want.—Ritter's Antique Shop, Erie, Pa. my12234

**MARKED BENNINGTON POTTERY**, Stamps, Prints, Flasks.—Mrs. J. M. Spafford, 33 Temple St., Rutland, Ver-

**PEWTER**, over 1,000 rare pieces, also bronze, brass, copper. Also other fine Antiques by—Ludwig Eppler, 805 West Michigan, Jackson, Mich. mh12406

**FIFTEEN YEARS** of honest mail order business in china, glass, furniture, Victorian, Empire and Early American. Also paintings, prints and objects of art. Send for my free list.—Camden Antique Shop, 329 Vine St., Camden, N. J. ap12883

**FOR SALE**—Antique Furniture. China and glassware of every kind; Silhouettes; Miniatures; Primitives; Whaling log books; Scrimshaw; Whaling pictures and implements; Valentines; Children's books; Scrimshaw; Whaling pictures and Shop, New Bedford, Mass., and Twin Gateway, Buzzards Bay, Mass. my12639

**I HAVE** an art and antique gallery on the ground floor in the Auditorium Building. Wanted art work, antiques, jewelry, curios, ivories, weapons, Indian relics, minerals and ceramics on consignment. Articles paid for on same day of sale.—Edward Goldblatt, 433 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. s12273

**FOR SALE**—Currier & Ives prints, paperweights, historical flasks, pressed glass and early American furniture.—W. D. Love, Hanley Arms, Clayton, Mo. s12084

**FOR SALE**—Antique, cherry, gate leg dining table.—110 South Locust St., Ottawa, Kansas. mh3861

**ANTIQUES**—Caroline S. Annan, 165 Plant Avenue, Webster, Groves, Mo. Pattern glass, furniture, china, etc. mh1p

**PRICED FOR DEALERS!** Examples of New England's choicest treasures in the field of smaller antiques. American silver, china, glass, pictures, etc. No late pressed table glass!—Mrs. C. A. Loring, 512 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. ap3844

**THOUSANDS** of pieces old glass. General line Antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp.—Mrs. Don Hoover, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. ja12633

**DEALERS SUPPLIED**—Victorian furniture, glass, china, jewelry, etc. Lists, drawings.—Hazel H. Harpending, The Hobby Shop, 2711 James St., Syracuse, N. Y. mh1501

**PIKES PEAK BOTTLE, \$2.00**; violin, \$3.50; cabbage head, \$3.50; wine decanter, cups, stand, \$10.00.—E. Beam, Mt. Orab, Ohio.

**ROGERS GROUPS**—"One More Shot Wounded to the Rear," "Chickens Up at the Farm" and "Neighboring Pews." Excellent condition. Reasonable. Write—E.M.S., c/o Hobbies. mh1001

**LARGE COLLECTION** of pattern, Sandwich and blown glass, also furniture. Write your wants.—William Rogers, 160 South Gratiot, Mt. Clemens, Mich. my3252

**FOR SALE**—Old furniture, glass, circus and theatre programs, candy glass marbles, lamps, music, etc.—4214 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. my3252c

**OLD STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN** from 1723. Price, \$35.00.—Miss Johanne Jensen, 516 Court St., Albert Lea, Minn. mh157

**WHITE IRONSTONE CHINA**, soup tureen, ladle and tray, large lily knob; other pieces. Pear glass, 35 pieces. Unusual 7 1/2" brass kettle, perfect.—Early American Antiques, 314 W. Market St., York, Penna. Lincolnway. aup

**FOR SALE**—Collections of guns, pistols, old money, cupplates, paperweights, miniature Sandwich, daguerreotype cases, flasks, books. What do you want?—Ray O. Wyatt, Graffenburg, Frankfort, Ky. mh1531

## CLASSIFIED ANTIQUE ADS

### WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

**I WANT TO BUY FOR CASH**—Large folio Currier & Ives prints, postage stamps, old bottles, blown colored glass of all kinds.—Harry B. Garber, Quaker City, Ohio. j12633

**CASH PAID** for old gold and silver jewelry, watches, rings, bracelets, etc., regardless of condition. Send parcel post today. We remit by return mail and hold your goods ten days, if our check is not satisfactory your goods will be returned to you.—Central Exchange, 38 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y. jly12006

sionally appeared impromptu and sang on the gallery of her abode. This story was prompted by a Jenny Lind candelabra in the stock.

M. S. Rau operating two stores on the street has them chockful of pressed glass, odd oil lamps, old brass and copper, garden furniture, and hundreds of bisque figures.

Mrs. Marian C. Fitzgerald is contributing a great deal to the preservation of an art—homespun—that is fast declining. She features homespun in rugs, drapes and coverlets. A well preserved homespun spread from the seventh generation is one of the oldest treasures. She also has a stock of quilts, though she says the quilt-making fad never has flourished in New Orleans as it has in other parts of the country. Of interest in her quilt collection are hand stuffed quilts from Virginia. Victorian bed room sets by the New Orleans cabinet maker, Mallard, and a sportsman for whom the Mallard duck was named, predominate in the furniture stock here.

Ulrich Rosen has been doing a wholesale and retail business for ten years. He says the trouble today is in finding antiques; that it is no trouble to dispose of things if you have been in stock, thus confirming again the statement, "The appreciation and demand for antiques is steadily increasing."

Antiques even have a part in philanthropy in New Orleans. The *Christian Women's Exchange*, a fifty-year old organization, sells on consignment giving the proceeds for women's charitable purposes.

At Rene Lanaux' whose shingle has hung on the street for thirty-six years, an attendant showed me some splendid bric-a-brac and furniture. Mr. Lanaux, the manager was not in.

Mrs. Le More of the *Le More Shop* has one rule for buying for her shop: "I buy whatever is pleasing to me." A large supply of porcelain, is indicative of one of her favorites. During the past few years she says she has observed more of a demand for the smaller pieces such as bric-a-brac than for furniture. Most of her stock has been collected abroad.

*La Boutique du Patio Royal, Inc.*, is another gift shop on the street that has added small antique novelties to supply demands from tourists who are seeking antique souvenirs and antique gifts.

"Most of the old homes of the South have been stripped of their antiques," Miss Wemyss, proprietor of the *Wemyss Shoppe* stated, thus necessitating collecting our stock in small quantities and often piece by piece. As has been the tendency in many shops during the past few years large pieces such as furniture has given

way to the smaller items, including novelties.

It was 5:30 P. M. and closing time when I arrived at *H. Apprich's*, but from the window I observed furniture and the general run of antiques. Most of the shops on Royal Street are on the job early, shortly after eight closing at 5:30, thus obliging the tourist trade as much as possible.

Just off Royal Street on St. Peters is *Trail's End*, dispensing paintings, antiques, modern souvenirs and Louise Cook's famous pralines. After sampling the latter, the manager Mrs. Gorham, lead me to her unique autograph gallery—the wall adjoining a patio on which many celebrities have left their signatures. Autograph collectors, and praline lovers, here is a mecca worth your time when you visit New Orleans.

The picture of Royal Street is not complete without mention of the great number of antique furniture repairers, upholsterers and cabinet makers, who find a good business in reproducing old pieces for those who prefer reproductions or whose purse is not attuned to the genuine. Among those who find their business in this field is the *Old Colony Antique Shop*, *Schneider's Antique Store* and *C. Paredes*.

Those bookishly inclined are remembered too. There are two books stores on the street. *Harmanson's Book Store* has been in business in New Orleans since 1905, specializing in Americana, English art books, flower books, and Audubon prints. Original Audubons adorn the walls. Mr. Harmanson remarked that it is becoming increasingly difficult to get the Audubons that were printed in London between 1829 and 1835. A collection here of "Wild Flowers of the Holy Land" is extraordinary in subject matter and beauty.

Mr. Anderson, owner of *Anderson's Book Store* says he finds there is a noticeable demand for books of the West and Alaska. He is specializing in first editions, collecting all authors in the hope that every author has a few admirers, and that perhaps here or there may evolve another Galsworthy.

Though *Lieutad's* deals in old prints and maps exclusively, perhaps a more modern way of classifying and illumination is not to be found outside the large Chicago and New York shops. If you're seeking a certain flower print, a certain Currier and Ives, Audubon, sporting print, or print of early New Orleans, there's no waiting while the owner looks through file after file. If in stock it's available at a moment's notice. Mr. Lieutad, a former collector, stated that they liked their prints clean, which may account also for their good taste in display and filing arrangement.

## OLD SILVER AND SHEFFIELD PLATE

By Howard Pitcher Okie

DOUBLEDAY DORAN AND CO., INC.  
\$15.00

A distinguished authority and head of the Okie Galleries, has produced in this book a comprehensive and thoroughly useful work, the product of years of study and practical experience.

It contains a history of the silversmith's art in Great Britain and Ireland, with reproductions in facsimile of about thirteen thousand marks; tables of date letters and other marks; an alphabetical list, with full information and many marks, of American silversmiths; Paris marks and Paris date letters, with a description of the methods of marking employed by the Paris Guild of Silversmiths; hall marks, and date letters when used, of nearly all the countries of Continental Europe; a history of old Sheffield plate, with a description of the method of its production, and the names and marks of every known maker; and full indices. Besides the multitude of makers' marks, reproduced with great care, there are twelve full-page illustrations of unusual and significant pieces of silverware and old Sheffield plate, chiefly in the author's collection.

The price is \$15.00. Size 7 by 10; enclosed in a slip case; binding in black buckram, gold stamped with gilt tops and head-band. Exhaustive indices.

## Coming Events

Notable for its many signed pieces of inlaid cabinet work by the famous ebenistes of the 18th Century is the Stern collection, which will be sold by the American Anderson Galleries in New York early in April. This is the property of the estate of the late Madeline S. Stern and comprises important period furniture and decorations, Gothic and Renaissance furniture, Brussels tapestries, a signed Aubusson tapestry by Mercier, table silver, a small group of European and Oriental porcelains, bronzes, and antique Lavehr Kirman millefleurs rugs. These are also important French 18th Century paintings, including examples by Watteau, Greuze, Boucher and Pater; a Morland; and a pair of very fine flower paintings by Jan Van Huysum.

Signed pieces in the French furniture includes: An acajou and tulipwood marqueterie poudreuse, by Pierre Garnier, superbly inlaid with quartered and matched panels of tulipwood; a rare tambour-front marqueterie cabinet, by the celebrated Jean Francois Oeben; a charming acajou and tulipwood marqueterie bonheur du jour, by Chas. Topino;

pair important Louis XVI acajou half-round buffet tables, mounted in bronze dore, by J. H. Riesener; pair Louis XVI semi-oval consoles mounted in bronze, by Jacques Tramey.

There are also two suites covered in exquisite Aubusson floral tapestry of the period, one a late Louis XVI—in the transitional Louis VI—Directoire, consisting of a canape, and eight fauteuils; and the other Louis XV, consisting of canape and six fauteuils. All carved and gilded; a beautiful set of twelve Directoire carved and laque side chairs; a Louis XV walnut and needlework suite of settee and four armchairs; a set of eleven Louis XVI carved walnut and needlework armchairs.

The collection comes from Mrs. Stern's New York apartment in the Hotel Drake and from her Roslyn, L. I., residence.

—O—

Going on exhibition March 10, prior to sale March 17, there will be the collection of Arthur M. Nowak, of 14 Sutton Place South, New York City, a private collector. This comprises early American and English furniture mainly of the 18th Century, in-

cluding some very fine American pieces attributed to John Goddard and a very rare Queen Anne inlaid crotch walnut bonnet-top Massachusetts highboy, identical with one in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; desirable clocks, including an Aaron Willard banjo example; early American glass; early American and Georgian English silver; tapestries and Oriental rugs; and 16th to 18th Century French, Italian and Spanish damasks and velvets, including coverlets, hangings, vestments and panels.

### Quilt Teas

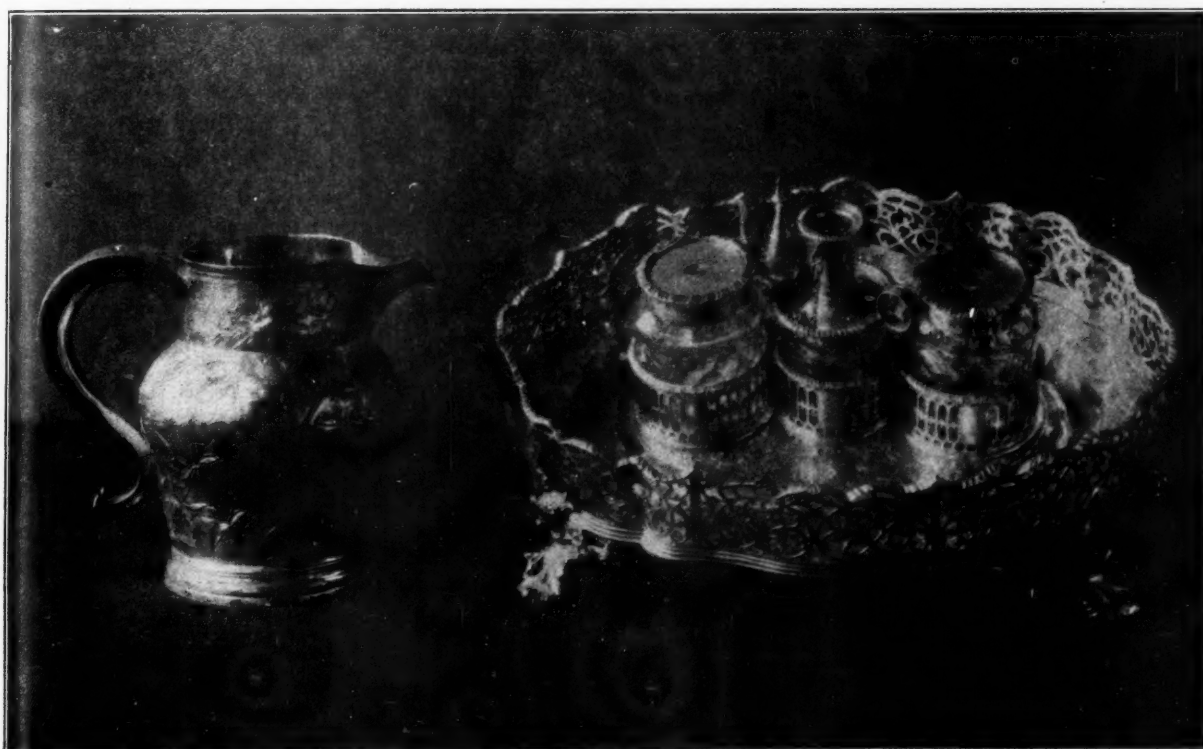
Quilt teas are quite the thing at the present time. Women of the Calvary Methodist Church of Williamsport, Pa., recently held one in their church, and a great many antiques were brought in by the church members to augment the quilt displays. It takes something like this to show that there are many antiques reposing as heirlooms in practically every family of the country. Here were shown old flat irons, candle molds, shawls and small novelties that bespoke an interesting past.

### Short Shorts

L. H. Peevey of Conroe, Texas, is another who collects old songs and ballads as his hobby. According to late reports he has gathered more than 1,000 in a scrap book that weighs 100 pounds.

\* \* \* \* \*

While some persons prefer to collect pictures of old and modern locomotives, Bill Bell of San Diego, Calif., likes to build models of those that suit his fancy, according to a story in the *San Diego, Calif., Sun*. One of his models completed last year was that of the DeWitt Clinton. It took 800 hours to build and assemble—the more than 500 separate pieces in the locomotive and 1,600 pieces in the whole train. Those who are familiar with train history will recall that the DeWitt Clinton burned wood. In those days fifteen miles per hour was breakneck speed and a hundred mile trip on the trains was almost as serious and momentous an occasion as getting married.



Courtesy of the Okie Galleries

### TWO EXAMPLES OF "TRANSFORMATIONS."

The pitcher was originally a tall tankard or "can" made by Edward Vincent in London, 1706. Its lower part has been "belled" out and the spout and decoration added. The handle is a replacement as shown by the absence of a maker's mark upon it. The only original part of the desk-set is the base or floor, originally a plain platter made by Fred Kandler, London, 1744. Horace Walpole had his silversmith make it into its present form. The rail, bottle-holders, tops, candlestick, snuffers and feet would, if genuine, all be hallmarked; they are not. The hallmark on what was a platter was originally placed upon a flat surface; it now appears partially upon the curve of the groove. It would have been physically impossible to "punch" it in that position.

(From *Old Silver and Sheffield Plate*, Courtesy Doubleday, Doran and Company.)

# Antique Dealers' Directory

12 Months \$3.00  
(14 words)

## CONNECTICUT

Antiques, 237½ Summit St., Willimantic, Conn. Glass, China, Doll Accessories, General Line. Wants solicited. au34  
Old Glass Shop, 730 Burnside Avenue, East Hartford, Conn. Glass, Antiques, China. Wants solicited. d12

## ILLINOIS

Antique Gift Shoppe, 116 S. Campbell St., Macomb, Ill. Pattern Glass, Carriage Lamps, Bric-a-brac. au34  
Bliss, Cleo, Chenoa, Illinois, on Route 4 and S. Genuine Antiques, Priced to Sell. o34  
Brophy, Mrs. Howard, 401 S. Spencer St., Aurora, Ill. Antique Furniture, Glass, etc. Wants solicited. au12  
Conger, Mrs. J. L., 428 So. Cedar St., Galesburg, Ill. Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-brac, Oriental Rugs. Wants solicited. jly43  
Corner Cupboard, The, 4529 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. Furniture, Prints, Silver, Glass, China, Pewter, etc., Bought and Sold. f35  
Down the Lane Antique Shop, Marshall, Ill. Antique Pattern Glass, China, Furniture. Wants solicited. jly34  
Hoover, Mrs. Don, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. Full line Antique Glass, China, Luster Furniture, Prints. je34  
Lee's, 92 N. Batavia Ave., Batavia, Ill. Antiques all kinds, prints, coins, stamps, Indian relics. jly34  
Mason, Betty, 5137 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Midway 8959. Antiques—Interiors. ap34  
Ries, John O., 537 Spring St., Aurora, Ill. Antique Furniture, Glassware and Prints. Lists. au12  
Rogers, Nellie C., 614 Forest Ave., Oak Park, Ill. Antiques, glass, china, coverlets, lamps. my34  
South Shore Antique Shop, 1618 E. 79th, near Stony Island, Chicago, Ill. Stop coming or going south. Antiques, Furniture, Glass, Prints, China. je43  
Tucker and Tucker, 5626 State, Chicago. Antiques for sale. China, glass and bric-a-brac mending. n34  
Whatnot Antique Shop, Paxton, Ill. Pattern Glass. Furniture, Prints, Coverlets, Lustre, Lamps. Write us. s34

## INDIANA

Cable's Antique Shop, Converse, Ind. Furniture, pattern glass, prints, lustre, bottles. Your wants solicited. je34  
Goodrich, Clementine, 218 W. Washington, Ft. Wayne, Ind. General line of antiques. Glass a specialty. Send for list. n35  
Kessler, T. H., Winslow, Indiana. Wood Clocks. New designs or Old ones reproduced. ja12

## KENTUCKY

Walker's Antique Shop, 603 Main St., Covington, Ky. Glass, Pewter, China, Prints, Furniture, Curios, Guns. ap34

## MARYLAND

Mount Vernon, The, Dr. J. Henry Hoffman, Proprietor, 1225 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md. je34

## MASSACHUSETTS

Blanchard, Edith, West Bridgewater, Mass. Buys and Sells American Antiques. Substantial discount to dealers. au34  
Bradford Arms, Plymouth, Mass. General line of genuine Antiques. Correspondence solicited. jly43  
Hammell, Alice, 290 Parker Street, off the new Worcester Turnpike, Newton Center, Mass. General Line. o34  
Old Furniture Shop, The, 1030 Main St., Worcester, Mass., and Provincetown, Cape Cod. Authentic American Antiques. s34  
Treasure Chest, Brown St., Salem, Mass. Colored Cambridge and Sandwich Glass. Unusual pieces. Reasonable. Write. n34  
Van Dyke's Antiques, Worcester, Mass., and Orange City, Fla. Largest Stock Antiques in the country. au34  
Weathercock House, Middleboro, Mass. Crude American Furniture, Early Iron, Brass, Pewter, Tin, Glass, Books. n34

## MICHIGAN

Antique Auctioneer—Art Salon, 4813 Woodward, Detroit. Auctions, Paintings, Oriental Rugs, Glass, China, Furniture. n34  
Bradshaw, Cora, 1925 Tenth Ave., Port Huron, Mich. Antique Furniture and Glassware. Your wants solicited. f35  
Bratfish, Helen, 13387 Freeland Ave., Detroit, Mich. Antique Furniture and Glassware. Your wants solicited. n34

Flowers, Bays, 14 Lemont St., Battle Creek, Mich. Antiques, Glass, China, Jewelry, Lamps, Prints. f53  
Hunn, Mrs. Maybelle C., Parma, Mich. Antiques, Pattern Glass, Milk White. Write your wants. n34  
Jones, Wilson, 720 N. Woodward Ave., Birmingham, Michigan. Early American Glass, Furniture, Jewelry, Implements. f53  
Kirkpatrick, Stewart, 3741 Woodward, Detroit. Antique China, Glass, Furniture, Rare Books from Michigan Mansions. s34  
Manting, Ruth F., 180 Winona Ave., Detroit, Mich. Early American Glassware and Antique Furniture. Wants solicited. je43  
Ness, Mrs. Andrew, 921 Douglas, Kalamazoo, Mich. Have Antiques, Glass, Stamps, Books for sale. au34

## MISSOURI

Cellar, The, 1034 Hampton, St. Louis, Mo. Antiques, Glass, China, Bric-a-brac. Wants solicited. s34  
The Spinning Wheel, 2852 North Union, St. Louis, Mo. Glass, China, Prints and Curios. je35  
"Welcome Antique Shop," 218 W. 7th, Kansas City, Mo. Thousand pieces glassware, silver, furniture. jly43

## NEBRASKA

McMillan's Antiques, The Glass House, 1014 Park, Omaha, Nebr., 1029 W. Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia. je43  
Shotwell, Margaret, 411 So. 38th St., Omaha, Nebraska. Quality Antiques and Artistics. f34

## NEW JERSEY

Bird & Elliott, Morris Turnpike, Summit, N. J. Pine, Maple Furniture, Lanterns, Glass, Primitives. s34  
Bonner, Arthur, Florham Park, New Jersey. Furniture, Glassware, Prints, Victorian Accessories. Dealers Supplied. n34  
Box 293, Ramsay, New Jersey. Antique Dolls and Toys, bought and sold. Describe and price. my34  
Dunham, Marcelline, 49 Manchester Place, Newark, New Jersey. Glass, china, etc. Lists. Write wants. o34  
Gates, Roy W., New Market, N. J. Old Furniture, Glass, China, Pictures, Prints, Books. jly43  
Moore, Wilmer, Hopewell, New Jersey. Glass, China, Furniture, Prints, Pewter, Brasses, Books, Fabrics, Silver. n34

## NEW YORK

Bill's Antique Shop, 179 West Ave., Canandaigua, N. Y. Send for dealers wholesale monthly lists. Furniture, Glass, etc. f35  
Davison, Mary E., 605 University Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. Antiques. Special prices to dealers. ap43  
Devonshire Lace Shop, 556 Madison Ave., New York City. Antique Laces, Collections, Appraisals, Repairs, Tablecloths Designed. je34  
Edgett, J. H., Utica, N. Y. American Antique Furniture, etc. Price list sent on request. f34  
Howard, Vandevere, C., 847 Lexington Ave., New York City. Glass, China, Furniture. Write Wants. n34  
Iredell, Mrs. Isabella Paxon, Greenaway Lodge, Painted Post, N. Y. Prints, Staffordshire, General line. Write your wants. ap34  
Jane's, Martha, Marcellus, N. Y. Victorian furniture, glass, general line. Send lists. Prices moderate. je34  
Krieger, Mrs. J. C. Salamanca, N. Y. Early American Pattern, Glassware, Goblets, compotes, etc. my34  
Marlehead Antiques (Marle R. Tanner), 435 Park Ave., New York City. Desirable Collection of old Glass. n34  
Newman, Henriette, 863 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. Parian, Pressed Glass, Large Antique Assortment. Write Wants. au34  
Palmer, F. M. and H. L., 9 Mile Point Rd., Route 250, Fairport, N. Y. Antiques, Glass, Furniture, etc. Your wants solicited. au43  
Robbins, Mrs. Ralph, Robbinstone House, Route 1, Macedon, N. Y. Antiques, Pressed Glass, etc. Your wants solicited. ap43  
Schottler, F. Henry & Son, 665 Lexington Ave., New York City. Collector, Repairer and Dealer. o34  
Stewart, Norval, Binghamton, N. Y. Sells mahogany veneers, old magazines—10c, antiques, glassware, prints, stamps. f34

"The Smithy," Cooperstown, New York. Historic building erected 1786 by William Cooper. Big selection. my34  
Turner, S. O., Upper Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y. Wholesale. China, glass and bric-a-brac mending. n34  
Vail, Roy, Warwick, N. Y. Dealer in Antiques, Relics, Autographs. Send for lists. mh33

## OHIO

Garber, Harry B., Quaker City, Ohio. Currier and Ives Prints, large size bought and sold. f34  
Ochenreider, Ray R., 1355 Bellows, St., Akron, Ohio. Repairing, Refinishing, Metal Antiques. "Pewter Specialist." f53  
Strom, Mrs. William, 631 Harmon Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. Early American Glass. List for stamp. jly34

## PENNSYLVANIA

Blacksmith, Anna (Hogestown), Mechanicsburg, Pa. Glass Specialist. Hunting every day. Write wants. my34  
Churchman, Norah, 7350 Rural Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. Chippendale mirror, Barometer Day Bed. Everything original and as represented. ap34  
Feeman, Arthur, 262 S. 10th St., Lebanon, Pa. General Line. Lists sent free. mh34  
Hardt, Blanche M., 2245 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa. Early American Glass, China, Furniture. o43  
Kegerris, Ella F., 140 W. Main, Annville, Pa. General line. Glass and China, special features. Write wants. jly43  
Laidacker, Edith, Shickshinny, Penna. Furniture, Glass, China, Bottles, Prints, Firearms. Write wants. Lists free. au12  
Laidacker, Samuel, Wyoming, Luzerne County, Pa. Antiques, glass, books, stamps. Lists free. State interest. my34

Mann, Samuel, 1310 West Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa. Free Lists. Antique Glassware. Low Prices. o34  
Miller's Antiques—Glass, China, Furniture, Guns, Prints, etc. 126 High, Carlisle, Pa. Write wants. d34p  
Missermer, David B., Market Square and West High St., Manheim, Pa. All sorts of Antiques. au34  
Musselman C., one mile East of Ephrata, Pa. General Line. Write your wants. my34

Old Stone Jail, Mercer, Pa. Large stock, clear, colored Glass, good Furniture. Prices reasonable. s12  
Pass, Mrs. Lulu, 12 E. Portland Street, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Glass and Furniture a Specialty. f53  
Reeves, Martha de Haas, 1624 Pine St., Philadelphia. Glass, China, Furniture, Silver, Miniature, Silhouettes, Prints. f53  
Rudiail, D. C., Route 1, Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, Pa. General line. Monthly lists. je34  
Teshudy, John, Palmyra, Pa. Pennsylvania Furniture and Glass. Victorian and Empire Furniture. Lists free. ap43

Wierman, Mrs. W. H., 314 W. Market St., York, Penna. Lincolnway. Early American Antiques. my34  
Woods, Annie, Blain, Pa. Antique furniture, glass, prints, dolls, lamps, private hunting. Priced reasonable. ja35

## TENNESSEE

Pickel, Charles, Jr., Kingston, Tenn. Antique Guns, Furniture, Swords, Violins, Books, Clocks. Write wants. f34

## VERMONT

Bigelow, Mrs. Hayes, Brattleboro, Vermont. Old jewelry, silver, glass, china. Pewter repairing. Write wants. my34  
Stevens Antique Shop, 90 Portland St., St. Johnsbury, Vt. General line guaranteed Vermont antiques. o34

## WEST VIRGINIA

Harlow, Lyndall Silman, 1751 Fifth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va. I pay postage on Glassware. s34  
McAdams, Florence M., 602 Randolph St., Charleston, W. Va. Glassware, Postage Prepaid. Lists Mailed. f35

## CANADA

Pine Cove Art and Curio Shop, Port Nelson, Ontario. We cater to all hobbies. Write wants. d12

## "A New Deal for Forgotten Furniture"

By ALBERT DAHLQUIST

**T**HERE is convincing evidence that the wheel of public taste is constantly turning, and in time will turn a complete revolution to restore ancient fashions. This can best be observed in the comparatively recent revival of interest in Victorian furniture.

This revival has been very genuine, and even remarkable. For many years, after the final annihilation of the Victorian home — when mission furniture, and later inspired monstrosities were beginning to deluge the country—practically nothing was seen of Victorian furniture, except possibly in those homes that staunchly refused to surrender to changing fashions. Deposed Victorian pieces glutted attics and barns; they gathered dust, cobwebs and oblivion in every obscure corner and storage space. The small group who did have a bit of it remaining in their homes were apologetic and dreamily studied the furniture house catalogues. This went on for some time. Even with the dawn of the renaissance in antique furniture, some twenty years ago, Victorian furniture was either laughed at or disregarded. Its slightly hybrid style, and ornateness of detail, condemned it to the elite and uninitiated alike.

But then, a few years later, people began to notice it, to observe that many of these pieces were quite symmetrical in line, skillfully made, and conforming in many respects to the most sombre conceptions of beauty. It was also observed that fine woods had gone into the construction of much of this furniture—mahoganies, rosewoods, and smooth grained walnuts. Simultaneously, then, many wealthy collectors, and other wealthy persons with a flair for the unusual in interior decoration,—noticeably on Long Island—began to gather up Victorian furniture. It was immediately discovered that Victorian, the more simple pieces, harmonized splendidly with eighteenth century English and American furniture; it was even not downright unfriendly to certain periods of French, when they were combined together in a discreet manner.

And so Victorian furniture came back into vogue, and almost instantly everyone was wondering why it had been so completely forgotten.

Victorian furniture was rather an outgrowth of Empire, revealing certain influences of the rococo of Louis Quinze. Empire, however, was the most direct parent. Victorian came into being, spontaneously, at the time Empire was at the height of its popularity. So Victorian was a modified,

adapted, elaborated Empire. Beyond that it might be said that the really typical Victorian pieces had certain features that were quite unique and indigenous, owing little or nothing to ancestry, either European or domestic.

To visualize this furniture we can look at the contemporary (1860) drawing of the front parlor from Abraham Lincoln's home in Springfield, Ill. This was a splendid example of the conservative, fairly well-to-do mid-Victorian home. Here you will observe a vague blending of Empire and Victorian, with Victorian, of course, predominating. The pair of side chairs are Empire; the other pieces are Victorian-typically.

You will see a pair of whatnots, so familiar in those days; the horse-hair covered armchair rockers with the symmetrical curves that betray a latent French influence. Observe the smooth "finger carving" of the rounded back, and the clusters of carved fruit, like combs, at the top—characteristic Victorian again. The bombe front of the seats indicate more French influence—a combination of French and Empire. The console table under the mirror, with its elaboration of detail and fancy carving, together with the marble top, is another example of Victorian that was to be found in most homes of the period. Worth noting, also in

this room, is the Brussels (or ingrain) carpet—few Victorian homes were without one or more of these: the oddly shaped stove (probably made in Albany, N. Y., circa 1852); the heavy curtains and cornices at the windows; the girandoles on the mantel, and the sober tassels hanging alongside the pictures on the wall. All these details were typical of Victorian and provided the inevitable setting for most of the furniture of that time.

This parlor of Abraham Lincoln's, while absolutely characteristic of Victorian at its peak, is still a rather conservative illustration. For a more elegant one, and delightful too, one should study the Victorian Room in the Chicago Historical Society, the furniture for which (it's all original) came from the Tuttle King home on Paris Row, Chicago—approximately where the Auditorium Hotel now stands.

This room, one might say, typifies the Patrician Victorian. Its period, roughly speaking, approximates the Lincoln parlor. It shows us the home of a gentleman bourgeois of that time—a man of wealth. The general effect is baronial and magnificent. Here a certain French influence is definitely marked. The furniture is Victorian and American Victorian unquestionably, but its craftsmanship is flawless, highly finished and even sump-



Drawing from the Front Parlor of Abraham Lincoln's Home (1860), in Springfield, Illinois. A Splendid Example of the Conservative, Fairly Well-to-do Mid-Victorian Home.

tuous. The background corresponds to the furniture. The chandelier, the cornices, curtains, mirrors and other appointments, might easily have graced a palace. This makes an interesting contrast to the Lincoln parlor: the same period, the same influence of style—but a difference in degree.

There was still another kind of Victorian, the rather decadent kind, which flourished during the Reconstruction years and well into the eighties. Here the basic design is about the same as earlier Victorian, only heightened and exaggerated by a maudlin bad taste. This was used at a time when the average home looked like a funeral parlor. A tremendous amount of gingerbread was carved into this furniture, regardless of propriety and consistency of de-

sign. There was fruit, flowers, foliage, acorns, cherubs and even birds draped fantastically over furniture essentially simple in line. In addition, scroll work, turnings, and other gewgaws, gadgets and baubles abounded profusely. Woods and finishes were inferior, and with detail submerging symmetry to a point of insanity, most of this later Victorian was artistically hopeless. To-day it seems grotesque. It served its purpose at a time when the average person's idea of beauty was a hair-wreath, or a bouquet of wax flowers under glass, or a picture of a maiden weeping and languishing over tombstones—these and other necrophilous romantic objects. This was a strange and morbid era and little wonder that the furniture made at that time has a certain Poe-esque horror.

However, the finer, earlier pieces have now come into their own. The past few years have been a New Deal for this forgotten furniture. Through depression and all it has, if anything, increased in appeal. A surprising number of homes now feature Victorian, and it is an indisputable fact that this furniture, placed in simple, dignified surroundings, instead of the chambers of horror it was made to adorn, has a grace and charm that cannot be surpassed by many other furnitures.

It is also surprising, with all the interest recently aroused in this furniture, that not more has been said or written about it. To date I have not been able to find a book dealing with it, and there have been few, if any, comprehensive articles written.

## Round Table Discussions

### *A Letter to the Editor*

"Does the fact that I am a comparatively new subscriber to *HOBBIES* grant me the privilege of writing to its editor? Does my enthusiasm for the magazine, for hobbies of my friends excuse me for telling the one about the other? There are many things I want to tell you, but I shall confine myself in this first to only the things that may interest you.

Do you still like to know of unusual names for antique shops? My friend Cidnie M. J. Eldridge, whose hobby is collecting early American glass conducts the Cobweb Glass Shop (the sign, a big fat black spider in his white web) at her home, (Trail Acres) in West Chester, Penna. The home is so named because an old trail of the Lenape Indians runs through their property and over the hill that forms the setting for this lovely old Pennsylvania farmhouse.

"On a recent Saturday, I had the rare privilege of visiting in his studio, Charles Feurer, who is probably the only one now living in America, who decorates and restores tin trays by the original method of japanning, so much in vogue in the 18th and early 19th centuries. I wish I could convey to you the charm of the visit, and the picture this 80-year-and-more young artist made as he sat by his window, the sun-light flooding the room, touching his silvery hair to gold and falling upon a gorgeous tray upon which he was working. The walls of the room were vivid with the trays upon which he had worked and upon painted tin, boxes, tea and coffee pots, and canisters. I remember two exhibitions of his work held in 1926 and in November of 1933 at the Art Alli-

ance in Philadelphia. In 1930 he was awarded a medal of achievement by the Arts and Crafts Society of Boston. I said I'd tell you only two things in this letter, but I can't help telling another—One of Mrs. Feurer's hobbies is collecting Walt Whitman.

MARGARET A. DODGE,  
Pennsylvania.

### *Who Has Seen a Pewter Shaving Box?*

The writer has in his collection a pewter shaving box which he thinks is rather rare. The reasons for thinking so are:

N. Henderson Moore, the well known writer and authority on old china, pewter, furniture, clocks, in fact, all things antique, published an article on old pewter in the "Delineator" magazine for March, 1905, and in this article she stated that she was curious to know what a pewter shaving box looked like, as she had never seen one. What called the pewter shaving box to the author's attention was an ad in the "New York Mercury" for 1777, as follows:

"Stolen out of a room, a small red leather trunk with several small articles, two razors, a pewter shaving box with soap."

The shaving box in the writer's collection is round, and has a lid hinged at one side. It is 3¼ inches in diameter at the bottom, 4 inches at the top and 2 inches high. No makers marks are to be found on it, but it is undoubtedly of German origin, as it was secured from an old pioneer German family who in the early days came to the German settlement in Southwestern Pennsylvania, known as "Dutch Glory."

Besides being made of pewter, shaving boxes were made of wood, tin, and other material. The writer's collection contains one beautifully turned from a piece of curly maple.

S. B. BRADEN,  
Pennsylvania.

### *Buying a Calf*

Charles Patrick, Ohio collector, writes a story of an antique collector who going through the country spied an admirable coverlet hanging on a clothes line. He drove on by not wishing to seem too anxious to the farmer by asking to buy the coverlet when suddenly his scheming mind resolved upon a plan to get the coverlet at a bargain. He turned around and drove up to the farmer standing in the barnyard. Said he: "I see you have a nice calf to sell."

"Yes. Later, but he is too young now. That does not matter I will buy him anyway at \$10, but I must have something to wrap him in."

"Wrap him in. He does not need a wrap," the farmer answered.

"Yes, but I insist he must be wrapped," said the collector, looking at the coverlet, and why not that?"

"But, I would have to charge you for that extra."

"How much more." "\$2.00." Whereupon he hurried to his car with the coverlet, but minus the calf.

"Hey, Hey. Aren't you going to take this calf?"

"Hang the calf," said the collector. And on he went, laughing to himself about how lucky he was to get the prize so reasonably.

### WANTED

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1400 Lake Shore Drive CHICAGO

# Glassware And China

## The Michigan Collections of Florence S. Babbitt

By NORA BABBITT HARSH

WHEN my mother, Florence S. Babbitt, was a little girl of five she went with my grandmother to a friend's house for tea. I am afraid she was quite a spoiled little girl. The table was set with the new white china with its raised flowers and wheat but she demanded to be served from blue china, then passing out of vogue. Her desire was granted and she admired the blue plate so much that the hostess gave it to her. That plate was the nucleus of her vast collections which took her seventy-five years to gather, starting in 1852.

Her collections were made almost entirely in Michigan, and believing that such things should belong to the place whose history will be enhanced by it, her largest collection of several hundred pieces, perhaps a thousand, mostly china, are on display at the state house at Lansing, Michigan. Her collection of toys are at Kent Museum, Grand Rapids, and her collection of fifty coverlets are placed in the Gunsaulus collection at the Chicago Art Institute.

She believed that such treasures should not be kept privately, but rather where the public should enjoy them, so another collection is encased at the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, her home city. These pieces have local color; all were gathered from Ypsilanti or from the pioneers in Washtenaw County.

Among the outstanding articles in her collections are a breast pin made from the hair of Andrew Jackson; a snuff box which had belonged to Robert Burns and a mourning ring which was one of those presented to George Washington's pall bearers by Martha.

### Kankuro Matsumoto

#### ART REPAIR STUDIO

219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago

Bring your rare pieces needing repair to me and I'll mend them to your satisfaction. my34

The ring is made of gold, the set is a miniature of Washington painted by St. Memirus. This is encircled by a band on whose rim is the inscription "Ob—14—Dec. '199—George Washington—Aet—64."

The old timers must have been quite lugubrious. On a bead bag which was by great great grandmother is the family tomb with the letter "S" (Smalley) which was my mother's maiden name. A weeping willow sadly droops over it.

A tea cup showed a mound, on either side of which stood a little boy and girl, bowed with grief, holding to their ties long dripping handkerchiefs. Underneath it read, "Mother's Grave." Anyone would have to have considerable fortitude to be cheered by his tea under those conditions.

Once a guide pointed out to me the most choice pieces in the Lansing collection. We came to an old blue china tub which he said was the largest piece in captivity, or something like that. I had to disclose my identity.

"I was bathed in that. I remember it from babyhood and the time the carpenter cracked the bottom when he tossed his hammer into it."

Yes, it was a time when he was causing transmigration, not from gas to electricity, in our old house but from lamps to gas.

No wonder people were sad in the

olden times—they had too much time to think of their troubles while washing lamp chimneys.

### Colored Bottles in Sagebrush

Did you know that colored bottles may be found in the sage brush country of the Northwest as well as in California? Clifford Purvis, Outlook, Wash., says he has found in his locality sun colored bottles intact, some with a pinkish hue and others with a deep violet color, apparently discarded by early settlers.

Mr. Purvis also says it seems that when folks find out that you are collecting curios they are glad to donate little odds and ends. The reason Mr. Purvis believes thus is because he has recently become the recipient of some old foreign coins from a lady friend and a polished buffalo horn from her husband, and many others have likewise been glad to add something to his treasures.

### Lacy Sandwich and Pattern Glass

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Early blown specimens for the collector of rare glass. myo

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(MARIE R. TANNER)

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Old Venetian blinds with cornices, lanterns, lamps, bric-a-brac, tie backs, bar glasses and decanters. n34

Orders taken to complete sets—Your wants solicited.

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Pitchers in the collection of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Davison on display at the Library Exhibit. In the second row from the top (left outside) is the Mt. Vernon pitcher, showing a ship in the river and the home at the right.

### Heirlooms of the Revolution

In honor of our First President, George Washington, an exhibition of old engravings and prints of Washington, and heirlooms was held in the Syracuse Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y., during February. The exhibition was sponsored by the General Asa Danforth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The old prints of Washington depicted important events of his lifetime. Starting with his courtship, his "First Interview with Mrs. Custis;" "Mt. Vernon in the Olden Time;" "Washington at the age of Thirty, Returning from the Hunt. Other pictures included the "Washington Family"; Washington on horseback at "The Battle of Trenton;" "The First Prayer in Congress;" "Washington's Reception by the Ladies of Trenton, N. J.;" "Washington's Adieu to his Generals," a copy of the original which was in the collection of Washington Irving; "Washington's Grand Entry into New York, 1783;" "Washington's Last Interview with his Mother;" and several copies of the famous painting by Stuart.

In the glass cases were many interesting heirlooms, and among them several books on the Life of Washington. Displayed also was an old

Bible, printed 1792, in which Washington's name heads the list.

Dark blue Historical China, depicting some of the important scenes in American history, and also showing pictures of cities and buildings filled one case, perhaps the most interesting piece was a dark blue pitcher marked "Washington's Seat, Mt. Vernon."

A picture of a descendant of the Revolution encased in a frame of hard rubber, having on the outside a picture in relief of Washington Crossing the Delaware, was fittingly displayed.

On an old piece of French print the picture of Benjamin Franklin, and the words "Where Liberty Dwells there is My Country," caused many to pause.

Dolls made of wood and dressed in the original clothing of by-gone days, all of them aged, attracted the men as well as femininity.

Miniature books, history of the Bible, the Psalms, and such titles on the children's books as Charles Careful and Harry Heedless, and Polly Cherry, were included in the literature. The oldest book exhibited was printed in 1675, entitled "Elegy on the Death of Hoel Humphrey, keeper of the Great Seal of England.

In one of the cases many precious little bits of antiques were shown, such as china from a descendant of Roger Williams, iron Betty lamp,

pewter, iron specks, miniatures on ivory, bead bags, laces, fans, silver, old buckets, snuff boxes, Lowestoft china, and many other interesting articles.

All articles exhibited were heirlooms of descendants of the soldiers of the American Revolution. This exhibition was not especially a large one, but it was unique, as it resurrected many old articles from the past, and brought forth many treasures from old chests and trunks.

The collection and preservation of heirlooms is a hobby which has been steadily growing, and every exhibition of this kind creates greater interest in the ancient arts and crafts, and starts many a potential collector on the search for the rare of his own or other families so long neglected or forgotten.

### Glass Club Officers Re-elected

The annual meeting of the National Early American Glass Club was held in Boston, February 14. The old officers were reelected as follows.

President—Frank W. Chipman of Sandwich, Mass.

First Vice-President—Albert C. Marble of Worcester, Mass.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Clara Berwick-Walker of Norwood, Mass.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. F. H. Dillaby of Waban, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Lucy E. Marshall of Monponsett, Mass.

Treasurer—Mrs. Caroline S. Freeman of Boston.

Directors for three years—Miss Eleanor Hudson of Winchester, Mass.; Mrs. George Gooding of Boston, and Mrs. Redington DeCormis of Boston.

Custodians—Mrs. Nyra W. Hartman of Boston, and Mrs. J. W. Elliott of Brookton, Mass.

Librarian—Mrs. Wallace P. Hood of Danvers, Mass.

Historian—Mrs. William Preble Jones of Somerville, Mass.

### No Ordinary Pottery

Says the *Kansas City (Mo.) Star*: "The five-foot antique vase that stands close to the north driveway of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hall's home at Fifty-second and Cherry streets, is no ordinary piece of pottery. It has come down the ages from the days of the Roman empire and was once used as a container for storing olive oil in a small town close to Pompeii. It was buried under the lava from Vesuvius, and dug up centuries later.

A friend of Mr. Hall's, an archaeologist living in Rome, told him of this vase and its mate, which he later bought. The twin vases were crated and shipped to Kansas City more than ten years ago. One vase was smashed in shipment, a law suit ensued, and for some years the unbroken vase was kept in storage, pending the settlement of the suit."

## Professor Silverman's Famous Collection of Modern Glass

(Reprinted by special permission of the Glass Industry.)

**T**HE collection has been in the making for over thirty-one years and is comprised of specimens from all parts of the world. The countries represented include the United States, Mexico, Scotland, England, Belgium, France, Holland, Sweden, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, China, Japan, Russia, Armenia, Egypt, Greece, Palestine, etc. The collection consists of thousands of specimens representing the art and technique of glass manufacture—chiefly the modern.

It is reputed to be the foremost collection of modern glass, from the standpoint of art and technique, in the world. Many of the artistic productions are the outstanding contributions of the foremost artists of the various nations. In numerous cases, examples of their art are shown which are not duplicated even as to type, in any other collection. At present, the collection is located in the Chemistry department of the University of Pittsburgh.

We print below the paper entitled "Glass Collecting as a Hobby," which was presented by Prof. Silverman before the Division of Chemical Education of the American Chemical Society at the 82nd meeting, Buffalo in 1931.

"Collecting begins with an early impulse to possess something that appeals to the sense, particularly to the sight. The child obeys these impulses by picking up odd bits and filling his pockets. Choice and discrimination comes with experience.

Collecting some particular kind of thing has become the hobby of many. Not a few have made their hobby glass collecting. My own impulse began when I worked in a glass factory twenty-eight years ago. At first glass was collected for its technology, its color; then came a gradual appreciation of art, with particular attention to the technic necessary for the execution of the art. A collection has grown from its small beginning to what is now reputed to be the most representative collection of modern glass in existence, from the standpoint of both art and technology.

In confining myself to the modern in art I followed a profound impression which was made by the late Andrew Carnegie, who, on endowing the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, stipulated that his money should be spent only for the best of modern paintings, which would in time become the best of the older art. By modern art I mean the products of the past one hundred years, for the United States Treasury Department classes as antiques, objects which are more than

one hundred years old. Most of the modern glass in my own collection has been made within the past twenty-five years, and a little goes back fifty years.

You will naturally be interested in knowing how I have proceeded in gathering my collection, and what some of my experiences were. I shall follow an outline which includes museums, shops, factories, display rooms, antique shops, the literature, exhibitions, friends.

Museums play an important part in the education of the collector. In my visits to the larger American cities it has always been by practice to spend some time in the museums and art institutes of these centers. The same is true in connection with European travel. There is hardly a city whose museum does not contain some glass, and while few of these museums contain extensive or representative collections, there is usually something of particular interest in



Section of Case—East Wall of Professor Silverman's Office.



Professor Silverman Holding the Most Precious Piece in his collection, a Venetian Vase.

each. Were I to select the American museums which have impressed me most, I should include the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, which houses the richest collection of ancient glass in the world, and which has some of the most precious of modern art; the Toledo (Ohio) Museum, noted for the Edward Drummond Libbey collection of ancient glass; the Art Institute in Chicago, noted for the Rosenwald collection and for one of the most extensive collections of Chinese glass in America. In the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto there is an interesting variety of ancient and modern glass, principally the former. Of the European Museums the one at the Hague in Holland naturally contains an unusual collection of Dutch glass. The most valuable specimens are those which have been decorated by stippling with a diamond point. In the British Museum in London is the largest and best collection of early English goblets to be seen anywhere. This museum until May of 1930 housed the famous Portland Vase, the finest specimen of cameo glass ever produced which was unearthed in Rome shortly after the beginning of the Christian era. In Paris the Conservatory of Arts and Measures has the

most representative collection of modern glass to be found in any public museum. In the Cluny Museum we find the older glasses, and especially an unusual collection of Venetian decorations. In Berlin the Deutsches Museum and Schloss Museum contain rare exhibits, principally of the older glasses which have been presented by individual collectors; and in Jena Germany, is the Zeiss Museum for optical glass and instruments. Munich has its world-famous Deutsches Museum which includes a section on glass, especially depicting manufacture. In Rome ancient glasses are shown in the Vatican Museum and in the Diocletian Museum. Florence has the Science Museum in which one may see the glass apparatus which was employed by Galileo and which is of the fantastic design characteristic of the Venetian glassblowers who prepared it. In Murano near Venice, is the old museum which shows the earlier Venetian products. Time is not available to discuss any of these in detail but the traveler will be well repaid in his visits to any or all of the museums mentioned.

Shops in which glass is for sale are another source of education, and here one may not only see modern products but have the opportunity of purchas-

ing them if they appeal. The real collector suffers many a heartache in a museum, but if his purse can afford it he can purchase the objects of his choice in a shop. It is hardly necessary to catalog these shops, the best of which are to be found in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, and Pittsburgh. Some of my most valuable specimens have been purchased in shops, which I usually visit together with the museums in a city.

Factories afford a real education if one can gain admission. The collector should know something about the method employed in making the object which he collects. There is a large variety of glass manufacture. Perhaps the most interesting factories are those engaged in the manufacture of art glass in the form of vase, etc. Among these is the famous Steuben Glass Works at Corning, New York; the Vineland Flint Glass Works at Vineland, New Jersey; the Val Saint Lambert factory at Liege in Belgium; Stevens and Williams in Stourbridge, England; Daum's factory at Nancy in France; Moser's in Kaarlsbad, Czechoslovakia; and the various factories in Murano, near Venice. The last named are particularly fascinating for the European traveler. In my own travels both here and abroad I have visited these and many other factories and have usually found that the manufacturer was willing to sell the objects of my choice, outright, or direct me to some dealer or representative through whom I could purchase it. Many of my most valuable pieces have been bought in this way.

Display rooms are another source of education and supply. I shall never forget the exhibit of the Swedish Arts and Crafts in Chicago, and the displays of many representatives of foreign manufacturers in New York City, whose names can be gleaned from the classified portion of the telephone directory. It is my practice to visit annually the glass show in Pittsburgh during January. Here I cover the various exhibits on some seven or eight floors, in each of two of our leading hotels. Through manufacturers' representatives at the glass show, I have again secured many of the interesting objects in my collection.

Antique and second-hand shops are another source of supply. These are interesting in the larger cities, but are sometimes more fruitful on motor tours through the villages and outlying districts. Some of my American glass of the earlier part of the last half century has been acquired in this fashion. A few years ago, while the guest of Dr. Harrison E. Howe on Cape Cod, off the Massachusetts coast, I had the pleasure of visiting the small towns and their shops. Here, some unusual pieces of old Sandwich glass were acquired, and I

am not referring to the ordinary pressed plates and dinner ware which most Sandwich collectors gather. There are two or three vases in my collection which possess unusual art and technic. To authenticate these, I visited the site of the old Sandwich factory and dug into the ground for broken bits of the glasses which were made in those early days. Fortunately I authenticated the pieces which I had purchased, by comparison with these bits of glass. In an antique shop in Edinburg, Scotland, I found a beautifully engraved duckhead in cameo, an old English perfume bottle of the kind which the ladies of the '80's and '90's carried in their purses. The Rag-Pickers' Fair in Paris and similar street fairs in other European cities bring many treasures to light. In our American cities, there are associations for the improvement of the poor, which gather up old household effects and place them on sale. These often include good specimens.

With the procedure already outlined, the collector has acquired sufficient practical experience to begin to appreciate the literature. It is, of course, a matter of opinion whether one should begin with the literature and then start collecting, or acquire some experience and then interpret more perfectly through reading. It is my opinion that the latter order of things is better. The libraries in our larger cities are fairly well supplied with books on the history of glass, which are rather fully illustrated. These cover both American and European products. The mere fact that a specimen resembles an illustration does not prove its authenticity. Some modern manufacturers make it their business to reproduce antiques. If



### Robbinstone House ANTIQUES

Profusion of colored glass  
Old pressed patterns  
and unusuals.

#### Bertha Robbins

Macedon, N. Y.  
R. F. D. 1

Located in the village of  
Farmington, twenty - one  
miles from Rochester, N. Y.,  
four miles from Macedon—  
off Route 31. jec

in doubt about the genuineness of a piece under consideration, it is well to refer it to an authority on glass in a particular country. Color and shape alone are insufficient criteria. The dimensions of a design, or the markings, produced by a particular mold, will help to identify the object. These are known only to specialists of the highest order, men, for example, like Frederick W. Hunter, whose collection of early American glass is housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Expositions, though available only at comparatively long intervals, are usually well provided with exhibits of modern art and technology, for it is their business to advertise such products. A few years ago at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia there was an elaborate display of the products of some European factories,

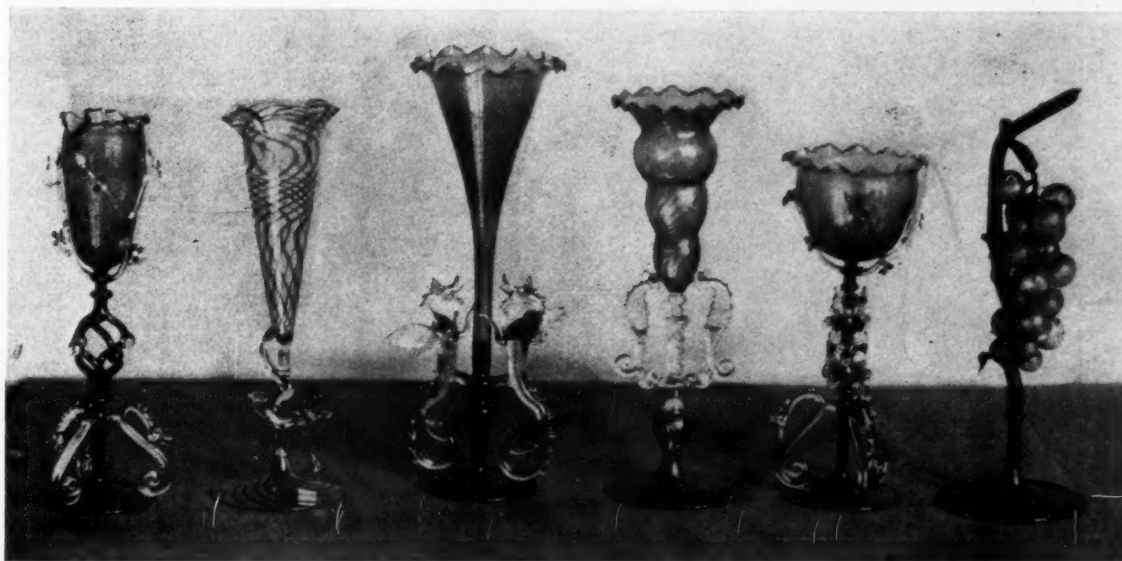
especially those of Germany and Czecho-Slovakia. A few decidedly unusual specimens were added to my collection through this visit. In the fall of 1930 I had the good fortune to visit the Centennial Exposition in Liege and Antwerp, Belgium. The one at Liege included exquisite displays of Belgium and French glass. At Antwerp were shown displays from Holland and Spain. Needless to say, these expositions were a further source of supply.

#### Free Price Lists, Antique Glassware, etc.

Priced low to dealers. 153

#### ELEANOR'S ANTIQUES

713 North 16th St.  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



German Reproduction of Old Venetian Glass.

My last source of information and supply has been one of the most precious in my personal experience. I refer to friends. They have discovered unusual treasures here and abroad, some of which I have purchased, others of which they have presented. It is important to discuss your hobbies with those of your friends who can appreciate them and who are likely to take an interest in what you are doing. They are allies to the collector and their service is often beyond appraisal.

The big question with the collector is, "What shall I choose?" This cannot be answered in any general way. Travel, reading, study of the relative merits of things one sees, and principally experience, are the determining factors. The best of us are fooled at times, and I have had to smile to myself on occasion when I was the victim."

#### WANTED TO BUY

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED — Dresden china, Cupid's head. About 1 in. diameter.—Box R.M., c/o Hobbies.

WANTED — Copper and silver lustre, Staffordshire, Toby jugs, Parian ware, whale-oil lamps and shawls, for spot cash.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Young, Bellevue, Iowa. my12004

WANTED — Antique Glass Paperweights, Superior design and workmanship only considered.—H. Bartol Brazier, Box 1, Haverford, Pa. jly12612

WANTED—Pressed Glass in Westward Ho, Polar Bear, Three Face, Star, Dew Drop, Wildflower and many other patterns, especially in plates, goblets, tumblers, wines. Also colored Sandwich and blown glass, flasks, bottles, etc.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1293c

WANTED TO BUY—White Ironstone china with raised corn pattern; Staffordshire with Chinese pattern and marked E. M. & Co., Chang; purple lustre dishes with loops and leaves; pattern leaves and bands in purple lustre, no handles on cups; clear strawberry pattern glass; Colonial pattern glass; old clear glass, no pattern; China slippers; glass paperweights.—E. Y., c/o Hobbies. ol2006

WANTED—Dew Drop and Star Glass, Three face, Westward-Ho, Lion.—Ruth F. Manting, 180 Winona Ave., Detroit, Mich. ol2612

WANTED—Light blue bottle stopper, ¼ inch. Also blue dish top, diamond cut pattern, almost three inches in diameter.—R.M., c/o Hobbies, 2810 S. Michigan, Chicago.

WANTED — Blown and pressed glass hats. State pattern, color, size, price. Must be reasonable.—William Maloney, Portage, Wis. mh?

WANTED—In Cupid and Venus—champaigns, oval relish dishes and flat sauce dishes.—Amy Belle Rice, Box 26, Rindge, N. H.

WANTED—Blue or amber swirl glass, especially 3" plates; also pattern glass.—The Old Furniture Shop, 1030 Main St., Worcester, Mass. aul2672

WANTED — All patterns in pressed glass and especially Westward-Ho, Lion, Three-Face, Dahlia, Rose-in Snow, Blackberry, Ivy, Hamilton, Tulip, Horn of Plenty, Bellflower, Wildflower, Ribbon, Polar Bear, Star and Dewdrop, frosted stock; also Sandwich and early blown glass; flasks and paperweights.—House of Antiques, 28 Chandler, Detroit, Mich. fl2255

WANTED — Staffordshire dogs and vases, lustreware, swirl glass, Westward-Ho, three face, overlag, vaseline, all old glass in amethyst, ruby, thumbprint, lamps, candlesticks; also majolica, milk glass, copper, brass. We take goods on consignment. Check mailed same day sold.—Adams Shoppe, 3543 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago. Drexel 2383 mh139

#### SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

MILK GLASS, 11-inch duck amethyst head, Blue Dolphin candlestick, Westward-Ho, colored Wildflower, Lacy Sandwich covered sugar.—Jeannette L. Bennett, 8100 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan. dl2426

ANTIQUE GLASS. Write for free list.—Hattie B. Good, 209 West Eighth, Lawrence, Kansas. mh3861

BLUE ROSE in snow water pitcher, Lion goblets, Three Face, Westward Ho, etc.—Ruth F. Manting, 180 Winona Ave., Detroit, Mich. jel2084

CHOICE PATTERN GLASS. Free lists.—Mrs. L. M. Van Arsdaal, Sullivan, Ind. mnp

BRASS CORNICES, mahogany fiddle-back chairs, fans, flower and bird prints, plates, goblets, wines in Dewdrop with star, colored Wildflower, Thousand Eye, Emerald green Herringbone, Westward-Ho, Lion, Three Face, Rose-in Snow, Lincoln drape, panelled Daisy, colored and Opalescent Hobnail sauce dishes, colored Button and Daisy plates, Rochelle plates.—Alice K. Reed, 1217 Bushnell St., Beloit, Wis. mh1411

ANTIQUE GLASS. Many patterns reasonable.—Mrs. Davenport, 99 Pendleton St., Cortland, N. Y. ap3441

WHEN IN NEW YORK call at our store, 851 Madison Ave. A fine stock of Early American Blown Glass, Blown and Historical Flasks; Lacy and Colored Sandwich Glass, and Cup Plates; Pressed Glass, a large stock comprising the most desirable patterns; Bennington Pottery; choice Furniture.—McKearns Antiques, Inc., 851 Madison Ave., New York City. tfcl

LARGE STOCK amber, blue and milk glass; Clew's sugar bowl; handleless lustre cups and saucers; china slippers; Paisley shawls.—Mrs. John C. Krieger, Salamanca, N. Y. my3402

SELECT YOUR GLASS from the largest collection of pattern glass in New York State. Lists supplied. Write your wants.—Carolyn Hager, 234 South Main St., Gloversville, N. Y. my3423

SIX WESTWARD-HO goblets. Three Sapphire glass salts; twelve apple green; "Star and Feather" plates.—Mrs. W. McAllister Smith, 104 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. mh1521

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE to secure collection of over 600 pieces antique glass. Many rare patterns of Early American, including Lion, Actress, Coin, Westward-Ho, Sandwich, Flint, etc. Reason for selling, other business. Will sacrifice for \$300. Easily worth \$1,000.—Trading Post, 335 North Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich. mhp

## Gathering Old Glass in Richmond, Va.



Courtesy Richmond, Va., News-Leader.

Thomas C. Colt, Jr., chairman of a special committee of the Richmond Academy of Arts, examining an early bottle. The committee recently assembled for exhibition a collection of "Glass of Colonial and Revolutionary Times." Quantities and good quality were displayed.

# NUMISMATICS

## Auction Prices

Some of the prices realized at the auction sale of rare coins and paper money held by M. H. Bolender of Orangeville, Illinois, on February 3. The sale totaled more than \$10,000, Mr. Bolender reports.

1854 \$1.00 gold, D mint, v. fine	\$20.00
1858 \$1.00 gold, D mint, unc.	16.00
1860 \$1.00 gold, D mint, fine	40.00
1804 \$2.50 gold, very fine	18.50
1825 \$2.50 gold, ex. fine	29.00
1833 \$2.50 gold, very fine	23.00
1840 \$2.50 gold, D mint, fine	18.00
1865 \$3.00 gold, proof	20.00
1873 \$3.00 gold, very fine	60.00
1876 \$3.00 gold, proof	175.00
1879 \$3.00 gold, proof	10.75
1880 \$3.00 gold, proof	18.00
1883, \$3.00 gold, proof	14.00
1879 \$4.00 gold, proof	115.00
1803 \$5.00 gold, ex. fine	15.25
1814 \$5.00 gold, very fine	55.00
1795 \$10 gold, very fine	35.50
1797 \$10 ex. fine	30.00
1907 \$20 gold, St. Gaudens, unc.	36.00
1852 Aug. Humbert \$50 gold, fine	210.00
1853 U. S. Assay \$20, unc.	42.50
1855 Kellogg \$20 gold, fine	40.00
1849 Norris Greig Norris \$5	60.00
1860 Clark Gruber \$10, unc.	75.00
1849 Oregon Exchange \$5, fine	180.00
1849 Mormon \$5 gold, v. good	23.50
1850 Mormon \$5 gold, v. fine	28.00
1860 Mormon \$5 gold, v. fine	65.00
(1834) Bechtler \$1 gold, unc.	15.00
North Carolina \$5 C. Bechtler, 20 Carats 150 G., unc.	475.00
Georgia \$5 gold, Rutherford	100.00
1795 silver dollar, ab. unc.	18.00
1798 dollar, small eagle	14.00
1836 flying eagle dollar, proof	30.00
Proof set Trade dollars (11)	30.00
1856 flying eagle cent, unc.	15.00
1856 flying eagle cent, almost pure nickel, dull proof	31.00
\$20.00 demand note of 1861 payable at New York, fine	365.00
\$2 National bank notes of first charter, period	11.50
\$50 legal tender, 1863	60.00
1880 \$10 Jackass note, unc.	14.50
1837 Kirtland Mormon note	6.25
1612 Brunswick triple-crown of Henry Julius, ex. fine	31.00

1648 triple crown of Christian Louis, fine	25.00
1679 double crown of Rudolph Augustus, ex. fine	17.00
1642 England silver half-pound ex. fine	25.00
Gold rose noble of Edw. III	21.00
Elizabeth gold sovereign	45.00
1738 Geo. II double guinea	18.00
1823 Geo. III doub. sov.	17.50
Napoleon 40 francs, v. fine	13.50
1872 Austria gold 4 ducats	18.50
1842 Russia platinum 3 rubles	25.00
Gold octadrachm of Arsinoe II, Egypt, v. fine	55.00
Macedonia gold stater of Philip II, very fine	38.00
Thrace gold stater of Lysimachus, ex. fine	30.00
Syracuse silver tetradrachm, very fine	17.50
1792 half-disme, ex. fine	75.00
1652 Pine tree shilling	20.00
30c J. Gault encased stamp	18.25
24c same	13.50
1793 half cent. ex. fine	60.00
1794 half cent, G. 4, ex. fine	21.00
1795 half cent, G. 3, ex. fine	15.50
1796 half cent, good	45.00
1831 half cent, very fine	25.00
1846 half cent, proof	35.00
1793 large cent, chain AMERI, Crosby 1-A, ex. fine	125.00
1793 cent, Cr. 4-C, very fine	40.00
1793 cent, Cr. 6-F, fine	25.00
1793 cent, Liberty cap, v. fine	75.00
1794 cent, Hays 39, unc. gem	55.00
1796 cent, Lib. cap, ex. fine	25.00
1797 cent, D. 100, unc. gem	90.00
1799 cent, very good	33.00
1802 cent, unc.	31.00
1804 cent, ex. fine	81.00
1806 cent, uncirculated	62.50
1808 cent, uncirculated	32.50
1809 cent, ex. fine	17.50
1810 cent, uncirculated	18.50
1821 cent, unc.	85.00

## Junior Collectors

The Chicago Junior Coin Club No. 1 met in its fifth regular session on February 10. George Raymond was elected vice-president of the club at this meeting. Curtis Reese exhibited 325 coins of sixty-three different countries. Other exhibitors were Penn Carolan, George Raymond, and Thomas Cantwell.

## Coin Reader Briefs

Will the contributor who supplied the news note pertaining to the gold cruzados dated 1770, weighing seven pounds that was found in a field at Recarei, Portugal, supply additional information? S. J. Zamrycki, New York State, would appreciate fuller details.

Wallace B. Eaton, of Charleston, Illinois, adds another year to the story in the January issue of HOBBIES pertaining to the nickel five-cent pieces. These were minted, he says, from 1866 to 1883 inclusive. Mr. Eaton adds:

"I have the three different types in my collection of the 1883, one with the figure 5, one with the letter V and the word cents, also one with the letter V and without the word cents. Otherwise the article is correct, unless some one else has something else to add and if they have I am like Mr. Field—will be glad to hear about it. I am always willing to learn something new. So come on fellows, speak up. This is what helps make our magazine."

Flash from Kansas City, Mo. Things are happening. Frank C. Ross writes:

"Going Arthur Brisbane's 'that's news' one better, this is news that is news. Kansas City is going to have a coin club. That Kansas City already hasn't one is news in itself. If the optimism of the organizers run up to expectations it will be the largest coin club in the world. They are now debating whether to use the city directory for their membership roster, or get out their own roster and have it replace the city directory. All Kansas City readers of HOBBIES who wish to hand their name down to posterity and fame by enrolling as charter members should get in touch with Herbert E. Rowold."

## IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.

## THE MONEY OF OUR FATHERS

By  
I. E. NAGEL

THIS is a reprint of an article which appeared in the July, 1878, issue of Scribner's Monthly. Robert H. Smeltzer, owner of this particular volume took it upon himself to see if permission could be gained for reprinting this article on the "Bit." Such permission has been given. Let's see what they said about coins in 1878:

"The expression 'a bit piece' is often heard in the southwestern section of the United States, where the term is used to indicate the value of twelve and a half cents. For example, a huckster tells you his price for a melon is 'two bits' (quarter of a dollar); 'four bits' (half dollar), or 'six bits' (seventy-five cents). It is seldom used in estimating any other fractional currency; that is, we never hear the term 'three-bits,' or five bits, or seven bits; but 'a bit apiece,' or 'a bit a yard,' is used constantly in making sales, purchases and estimates.

"During many years the word 'bit' was provincialism, the same as 'a York shilling,' in New York State, or a 'levy' in Pennsylvania. It doubtless originated in the name of the eleven-penny bit as applied to the Spanish or old style Carolus or pillar shilling, which was once in common use in the states long after they ceased to be colonies.

"In many portions of New York State, Pennsylvania and some of the

Western states, the terms 'levenpenny bit,' or levy (valued twelve and a half cents), and fipenny bit, or fip (valued six and a fourth cents), are often used in reckoning.

"In the southwest the leven-penny bit became contracted into the word bit, and is now more commonly used than the name shilling was in the olden times. The coin, however, to which it refers has almost ceased to circulate and specimens are seldom seen except in numismatic collections.

"The fact that the silver in a perfect bit is worth at least twelve or more cents, but does not pass for more than ten cents, has caused them to be melted and assayed into modern coins and also used for other purposes.

"There is one form of bit which was once used in the South and West which has disappeared so completely that my most earnest and persistent efforts have not enabled me to secure a specimen, or find one in any of the numerous collections which I have examined.

"In the early part of the century, and up to about thirty years ago, the form of bit to which I refer was made by cutting a Carolus silver dollar into eight pieces; or a half-dollar into four pieces, which were triangular or wedge shaped, and had a recognized value of twelve and a half cents each, in United States currency. As at later periods American coins were cut and circulated in the same manner.

"The use of this kind of coin arose from the scarcity of small change in frontier countries, and especially about the Government Agencies. When an Indian or a trader wanted change of a smaller denomination, he placed a coin on an anvil or a stone, and with a tomahawk cut a dollar into eight pieces, with which he met the emergency and the demands on his exchequer.

"These wedge shaped bits were frequently used as a circulating medium. I saw them in use until about the year 1850, when the decimal currency of ten and five cent pieces hurried them out of sight. Their inconvenient shape, rough edges, ragged points and cutting corners made them very objectionable so that they soon fell out of use.

"The method by which these bits were forced into circulation and used as money will best be understood from a description of their distribution on pay-day at an Indian Agency.

"At such periods the tribes were paid exclusively in silver dollars and half-dollars, large quantities of which were sent to the stations and posts for this purpose. I have seen at an Agency several wagon loads of silver coins used to make one regular payment. On these occasions the heads of families made up in regular form schedules of the members and these were certified to by the Chief and the sums paid by the disbursing agent. It often occurred then, as at the present time, that white people made a temporary abode with the Indians, and had the head of the lodge of which they became nominal members certify to their bogus claim and thus secure a large share of the payments.

"After the lists were given to the agents the amount of money due to each representative was placed on convenient piles on tables. The Indians stood in line and when the individual name of each was called, he took his pile of shiners, swooped them into a blanket, twisted the corners together, flung the load on his back to retire to distribute the shares to those who were entitled to them.

"The bucks (warriors) then gave to each squaw a few dollars, with which they purchased ornaments, gee-gaws and other articles of dress and usefulness that were brought to the agency for sale by hordes of traders, thieves, gamblers and swindlers of every class, who swarmed about the Indian posts at such times as this.

"Many of the shrewdest and prudent of the squaws, old braves and children, upon receiving their shares, immediately departed and hid away in the distant fastnesses where their lodges were located.

"After the bucks had received their pay and presents, and had provided the squaws with allowances, they deliberately proceeded to indulge in a gaming spree and drunken debauchery, that was concluded only when they were fleeced out of every dollar they had. They then returned to their homes in a worse condition of degradation than when they came to the Agency. Thousands of these "cut coins" were taken away by the Agency thieves and carried to the towns, cities and countries far away from their normal scene of circulation."

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### Bank of Washington, North Carolina

Chartered during the 1850-51 Legislature Sessions, with a Capital of \$400,000. Closed prior to 1862.

#### BANK OF WASHINGTON NOTES

\$3.00 Portrait of Washington—good . \$1.00  
\$4.00 Portraits of George Washington  
and Martha Washington—good 1.00  
\$5.00 Miniature train on center—fine 1.50

10 Different Store Cards of C. W.  
Period ..... 1.00  
15 Different Civil War Tokens ..... 1.00  
10 Different Confederate Notes ..... .75  
4 Different Colonial Bills ..... 1.00  
10 Different Old State Bank Bills ..... 1.00

**D. C. Wismer, Numismatist**  
HATFIELD PENNSYLVANIA  
d34p

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE & CURRENCY**  
GUIDE, 130 pages, 50c; 25 diff. Foreign  
Coins, 45c; 5 diff. Unc. Foreign Coins,  
25c; 10 diff., 50c; 4 diff. Foreign Coins,  
over 100 years old, 30c; Half Dimes, 15c  
each; 5 diff. dates, 50c; Civil War Cent,  
8c; 10 diff. for 65c; California Souvenir  
Gold, 1/4 size 53c, 1/2 size 27c; 1932  
Washington Quarter, unc., 40c. Postage  
extra under \$2. Want lists wanted. General  
price list sent free. d34

**FRANK M. SCHMIDT**  
2465 38th St. Astoria, N. Y.

#### IDENTIFY YOURSELF

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to advertisements.

## Auction Sale of Rarities

By THEODORE J. VENN

In Rand McNally Bankers' Monthly

ONE of the greatest coin auction sales of American rarities, held in recent years, was that of J. C. Morgenthau & Co., Inc., of New York City, which took place recently in the Morgenthau gallery and consisted of selections from the cabinet of a well-known collector whose name was not given.

Many of the coins represented in this sale had not been offered for years and consequently bidding was spirited and good prices were realized. Prominent among these were the 1830 Georgia \$5 gold pieces struck by Templeton Reid, which brought \$1,325, while the \$2.50 gold piece of the same date and coinage fell to a high bid of \$350. In fact, all the rarer issues, both of private and regular United States coinage, were well supported and some of the larger prices secured follow herewith: New England Shilling (first coin struck in this country), fine condition, \$130. Massachusetts Oak Tree Shilling (uncirculated), \$50; another of rarer variety, (uncirculated) \$65; Oak Tree Sixpence (very fine) \$75; 1652 Oak Tree Sixpence (very fine) \$35; Pine Tree Shilling (superb specimen) \$86.

Maryland (Coins struck by Lord Baltimore in 1659)—Shilling, (very good) \$45; Sixpence (very fine) \$55; fourpence (uncirculated) \$155.

Early U. S. Patterns—1792 disme struck in copper (very fine) \$120; 1792 half disme (perfect state) \$120.

U. S. Gold Dollars—1856 D mint (uncirculated) \$61; 1860 D mint (very fine) \$20; 1863 (proof) \$32; 1864 (almost uncirculated) \$25; 1875 (uncirculated) \$75; 1880 (proof) \$9.50.

U. S. \$2.50 Gold Pieces — 1796 without stars (uncirculated) \$175; 1797 (extremely fine) \$240; 1798 (very fine) \$50; 1821 (very fine) \$55; 1827 (uncirculated) \$75; 1834 without motto over eagle (uncirculated) \$700.

U. S. \$3 Gold Pieces 1873 (uncirculated) \$85; 1876 (proof) \$150; 1877 (proof) \$150; 1877 (proof) \$81; 1886 (proof) \$10.

U. S. \$5 Gold Pieces 1795 (extremely fine) \$51; 1796 (extremely fine) \$75; 1797 over 95 with large heraldic eagle (extremely fine) \$475; 1797 with 16 stars, small eagle (uncirculated) \$825; 1820 with square-based 2 (extremely fine) \$75; 1823 (uncirculated) \$91; 1827 (about uncirculated) \$600; 1828 over 27 (ex-

tremely fine) \$455; 1830 (uncirculated) \$150; 1834 with motto over eagle (uncirculated) \$160.

U. S. \$10 Gold Pieces — 1795 (extremely fine) \$56; 1796 (about uncirculated) \$80; 1797 with small eagle (very fine) \$80; 1798 (extremely fine) \$125; 1804 (extremely fine) \$55.

### Private Gold Coins

North Carolina—Christopher Bechtler, 1831-42, \$2.50 North Carolina gold (very fine) \$300; \$5 North Carolina gold (uncirculated), \$400; August Bechtler, 1842-52, \$5 Carolina gold (fine) \$60.

Colorado—Clark, Gruber & Co. — 1860 \$5 gold (uncirculated) \$20; 1860 \$10 gold (very fine) \$45; 1861 \$2.50 gold (uncirculated) \$21.

Utah Mormon Coins—1849 \$2.50 gold (fine) \$75; 1850 \$5 gold (uncirculated) \$76; 1860 \$5 gold (very fine) \$75.

California—Baldwin & Co. 1850 \$5 gold (uncirculated) \$250; 1850 Vaquero type \$10 gold (extremely fine) \$1,000. Augustus Humbert 1851 Octagonal \$50 Gold Piece (very fine) \$240; 1851 Humbert pattern octagonal \$50 piece, struck in gold considerably alloyed with some light metal (shows some signs of circulation) \$535; Miner's Bank 1849 \$10 gold piece (very fine) \$250; Moffat & Co. 1849 \$10 gold piece (extremely fine) \$60; Moffat & Co. 1852 \$10 gold piece (extremely fine) \$110; Moffat & Co. 1853 \$20 gold piece (extremely fine) \$50; Norris, Grieg & Norris 1849 \$5 gold piece (extremely fine) \$46; Pacific Company 1849 dollar pattern in silvergilt (uncirculated) \$400, also 1849 pattern \$2.50 in silver (very fine) \$175; U. S. San Francisco Assay Office 1852 \$50 gold piece (extremely fine) \$240, also 1853 \$20 gold piece (extremely fine) \$75; Wass, Molitor & Co. 1852 \$5 gold piece (extremely fine) \$60, also 1855 \$20 gold piece, (very fine) \$285; and 1855 round \$50 gold piece (very fine) \$430.

Oregon — Oregon Exchange Co., 1849 \$5 gold piece (extremely fine) \$175.

The 1848 \$2.50 gold piece countermarked CAL over eagle and struck from first California gold received at U. S. Assay Office (very fine condition) brought \$45.

In the list of Russian platinum coins the 6 roubles of 1830 (extremely fine) sold at \$85, the 12 roubles of 1842 (extremely fine) at \$151, and the 3 roubles of 1844 at \$25.

### WORLD WAR MEDALS

Original German Iron cross, \$2.00; French Croix de Guerre with rare palm, \$2.00; Trench periscope, 60; German wound medal, 50; German war map, 75c; French and German machine gun bullets, each 15c; Collection 12 different aviation medals, \$2.00. Send 10c for our illustrated lists. C. O. D. Orders promptly filled.

INTERNATIONAL CO. tr52  
885 Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

—WE BUY—

UNCIRCULATED

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE  
PIECES, GOLD AND SILVER

State Lowest Cash Price.

ap3

LITTLECOTE STAMP SHOP, Inc.  
249 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

### OLD COINS

California gold, quarter size, 27c; half-dollar size, 53c; German, Austrian, Russian, or Polish bills, 10c ea. Entire lot with catalogue or thousands of bargains in coins, etc., \$1.00. If not interested in the above but wish other coins, send for my list No. 11. It is free. 012011c

NORMAN SHULTZ  
Salt Lake City Utah

We Buy U. S. Coins.

What have you?

We Sell U. S. Coins.

What do you need?

GARY COIN EXCHANGE

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### COIN COLLECTORS READ "THE NUMISMATIST"

Only American monthly in this field. Latest news and interesting articles. If not a collector now, subscribe and acquire a new hobby.

Historical, Artistic and Instructive. Trial subscription 6 months only \$1.00. 10 specimens Austrian War Money free—No free sample copies.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
ASSOCIATION

Suite M, 95 Fifth Ave.  
NEW YORK CITY NEW YORK

1913 Lincoln Half-Dollar, br., unc...	\$1.25
1920 Pilgrim Half-Dollar, br., unc...	1.00
1925 Non-American, br., unc.....	1.00
1925 Stone Mountain, br., unc.....	.75
25 different dates, Large U. S. Cents.	2.50
Good.	
1857-1858 Flying Eagle, cents good,	
each	.08
5 dates Nickel cents, very good....	.30
5 dates Two-Cent pieces, very good..	.50
5 dates Three-cent Nickel pieces,	
very good	.50
5 dates Half-Dimes, very good lot...	.75
5 dates Liberty Seated Dimes, fine..	1.00
Half-Dollar, date before 1840, fine..	.75
Half-Dollar Liberty Seated type, fine	.75
Dollar Liberty Seated type very fine	1.50
Dollar Bust type, date before 1804,	
very good	3.85
Trade Dollar, fine	1.00
5 different Confederate Bills, fine lot	.50
10 different Confederate State Bills.	.50
50 different Foreign coins, fine lot..	1.50
100 different Foreign coins, fine lot..	2.50
100 Mixed Foreign coins, all fine....	1.00

CLAUD M. DENNEY

P. O. Box 1325 Dallas, Texas  
myc

## Romance of a Rare Five Dollar Gold Piece

By THOMAS L. ELDER



WHY NOT A MEDAL OF YOUR SELF  
FOR YOUR COLLECTOR FRIENDS?

The above is a likeness of Thomas L. Elder. Mr. Elder had this cast a number of years ago.

ONE summer afternoon in 1911 an employee of a lawyer, representing the executor of the estate of an old New York family, where properties were being liquidated due to a recent death of one of its members, opened the door of my little coin shop, 32 East 23rd street, in the city of New York, and threw down on the counter an old five dollar coin of the United States. The writer, seeing its date was 1815, and in response to the question, "Is it worth anything?" replied that it was a valuable piece, and whereupon set out to secure the prized half Eagle for one of his public sales of coins. The lawyer for the estate said the coin was found in an old pocketbook, in an antique trunk and evidently had been a keepsake laid aside the year it was dated. It had thus cost the original owner five dollars—but although Mr. Elder insisted the coin would produce a satisfactory price at a sale the conservative lawyer proved provokingly dubious. "Sup-

pose," the doubter averred, "the coin couldn't be bid on at all or might sell for but a few dollars, What then?" Mr. Elder's suggestion that he would make a cash advance to show his faith in coin auctions, seemed more convincing—"Will you advance \$200 on it?" asked the lawyer. To this Mr. Elder agreed but the request was so unusual to him that he felt justified in sharing some special benefits in so-doing. Thereupon he hit a plan somewhat unique. "All right," said Elder, "I'll pay you \$200 in advance of offering the coin, provided you give me as a commission half of what it brings over \$200." This arrangement the dubious lawyer agreed to, as it seemed to him he was assured of at least \$200 at the auction even if nobody bid on the coin. Auctions were to him an unknown quantity. The sale day came, and when the lot containing the 1815 half eagle came up the estate lawyer and his clerk, sitting in the room paid attention. The 1815 half eagle was started for a bid of \$300. It quickly leaped by \$100 bids. The estate lawyer per-spined and wiped his brow. At \$1,000 his face grew red; at \$2,000 he almost stood on his feet in excitement—at \$2,500 he paled, sinking into his chair in a heap. "\$2,900" yelled a voice from the rear of the room. "\$2,950" bid another; "\$2,975," came, and then "\$3,000" and the coin was sold. A dramatic climax came at this juncture when a well known dealer sitting against the rear wall called out. "I'll give \$2,975 for another one just like it." It was a world's record for that coin at auction. The lawyer had "played safe" with the \$200 cash deposit, and Mr. Elder the cataloguer had divided the difference, \$2,800, with a tidy commission of \$1,400 on one gold coin—verily, coin romance was not dead.

## Shinplasters, Wild Cat and Bogus Money

By RAYMOND J. WALKER

WE have all heard the term shinplaster applied to bank notes, especially such notes that have depreciated in value. This term is said to have originated during the American Revolution. After the paper

money issued by the Continental Congress had almost become worthless, an old soldier who possessed a quantity of it, which he could not get rid of, very philosophically made use of it as plasters to a wounded leg. Fol-

lowing the Civil War the term was made use of for the fractional currency notes then in circulation as small change in denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cent bills.

The term shinplaster for paper money seems to have never died out in the interval between the two wars for we find that it was in popular use in the forties and was used in newspapers of that period. We quote a line from the *New York Tribune* of December 3, 1845, at a time when bank notes went out of style over night. This line appeared in an editorial of that date: "The people may whistle for protection and put up with the shinplaster rags they can get."

A comic song of the same period contained the following verse:

"What's become of all the specie,  
Where are all the dollars gone?  
Nothing but shinplasters greasy  
Do our meagre pockets own."

In *Yankee Stories*, Punch, for July 19, 1862 we find the following rhyme:

"So here we sits, and spits sublime,  
Our auguries of disaster;  
King Dollar 'ginst us he may turn,  
But we have King Shinplaster.  
For all King Cotton's works and ways,  
We don't conclude to funk 'em:  
Our trust is in our righteous cause,  
Our prayer, "So help us Bunkum!"

The phrase "I don't give a Continental" also had its origin in the days of the Continental currency. This polite way of cussing was probably an American version of the older British phrase: "I don't care for it a brass farthing." This latter phrase originated in England during the reign of James II., who debased all the English coinage, and issued among other worthless coins brass pence, half-pence, and farthings.

"Red Dog Money" was the name of certain bank notes that circulated in New York State in the days of wild cat banking. These notes were identified by a large red stamp on their backs. A banking law applying to new banks of the State of New York and old banks renewing their charters obliged the parties or individuals associated to deposit securities with the comptroller or an officer authorized by him and receive in return bank notes of various denominations. These notes were signed by the comptroller or his representative and bore the large red stamp on their backs. The free admission under this law of securities of a very questionable character induced many persons to organize banks of issue. The community in general did not regard these banks as safe as the older banks and stigmatized the notes issued by them as "red dogs." The "blue pup" money that was circulated in Michigan received its name in a similar way from the blue stamp on their backs.

The paper money of the Confederate States was called "blue backs" to distinguish it from the "greenbacks" of the North. When the "blue backs" depreciated they were known as "shucks."

A bank in Michigan had a large vignette on its note representing a panther, an animal familiarly known in that state as a wild cat. The issuing bank failed at the time when a lot of the panther type notes were in circulation. The notes were termed "wild cat" money and the bank that issued them the "wild cat bank." Other banks were compelled to stop payment soon after, in consequence of the want of confidence in them, and the term "wild cat" in Michigan became general for institutions and bank notes of unsound character.

"Bogus" meaning counterfeit is now in general use in the United States. The *Boston Courier* of June 12, 1857, in reporting a case then before the Superior Court in that city, gives the following as the origin of the word: "The word 'bogus' is a corruption of the name of one Borghese, a very corrupt individual, who, twenty years ago or more, did a tremendous business in the way of supplying the West, and portions of the South, with counterfeit bills on fictitious banks. The Western people fell into the habit of shortening the name of Borghese to that of 'Bogus', and his bills, as well as all others of like character, were universally styled by them 'bogus currency'. By an easy and not very unnatural transition, the word is now applied to other fraudulent papers, such as sham mortgages, bills of sale, etc."

## We Read It Some Place

By WILSON STRALEY

The heirs of the late David W. Mulvane, presented the city of Topeka, Kansas, with the Mulvane home to be used as a public library.

We not only have the graving tools which man first shaped for producing his art, but the actual pictures produced by the prehistoric cave-dwellers of France and northern Spain remain—*Kansas City (Mo.) Star*.

First Postage Stamp—"Gee, I hate to go out into the cold world, but I guess there's no help for it."

Second Postage Stamp—"Cheer up, old chap, you ain't licked yet."—*The Pathfinder*.

A museum has been built at Canyon, Texas, by the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society. To date they have collected more than 3,000 exhibits.

## CLASSIFIED COIN ADS

Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

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**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—United States paper money, oddities and curiosities, all issues and values. What have you to offer?—Edward Stern, 87 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y. my3211

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**WANTED FOR CASH**—Confederate and broken bank bills, No lot too large, none too small. I can use 1 to 1000 or more of a kind. Job lots and collections of bills also purchased. Correspondence solicited.—R. L. Detrick, Westhampton Sta., Richmond, Va. my6271

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**WANTED TO BUY**—Commemorative Half Dollars; Large Cents; 2c and 3c Pieces; Fractional Currency; Broken Bank Bills; C.S.A. Notes, etc. Circulated or uncirculated. Highest prevailing cash prices paid. Can use wholesale job lots.—Tatham Coin Co., West Springfield 10, Mass. ja12864

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**FOR SALE**—Large Cent, 5 Foreign Coins, 5 Bills and Catalog, 25c.—Creamer & Sons, 1112 Somerset St., Baltimore, Md. au12063

**MINERAL COLLECTION** of 20 different specimens of metallic ores and minerals, used in making coins, each with correct descriptive printed labels, mounted in an attractive exhibit box, \$1.50, postpaid.—Koin-X-Change, H-35 S. Dearborn, Chicago. mh34

**UNITED STATES**—Large cent, two-cent bronze, three-cent nickel and bargain list, 25c. Thirteen dates large cents, \$1.00.—George P. Coffin, Augusta, Maine. d12825

**SEND** 10 cents for 4 coins and catalogue of coin bargains. 25 different coins, 50 cents; 100 mixed coins, \$1.00; 100 different, \$2.50.—Troyer Stamp and Coin Co., La Fontaine, Ind. s12447

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**SPANISH SILVER**, "Pieces of Eight." Fine collection, all types.—Clow, Nelson St., Kingston, Canada. my3581

**1918 ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL** half dollar, \$1.25; 1929 Maine, \$1.50; 1927 Vermont, \$1.25; 1923 Hawaiian, \$6.00. All beautiful uncirculated pieces. Postpaid.—F. E. Beach, Cambridge Springs, Pa. mh1031

**100 FOREIGN COPPER COINS**. Includes German East Africa, \$1.00, 10 foreign silver coins, 60c; 25 for \$1.25. C.S.A. \$500 Note, uncirculated, \$1.25. \$1,000 Bond, 60 coupons attached, new condition, \$1.50. Philadelphia bank checks, signed Wm. Meredith, 35c. Post free.—Stephen K. Nagy, 8 South 18th Street, Philadelphia. mh1522

**UNITED STATES COINS**—Any set \$1.00, plus postage. 18 large cents, 18 Flying Eagles, 18 nickel cents, 18 two-cent pieces, 8 half dimes.—Otto Nill, Islip, New York. mh1541

**U. S. COINS**—All different dates. 12 large cents, \$1.00; 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, \$1.00; 5 2-cent pieces, 35c; 8 different 3-cent nickel pieces, 65c; 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  dimes, 75c; 5 dimes, liberty seated, 85c; 4 dimes, before 1840, \$1.00; 20-cent piece, 55c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  dollar, before 1830, 75c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  dollar, liberty seated, 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  dollar, bust type, 50c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  dollar, before 1840, 65c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  dollar, before 1830, 75c; Trade dollar, \$1.00; dollar, before 1850, \$1.50; dollar, 1798-1799, each \$3.50; copper-nickel cents (1857-1864), 8 different, 50c; Civil War tokens, 10 different, 65c; Hard Times tokens, 6 different, 75c. The entire 18 lots, totaling \$16.35, for \$15.00. Postage extra.—Wm. Rabin, 905 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. tlc532

**PIECES OF 8**—"Pirate money." Made of silver.  $\frac{1}{2}$  size—\$1.50; medium size—75c; small—50c; smallest—25c. These came from the west coast of South America and I have a limited supply.—J. Moore, 2538 Winnemac, Chicago.

# NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By  
FRANK C. ROSS

OUR coin slogan "In God We Trust" is all right, but we hope that He remains on the gold standard, that He continues paving His streets with gold bricks.

::

A farmer in Arkansas plowed up a valuable old Spanish silver coin and complained because the merchants would not accept it in trade. A fertile field for numismatic missionary work.

::

In San Francisco one end of a rain-bow rested on the government mint. That "pot of gold" story is not a myth after all.

::

A purchaser in Nebraska found a roll of dollar bills in a new pair of overalls he purchased from a store. Doesn't the N. R. A. code forbid coupons with purchases?

::

The one big universal hobby, the one to whom even the numismatists bow, is that of forming a complete set of alibis. When alibi meets alibi then comes the tug of wits.

::

Canine money? The money we whistle for.

::

Fiat money is paper currency not backed by metal. Fiat, in Latin, means "let it be done." Fiat, in American, means a "decree." As to money there seems to be an American fiat against Latin fiat.

::

Hobbyite tourists who pass through Kansas City on their Summer jaunts should not fail to visit the Public Museum and enjoy the relics. Coins, paper money, medals, stamps, autographs, antiques, etc. It houses Col. Dyer's Indian collection, one of the most complete in the world.

::

A true numismatist appraises his coins as old buddies, not commercial assets. His coins are to him what guns are to a hunter, rods to a fisherman and dogs to a sportsman, old friends tried and true that have shared with him his ups and downs, a solace in times of tribulation and a companion in times of tranquilities.

::

Samuel Butler said of money, "Money is the last enemy that shall never be subdued. While there is flesh there is money—or the want of money; but money is always on the brain so long as there is a brain in reasonable order."

Don't pay out good money for bad money; watch for counterfeits, especially amongst the rarities. If in doubt consult an expert.

::

The date is the thing and the mint marks the next thing. Mint marks are easily altered; watch for alterations.

::

A news item from Great Bend, Kansas, says that during a reburial of several soldier bodies near there an 1837 half-dime was found amongst the remains. It is too bad more coins were not found but a half dime is better than no dime.

::

During the early days it was the custom, or at least the privilege, for the boy friend to exact a kiss from his girl friend in payment of an obligation due. This kiss was called a Yankee dime. Now Uncle Sam's girl friends across the pond are insisting that he accept this osculatory coin in payment from them of the debts they incurred during the World War.

::

Coinie: "Uncle Sam's commandeering all the gold will put so many of us girls out of a job."

Bill: "For instance?"

Coinie: "We gold diggers."

::

Bill: "Why is money called the 'root' of all evil?"

Coinie: "Because it has to be 'dug' up."

::

Coinie agrees that there are only nineteen persons, besides herself, who understands money matters. In an exclusive interview for the benefit of her hobby friends she very lucidly explains the standardization of currencies. She says:

The gold standard ..... 18 carat.  
The silver standard ..... Sterling.  
Greenback standard ..... Waste paper.

::

Mr. Poker says that one "buck" in the hand is worth two dollars in the pot.

::

Coin collectors should keep a scrap book of the coin items they read in the papers. A book of this kind furnishes diverting reading and proves a valuable book of reference.

::

Bill: "I was always very fond as a boy to watch my mother knead the dough."

Coinie: "And you have not outgrown it; you have kept me needing the dough ever since our marriage."

Reading the papers day after day, week in and week out, month after month during the World War made history and geography students of us all. Reading the money news daily as we have the past year has made monetary scholars of us. We have become money minded. Hosts of new coin collectors will graduate from this financial school.

::

"I notice, Coinie, that Albert E. Wiggam says the commercial value of the human body with its chemical elements isolated is one dollar. Why not go on a human basis dollar instead of the contemplated managed dollar, the men to be called silver and the women gold coins."

"Nothing doing Bill. If that plan was adopted you would at once start a coin collection, specializing in gold. Let them monetize only the men and the wives will see to it that they are properly managed."

::

The older collectors are partial to Doubloons and pieces-of-eight. This is because the boys of the '80s were fed on pirate tales instead of mystery stories and the youngsters became very familiar with the two old Spanish coins.

::

The entire world is now studying our Liberty head dollar; a case of "Liberty enlightening the world."

::

When the experimenting stage is past and we have settled down to a permanent basis and money standards internationalized, who knows what will happen to our present coins. With the ratio between gold and silver changed there may be different weighted coins from those now in use, in which event the present coins would be called in and melted. If so, the present old coin collections would enhance in value over night in leaps and bounds.

::

If the contemplated plan of discounting the mintage of and melting the gold coins now on hand is adopted the boys who have specialized in gold will be "sitting in the golden chair."

::

The heavy silver dollar is not a popular coin to carry and practically all of them are in the U. S. Treasury or in bank vaults. Should a new issue of a different weight appear the old ones called in, the old ones would disappear so suddenly and in such numbers that collectors would not have time to fill in their blank dates.

"Feathering one's nest" no doubt originated from feather money.

::

"Money thrown to the birds" is "chicken feed."

::

In Britain our cent is their penny; over here their penny is our cent; but what is the difference, if any, so long as they both can be spent.

::

"Three little pigs" are the subsidiaries of the "bologna" dollar.

::

#### *Owed to Miss Alibi*

When asked to turn in my gold coins I, of course, failed to comply, "They belong to his collection" said my handy Alibi; When I pull a bone in writing I have no trouble getting by, "I, his Secretary, did it" lies my dandy Alibi; I'm always making blunders and I know not how or why, But I've always wriggled out of them by ready Alibi; And when I get caught with the "goods" I do not fret or cry, I just turn the matter over to my heady Alibi.

Now when the final summons comes and I'm called on to die And to take the last long journey to the airport in the sky I'll not worry about admittance to the hangar upon high; But will grab my coin collection, hop the plane for the long fly; Old St. Peter will not challenge but discreetly close his eye, For things will have been pre-arranged by Miss Sweet Alibi. I trust in time she'll follow me to the Eden of Bye and Bye For even though in heaven I would miss Sweet Alibi.

#### *Beaver Skins Once Used for Money*

At the close of the eighteenth century, when this nation was a struggling republic, beaver skins were the standard of exchange and barter.

As early as 1669 a group of Englishmen formed the Hudson Bay Company and their trading posts were scattered throughout Canada and Alaska. Even to this day the Hudson Bay Company operates stores in Canada.

The fortune of the Astor family had its beginning in these trading posts. John Astor came to America from Germany at the age of twenty. On the voyage he became acquainted with a fur trader on whose advice he devoted himself to the same business. Agents employed by Astor ventured

as far west as the Columbia River, where they established the settlement called Astoria. It was intended by Astor as a central depot for his trading, but the following year, in 1812, it was taken and occupied by the English.

Beaver skins were in great demand in Europe, and every river and lake in Canada and the country south to the Gulf of Mexico had its trading posts. By horseback, mule train, canoe and barge, trappers and fur traders went in search of beaver skins. They hunted up and down the Mississippi and its tributaries, the forests of Canada and the Rocky Mountains. The Indians sold pelts to the traders and the traders shipped the skins to England and France.

Beavers were plentiful in the unexplored regions of North America. Great numbers of hunters set out into the interior with the hope of making a fortune in beaver skins, but many a lonely trapper lost his life by the feathered arrow of an Indian brave because he had penetrated Indian hunting grounds.

The trading posts fixed a value on a beaver pelt and all other commodities were bought and sold on this standard. A pound of tobacco was paid for with a beaver skin; a rifle cost ten skins; and a pound of powder cost two skins. Blankets were graded according to weight and were marked by stripes woven in the corner. In the Northlands blankets still bear these strips.

When, after a period of years, the trappers had penetrated all sections of the country of North America, beavers became so scarce that it was hardly worth the effort to trap for them. Then the country went off the beaver standard.

For a few short years on the western plains the hide of the buffalo became the standard of exchange. But the buffalo was such an easy beast to kill that it was not long before it vanished from the plains.

For fifty years there were no beavers to be found except in a few parks and other refuges. Today there are beaver colonies in the streams of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and other Northern states. Many of the states prohibit the trapping and hunting of the little animals. Some allow a short open season during December. A fur buyer will not purchase a beaver skin unless it bears a game warden's seal showing that it was legal.

Most of the beaver skins received in the United States come from northern Canada and Alaska. In Pennsylvania and New York beavers are protected by law and allowed to multiply in streams set aside for their use.—*The Target*.

#### *Thar's Gold in Them Thar Mattresses*

~

Score one for the chronic kicker. A farmer in Iowa took an old mattress into the yard and set fire to it. For no other reason, seemingly than a natural bent to kick, he took a kick at the burning mattress and out rolled a wad of \$230 in paper bills that had been placed there a long time before by some one for safe keeping or for a rainy day. But the pessimist will naturally inquire, suppose the bills had been gold certificates, would the finder have been prosecuted for hoarding. Any way, it raises an interesting question. If he could not be called on the carpet for hoarding, not having known the bills were there, could he after finding them accidentally have been accused of illegally having gold in his possession? In other words, would it have been really a case of "finders keepers?"

~

#### *Bank Coin Club Meeting*

~

The Coin Society, infant adjunct of the Chase Bank Club of the Chase National Bank, New York City, recently became a member of the American Numismatic Association. At a recent meeting of the society coins of the British Isles were discussed by Vernon L. Brown, the society's president. Those present showed particular interest in the coin of King Henry the VIII (in the Chase Collection) known as "Old Copper Nose." Coins were exhibited by Mrs. Gertrude Gregory, and Messrs. Robinson, Wilson, Sinnott, Brown, Gaynard and Bates. An auction of a large collection of United States cents, including such early dates as 1790, 1803, and 1817. "Coins of the British Colonies and Territories," was the subject scheduled for the following meeting.

~

The French Cavalry Museum at Saumur, France, contains the greatest collection of stuffed horses and equine relics in the world. Its numerous exhibits, which even include bits and bridle gear thousands of years old, show the part that the horse has played in the progress and the affairs of man throughout the ages.—*Collier's*.



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CHICAGO

d34p



# Mostly about Books

## RATHER PERSONAL *By* FRANK ROSENGREN

*HOBBIES takes pleasure in introducing Frank Rosengren to its readers, as the new conductor of the Rare Book Department. Mr. Rosengren has been a rare book dealer in Chicago and Evanston, Ill., for a number of years. He is well known as an author and radio talker about books and is recognized as an outstanding authority on the subject. His name will undoubtedly be familiar to many of our readers. We feel that his connection with HOBBIES will be generally welcomed.*

—The Editor.

MY appointment as conductor of the department *Mostly About Books* in *HOBBIES* came too late to permit my writing a great deal for the present issue. I feel, however, that it gives me an ideal opportunity to introduce myself to *HOBBIES'* readers and, perhaps, to outline briefly some of our plans for future issues. I should like to make this a rather personal and intimate department, where we can all (through correspondence to be sure), discuss our thoughts and opinions about books. Obviously, we can not sit in a convenient parlor and there exchange among ourselves, our information and knowledge in specific fields, but we can, perhaps through the medium of these columns, approach vicariously some such condition or imagine its existence.

Most of us have a definite interest in the monetary values of rare books. This department hopes to answer your questions in its columns whenever such questions have a general interest. However, monetary values are not everything, and I invite questions of a general nature and interest. By profession I am a bookseller; my hobby is collecting books; my avocation seems to be to write about them. I don't know which of the three I find most interesting, but I do know that anything relating to books fascinates me. It is a joy to share these enthusiasms with others.

Many individuals are possessed of the notion that rare books, first edi-

tions, their values and bibliographical details, present untold difficulties and puzzling problems for the novice; that the "Book Collecting Game" can be played only by a few people, gifted in some obscure and mysterious manner. To gain a wide knowledge takes much time most certainly, just as it takes a lot of money to own a few original editions of the Shakespeare folios. Neither are absolutely necessary for the enjoyment of collecting, books. There are a thousand high-ways and byways of collecting, and you can write your own ticket. Collect what interests you and if nothing interests you, but you love to tackle hard jobs, try to gather together a complete set of the works of Edgar Wallace or E. Phillips Oppenheim in their first editions. Each has written upwards of a hundred books. When you find them they should not cost much, but the job of finding them should prove hard enough to suit any man's taste.

But I am digressing (I often do). We were speaking of first editions presenting untold difficulties. Not at all. There are many books written that will afford you the elementary details and furthermore you can write to this department and we will do our best to clear up troublesome points. If at times I should give the wrong answer, I am sure (and I hope) readers who know better will quickly correct me. Such corrections (if correct) will be printed promptly the while I blush in private over my mistakes. All of which is an effort to inform you that I am here to serve you; this is your magazine and our every effort will be made towards conducting this department so that its readers will find it interesting, instructive, accurate, and useful.

\* \* \*

*An alphabetical list of modern English and American first editions worth money, together with the bibliographical details necessary, and their approximate present day values in good to fine condition (see following).*

ALCOTT (Louisa May) *Little Women*. Boston, 1868-1869. 2 vols. Vol. 1 with the date 1868 on the title-page is very scarce. A very fine set of the 2 vols, might be worth \$500. The average set that turns up is usually worth less than \$100.

ALDRICH (Thomas Bailey) *Story of a Bad Boy*. Boston, 1870. A fine copy in the orig. cloth perhaps \$200. A rebound copy, or one that needs rebinding \$50 and less.

ANDERSON (Sherwood) *Winesburg, Ohio*. New York, 1919. The first edition has a yellow stained top. A good copy is worth about \$10; a fine copy in the orig. dust wrapper might bring twice as much.

BACHELLER (Irving) *Eben Holden*. Boston, 1900. Usually worth from \$10-\$20.

BARBELLION (W. N. P.) *Journal of a Disappointed Man*. London, 1919. A fine copy about \$10.

BARRIE (Sir James M.) *The Little Minister*. London, 1891. 3 vols. As usual with modern "firsts" much depends on condition. A fine set in orig, cloth might be worth \$500. The average set rates around \$200.

BEERBOHM (Max) *Zuleika Dobson*. London, 1911. Most collectors prefer the smooth brown cloth binding, although the priority of this binding over the rough brown cloth is baseless. The value is around \$20-\$30.

BELLAMY (Edward) *Looking Backward*. Boston, 1888. Value about \$15-\$25.

BENNETT (Arnold) *The Old Wives' Tale*. London, 1908. Copies might run from \$50 and even less to four or five times as much in fine condition.

BROOKE (Rupert) *Poems*. London, 1911. Copies have brought over \$100 although today's value is closer to \$50.

BULLEN (F. T.) *The Cruise of the "Cachalet"*. London, 1898. Usually from \$25-\$50. A map must be present in this book.

BURKE (Thomas) Limehouse Nights. London, 1916. \$10-\$20.

BURNETT (Frances Hodgson) Little Lord Fauntleroy. New York, 1886. First issue has the De Vinne printer's imprint. Present value of a fine copy around \$50.

BUTLER (Samuel) The Way of All Flesh. London, 1903. Around \$100, and, if very fine, more.

BYRNE (Donn) Messer Marco Polo. New York, 1921. Date must be on title-page. A \$20-\$30 book in fine condition.

(to be continued next month)

Note: The above list and those that will follow in succeeding issues of *HOBBIES* under this particular heading, present a list of valuable English and American first editions published within the last 50 years. No attempt is made to include all valuable "firsts" of the period. Nor are we trying to list the most valuable books of the various authors, contenting ourselves with the more popular and better known works that find ready sale in the hands of first class rare book dealers.

\* \* \*

#### CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

To most people the name Captain John Smith represents something vague concerning a more or less romantic figure in early American history, who had something to do with the founding of Jamestown, and, an affair with an Indian maid named Pocahontas. Captain John Smith represents much more than that in our early history. It is true that no more glamorous or romantic figure ever decked the pages of our early history. It is also true that with Captain John Smith the printed story of British colonization in North America begins. In the year 1608 he had published in London, "A True Relation of such Occurrences and accidents of noate as hath hapned in Virginia, etc." There are five distinct editions of this work known, and it was not until its third that the name of "Captaine Smith, Coronell of the said Collony," appeared on the title page. At the Lothian Sale in 1932 a copy of this edition brought \$3750 at the Anderson Galleries in New York. Any of the other editions would be worth about as much, their values depending more or less on their conditions.

Of books by Captain John Smith we shall have more another time. It is enough to mention that there are at least a half dozen more that are of great value in their first or, in fact, any of their early seventeenth century editions.

## The Case of Herrmann Kyrileis

By WILLIAM B. THORSEN

FROM time to time we hear of ingenious new swindles in antique furniture, china, famous paintings and other things, but it is not so well known that rare book-bindings, letters, complete manuscripts and even books have been forged. Some of the outstanding forgeries are undoubtedly those of Chatterton, Ireland and MacPherson, but the "Affaire Vrain-Lucas" of 1870 is unbelievable. Vrain-Denis Lucas fabricated 27320 literary forgeries supposedly written by famous people including Marie Antoinette, Louis XIV, Marat, Mme. Pompadour, Caesar, Mary Magdalene, Judas, Rabelais, Shakespeare, Pascal, Strabo, Bede, Plato, Descartes, Moliere and numerous others. There were letters from Roman emperors and from some of the Apostles, and every one was written in French on paper manufactured in France. Vrain-Lucas must have had an invisible smile on his face, when he sold the Judas letter, written in modern French, to his client M. Chasles.

Some years ago when Dr. Sophus Larsen, the chief librarian at the University of Copenhagen, was writing his book, "The Discovery of North America twenty years before Columbus," which later made quite a stir in the learned societies here and abroad, mostly, perhaps, abroad, I became acquainted with the Dr. Rosenbach's of Europe, Otto Levin and Ejnar Munksgaard.

A copy of "Dionysius Areopagita" printed in Venice in the year 1502, had come into the hands of Herr. Munksgaard. It was a remarkably good copy, bound in contemporary vellum, but the greatest attraction was an autograph by Martin Luther on the last page of the book, and it was not merely an autograph, it was one of his famous hymns in manuscript as well, of an unusual length, thirty-five lines, with many noticeable corrections. The autograph itself was addressed to his friend Hans Josty in Wittenberg and read as follows: Vereret meynen gutten freunde Hans Josty zu Wittenberg/ am 31. decemb, anno MDXXIX./ Martinus Luther.

The autograph, which was written on the last page as Luther autographs in general, appeared to resemble the genuine ones very closely and it was viewed with admiration by experts, not one thought it a forgery, but Herr. Munksgaard decided to investigate the authenticity more thoroughly, the result was that some very

interesting information and facts were brought to light.

Herr. Munksgaard had previously sold a volume consisting of the third and fifth part of Luther's German bible to a colleague in Stockholm. It was the first German edition translated and published by Martin Luther, and printed in Wittenberg by Hans Luftt in 1534. A beautiful copy it was, all the woodcuts were magnificently illuminated, and revealed in itself a marvelous work of art, but the most attractive of it all was the autograph on the fly-leaf: Unserm lieben Bruder der reinen Lehre in/ Christo Herrn Heinrich den Eltern Reus/ Herrn von Plaven Herrn von Graiz/ Meinen sehr gunstigen/ Herrn./ 2. Sam. 22./ Der Herr ist mein fels und meine burg/ und mein Erretter,/ Martinus Luther D.

This book was probably given as a present the year after its publication as can be seen by the autograph. Heinrich dem Aelteren (XVIII) Herrn von Reuss-Plauen (1506-72) took over the reign in 1535. After his death the book passed from son to son until in 1675 it came into the hands of the royal family Hohenzollern-Hechingen; it was a member of this family that in 1839 gave it to his bride Caroline, Duchess of Sagan-Kurland, whose autograph appeared on the title-page. The book remained



Micro-photographed "H" from a forgery by Herrmann Kyrileis, showing clearly how ink ran out near wormhole at the upper left.

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in this noble family until 1914, when it, like so many other treasures, came on the market due to the world war. The genuineness of this book was unquestionable, and it did not give cause to further investigation.

Herr. Munksgaard knew beforehand that Luther and Melancthon autographs had been forged, but he had not before met with evidently forged copies until he began an investigation of the "Dionysius Areopagita." He soon met with his first disappointment; well known encyclopedias and Wittenberg University's registers failed to disclose the identity of Luther's friend, Hans Josty, however, the fact was recorded that Luther had been in Wittenberg in December, 1529, when the autograph supposedly was written. Since Herr. Munksgaard's search for Hans Josty proved futile, he understood it would be necessary for him to seek further information in Germany. He got in touch with the Reverend Dr. Albrecht, Naumburg, a. S. Dr. Albrecht is an expert on Luther autographs and was working on a volume, containing all of Luther's autographs and notes in printed books, which was to be a part of a large Luther publication. Here Herr. Munksgaard obtained valuable points which helped him greatly in gathering the following from several sources.

A woman dressed in mourning, with a poorly clad child by her side, called on some of the foremost rare bookdealers in the nineties. She related a sad story about the need that forced her to dispose of valuable family treasures, consisting of books with the autograph of Martin Luther.

Simultaneously, a German publication for booksellers and librarians carried an advertisement from a rare book-concern in Milan, offering for sale "a very valuable collection of books, numbering forty volumes, all with Martin Luther's own autograph," it further said in the announcement, "the beginning of this

collection dates back to one Justus Kyrileis, who in the year 1632 was presented with the first of the volumes by Gustavus Adolphus, as a special token in appreciation of his service, since then the Kyrileis family had collected, often at great expense, books containing Luther's autograph."

Several large German and Austrian libraries had also purchased books with Luther's autograph, and these wholesale forgeries were discovered only by the great number of new Luther autographs that so suddenly came on the market.

It was the merchant Herrmann Kyrileis that in the years from 1893 to 1896 disposed of ninety clever Luther forgeries to libraries, rare booksellers and collectors, and needless to say, they were so cleverly executed that the most experienced experts bought them with enthusiasm.

When the case came to court, Frau Kyrileis, who peddled the books to the booksellers, was sentenced to ten months in prison, while Kyrileis was confined to an insane asylum, from which he was soon removed. It became known he simulated religious insanity while in prison and fooled the best doctors attending his case.

The fact that Herr. Munksgaard's Luther autograph was written by Kyrileis was now very certain, he found the proof in Berlin police department's list of Kyrileis "works." The book was listed as number 36. Luther's friend Hans Josty had never existed.

In the year 1904 a book came into the hands of the German philologist Max Herrmann, a book that would make any book collector's heart flutter. It was "Picus Mirandulus De amore divino" from 1516. In the back of the book he found a leaf which on both pages contained Martin Luther's famous hymn "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott" in manuscript. This book was in the possession of a minister in Berlin, the Reverend W., he did not own it however, it was the property of a poor Elder in his congregation, Mr. K., who said he bought it, when, as a traveling companion to Count Leo Tolstoy, they visited a famous warehouse in Leningrad, where valuable as well as worthless matter was offered for sale. He had bought the book for a few kopeks.

The genuineness of this autograph could not very well be disputed. The handwriting was undeniably Luther's and paper and ink corresponded with genuine autographs. However, there were moments when a doubt as to the authenticity would arise, for instance, by considering the fact that the leaf containing the hymn was the only leaf in the book perforated with wormholes, in other words, it could not have been a part of the book, a collector must have had the book and the manuscript bound together.

Max Herrmann's discovery was superseded by a strong uncertainty, and he decided to investigate the correctness of the story, how the book had come into the hands of Mr. K. the present owner.

A letter to Leo Tolstoy, for whom Mr. K. had served in 1868, was answered by Tolstoy's daughter, Countess M. Obolenskaja, she wrote: "My father Leo Nikolajevitch Tolstoy, has asked me to inform you, that he is unable to remember Mr. K., and that he never saw the book to which you refer."

Upon receipt of this letter, Max Herrmann's doubt as to the genuineness of the autograph increased considerably, he made up his mind to investigate the matter thoroughly, he went to the well known chemist Dr. Paul Jeserik, employed by the Berlin police department, and this is what they found.

By a micro-photographic investigation, which is one of Dr. Jeserik's specialties, he conclusively proved with the help of the micro-photograph, that the ink had run out, when it came close to one of the wormholes, this of course, could only have happened, if the hole had been in the paper, before the paper was written on. The forgery was done with eminent skill, and a closer investigation in the Berlin police department and museum of criminology, brought Max Herrmann on the trail of Herrmann Kyrileis.

### Virginia Library Gets Foster Collection

Acquisition by the Virginia state library of a set of the Foster Hall reproductions of songs, compositions and arrangements by Stephens Collins Foster was recently announced.

The reproductions were a gift to the library and were prepared by Foster Hall, Indianapolis, under the direction of Josiah K. Lilly.

Stephen C. Foster, who was born in 1826 and died in 1864, was widely known as a writer of songs, many of which are still sung. Among his famous compositions was the familiar song, "My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night," and scores of others equally well known in their day.

According to the *New York World*: "Two women sauntered to the book counter of the department store. 'Lookit, Emma!' squealed one holding up a copy of Louisa Alcott's 'Little Women,' 'The picture opened up at Radio City last week 'n' already they got it out in book form.'"

**NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY** wants Volume 37, Number 5, July, 1932 issue *Hobbies* Magazine, and Volume 38, Number 11, January, 1934 issue of *Hobbies* Magazine, donated to complete files. — New York Public Library, Attention Robert Lingel, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City.

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## The Greatest Book Purchase on Record

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THE agreement of the trustees of the British Museum to purchase from the Soviet Government for £100,000 (\$510,000 currently) the manuscript known as the Codex Sinaiticus, one of the only two existing fourth-century manuscripts of the Bible, has aroused keen interest in this country. Book collectors agree that it is the greatest book purchase of all time and regret that no American was able to bring the rarity into this country.

The manuscript belonged to the late Czar Nicholas, and, as Bible scholars over the world well know, has played a most important role in the establishment of the Biblical text. The only other manuscript of equal importance is the Codex Vaticanus, also a fourth-century manuscript of the Bible, in the Vatican Library at Rome. The purchase is not only significant in itself, since the transfer of ownership of a manuscript of such importance is virtually unprecedented, but it sets an all-time record for a sale price. The next largest price paid for a manuscript was \$32,000, also given by the British Museum, for the "Bedford Horae," a psalter and book of hours executed in the early fifteenth century.

### Americans Unsuccessful

Since December 20, when Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald made his announcement of the purchase in the House of Commons, several unsuccessful negotiations by Americans have come to light. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the noted book collector of New York, who has purchased for himself and others many of the world's finest books and manuscripts, revealed that the Codex was offered to him in 1932 for \$1,250,000. He expressed surprise at the "bargain"

price paid by the British Museum. After weeks of negotiations the collector said he was forced to give up the deal because of the price asked, although he admitted that no real monetary value could ever be placed on the rare Codex. Few persons have known, also, of the adventurous efforts of a former State senator of Texas to bring the manuscript to this country.

Few works of literature have been shrouded with as much romance as the Codex Sinaiticus. Its almost miraculous discovery in the last century and events leading up to its sale have thrilled alike governments, religious authorities, scholars and book collectors. The discoverer was a shrewd, persistent, adventurous German Biblical critic, Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin von Tischendorf, born in 1815 at Legenfeld in the Saxon Vogtland. Convinced of the necessity of finding newer and more exact collations of manuscripts of the New Testament following his studies at the University of Leipzig, he decided to devote his life to searching for and deciphering early manuscripts. Overcoming many difficulties, he set out in 1843 for the Near East to wander among Greek, Coptic, Syrian and Armenian monasteries, where "there might be some precious manuscripts slumbering for ages in dust and darkness."

In a pamphlet published in 1886 by the American Tract Society, "When Were Our Gospels Written?" the intrepid German relates his discoveries: "The desire which I felt to discover some precious remains of any manuscripts, more especially Biblical, of a date which would carry us back to the early times of Christianity, was realized beyond my expectations. It was at the foot of Mt. Sinai, in the convent of St. Catherine, that I discovered the pearl of my researches. In visiting the library of the monastery, in the month of May, 1844, I perceived in the middle of the great hall a large and wide basket full of old parchments, and the librarian, who was a man of information, told me that two heaps of papers like this, moldered with time, had been already committed to the flames. What was my surprise to find amid this heap of papers a considerable number of sheets of a copy of the Old Testament in Greek, which seemed to be one of the most ancient I had ever seen."

Securing forty-five sheets of old parchment, as much as he could take without arousing undue suspicions, Tischendorf left for Saxony. He was

widely acclaimed for his discoveries but was clever enough to keep his sources secret. A second trip to the east in 1853, nine years later, failed to turn up further traces of his previous discoveries. In 1858 he went to Russia, proposed a plan of journey to the government, received approval from the emperor, and set out for a third time for Mt. Sinai. Again he was rebuffed with failure, and was ready to depart when, by accident, he was talking with the steward when the latter asked him to take refreshment in his cell. Tischendorf accepted, and related later:

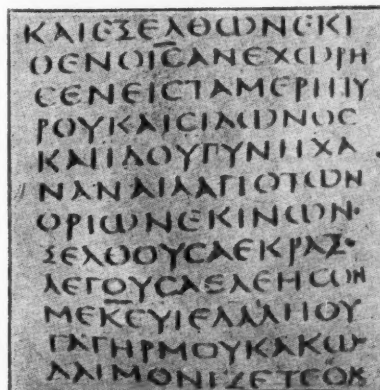
"He took down from the corner of the room a bulky kind of volume wrapped up in cloth, and laid it before me. I unrolled the cover and discovered, to my great surprise, not only those very fragments which fifteen years before, I had taken out of the basket, but also the other parts of the Old Testament, the New Testament complete, and in addition the Epistle of Barnabas and a part of the Pastor of Hermas. . . . I knew that I held in my hand the most precious Biblical treasure in existence—a document whose age and importance exceeded that of all the manuscripts which I had examined during the twenty years' study of the subject."

With considerable effort Tischendorf persuaded the monks to present the manuscript to the Czar, at whose cost it was published in 1862 in four

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folio volumes familiar to all present-day Bible scholars. After years of incessant editorial labors, Tischendorf died in 1874 from overwork. The manuscript passed into the hands of the Soviet Government during the revolution, along with other priceless collections gathered by the Czar. This opened the way for collectors and dealers who have since been negotiating for the treasure.

#### Texan's Adventurous Efforts

About this time a State senator in Texas, Harry L. Darwin, conceived the idea of securing the Codex Sinaiticus for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and other Protestant churches in America. Born on a farm near Paris, Texas, forty-five years ago, Darwin is a hard-hitting, spacious, jovial, and somewhat oratorical lawyer, whose hobby since his retirement from the legislature has been aiding the University of Texas, his alma mater. It would be a great thing, he mused, if he could gain this priceless manuscript for Texas, the South and America. Until a few months ago, after thirteen years of dickering, Mr. Darwin was hopeful of securing the Codex.

The Texan first negotiated through "Big Bill" Haywood, who had gone to Russia after the revolution. Darwin had met "Big Bill" through chance as a boy at radical meetings in the northwest. Haywood agreed, but before much had been accomplished the Leon Trotsky regime fell and Haywood with it. Darwin's next contact was with a former Russian nobleman, whose aid came to naught when he was detained in Egypt by British authorities. The third approach was made through the Soviet ambassador to Mexico, but when she returned to Moscow she was sent to Norway and the matter was dropped.

Finally Darwin got in touch with the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York, official Soviet trade body, and negotiations proceeded satisfactorily. He asserts the first price asked for \$10,000,000, then \$5,000,000, and then \$1,500,000. Last July Darwin was trying to get the price to \$1,000,000, a figure he hoped to meet with sums raised by interested parties. For some reason, so far unexplained, the Soviet Government chose to accept the relatively low price offered by the British Museum.

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## Auctions

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ALCOTT (L. M.). *Little Women. Frontispiece.* Boston, 1868. 12mo, original cloth (shaken; bit worn.) The scarce first edition. \$55.00.

CABELL (J. B.). *The Eagle's Shadow. Illustrated.* New York, 1911. First edition, first issue. Fine copy of the author's first book. \$25.00.

CIVIL WAR. An important historical collection of Muster Rolls, General Orders, Special Orders, Court Martials, Account Books, etc., etc., used by, and emanating from, the 1st Maine Battery (12th Maine Volunteers) during the years 1861-1866. \$42.00.

DANA (R. H., JR.). *Two Years Before the Mast.* A personal narrative of life at sea. First edition. Good copy. New York, 1840. \$67.50

HENRY (O.). *Cabbages and Kings.* 12mo, original cloth, uncut. First issue of first edition of his first (and rarest) book. New York, 1904. \$40.00.

RAILROADS. Woodcut map of the United States, colored by hand. Including Oregon, Texas, and the California. Panoramic view of the contemplated Oregon railroad. New York, 1847. \$7.00.

WEST. BATCHELDER (G. A.). A sketch of the history and resources of Dakota Territory. *Map.* Yankton (S. D.), 1870. Original edition. Very scarce. \$50.00.

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### Edith McCormick's Library Sold for \$7,895

The library of the late Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, was sold at auction in New York on February 24 for \$7,895. Mrs. McCormick's other collection material was dispensed by auctions in New York and Chicago a few weeks ago.

A great many people steal time to do a little reading, but a fellow out in California stole 244 books, and now is in jail with plenty of time in which to read.

The so-called "Wicked" Bible was printed in London, in 1653, and in Exodus 20-14, had the words: "Thou shalt commit adultery," instead of "shalt not."

The oldest known map on which the name America is used is a world map made in 1507 by Waldseemüller.

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FOR SALE—The Book of Decorative Furniture (2 vols.). Edwin Foley, cloth gilt, containing 100 drawings in color over 1,000 text drawings by the author. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911. Good condition, \$15.00. Who's Who, 1903-05, \$1. American Woman's Home, by C. E. Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, first edition, \$2.50. Woman's Work in the Civil War, illustrated, 1867, first edition, fair condition, \$2. Examples of Household Taste. Interesting early American book, highly illustrated, concerning brass and bronze, cabinet furniture, glass and china, fabrics, enameled ware, ecclesiastical, jewelry, lace, terra cotta, etc., \$2.50.—I. M. c/o Hobbies.

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RARE BOOKS, magazines, stamps, pictures. Music supplied. — Arcane, 1937 Madison, Chicago. au12462

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## The Old Powder and Ball Charcoal Burners' Contest

By H. A. BRAND

THE peaceful village of Friendship, nestling in the hills of southern Indiana, on famous Laughery Creek, was temporarily the headquarters of old-fashioned riflemen gathered together from miles around. Fishing parties have been frequent there, but never in its history has Friendship played host to so many people at one time as it did recently.

"Boss" Johnson, who conducts the RFD Hour on WLW, conceived the idea of an old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifle contest to bring the charcoal burners together from far and near. And did they come! Some one said that Boss Johnson was worried about securing enough entries, but before the day was over, he had to throw up his hands and call a halt. "There's just not daylight enough, Gentlemen," said Boss Johnson, "and if we want to end this contest today, we'll have to stop the registration." Over two hundred entries had registered at that time and there were more coming. More than 2,000 people were present.

Men and boys from 200 miles around brought their beloved old squirrel and match rifles—and could they shoot! Of course there were some who did not even hit the target, due to the fault of the gun naturally, but it was surprising to see the large amount of real good scores.

The firing was prone at 50 yards at targets furnished by the National Rifle Association.

Each participant had a possibility of three bull's-eyes, or a score of 30. The highest score was 29, and all 12 prize winners scored over 24.

It was a revelation of the younger generation, accustomed to cartridges and breechloaders, to see those old-timers load their favorites. Most of them used just about twice as much powder as in an ordinary charge, measuring it from old powder horns — some made of horn — some of

brass—and a few of pewter. Glass bottles were also pressed into service to carry powder. The charge was dropped in the barrel. The hammer was let down over the nipple, a piece of cloth of almost any material was placed over the muzzle, and the ball placed over the cloth and forced into the muzzle. The balance of the cloth was then cut off, and the ball rammed home with the ram rod. The percussion cap was placed on the nipple, and the arm was ready for business.

Quite a number of match rifles were in evidence. These were very heavy, weighing upwards to 18 and 19 lbs., and were almost impossible to hold for offhand shooting. They were specially made for prone target work, where one could lie down and rest his rifle on a log. The old-timers present stated that all of the old rifle matches were conducted in this way. It was certainly an education to modern rifle shots.

Three generations of shooters were represented by the family of Jesse Johnson, Stanley Johnson and Clyde A. Johnson, of West Alexandria, Ohio.

Men up in their 80's were shooting and doing well. Of course there was an opportunity for all ages. Men over 60 were placed in one class and men under 60 in another. There were six prizes for each class and a very large cup for the best shot of the day.

The gentleman who carried off the highest honors was Stanley Brown, living on a farm near Linn, Ind.

Powell Crosley donated the cup and the other prizes were donated by the local merchants of Friendship, which were as follows:

Electric Heater from Henry Oatman.

Hunting Coat from W. F. Neighbour.

Suede Jacket from Friendship State Bank.

One-half Barrel Flour from Friendship Milling Co.

Flashlight and 2 Boxes Shell from Friendship Hardware Co.

Suede Shirt from Louis Linkmeyer.

Flashlight and 2 Boxes Shells from Sukerman & Geisler.

Rubber Boots and Hat from Sam Sukerman.

Hi Top Shoes and Hunting Coat from Frank Sukerman.

Two Crosley Radios from Powell Crosley.

Wm. Grelle, residing near Dillsboro, Ind., brought along a gun he secured years ago from Wm. McCune, who had it made to order. When Mr. McCune first secured this gun, he went hunting with his brother and promised his brother he would let him shoot it when he missed. He killed 21 squirrels and a wild pigeon before turning it over. This gun killed the last deer shot in Dearborn County, Ind.

Stanley Brown, who made the highest score, shot a match rifle that has been in his family since it was made. It has been shot in matches successfully ever since and won a match before the stock was finished.

Quite a number of fine old guns were in evidence and the equipment in the form of horns, charges, automatic percussion cap boxes; which when pressed upon, emitted one cap at a time; and all the other accoutrements of the old muzzle loaders, were a treat for any gun collector.

Many of us who collect these old guns, are not familiar with the devices needed to load them and the methods employed by the old-timers in loading and firing.

These contests should be encouraged throughout the country. They will bring about a revival of an art that is fast disappearing.

Ginger Rogers, the screen star, has a collection of jade and ivory animals.

## American Military Arms

Conducted by WALTER C. WHITE, JR.

### United States Muskets

1795 to 1815

The early military muskets of the young United States are most interesting to the collector who is interested in history as much as in guns. The first muskets made by Springfield Armory in 1795 were patterned after the French Charleville musket of 1763 which the Colonial troops had used in the Revolution and had preferred to the English Tower musket. From 1795 to 1798 only a few muskets were made, all at Springfield. In 1798 contracts were let out for the same type of gun to civilian gunmakers. These have been called Model 1798 muskets, but are really Model 1795 as no important changes were made in any part. Each gunmaker had peculiarities of his own and some never made any two guns exactly alike, but the general characteristics of the Charleville or its Springfield copy were adhered to.

The 1795-1798 musket was from 59 to 60 inches long, had a barrel which varied from 44 to 45 inches and a calibre of .67 or .70 which amounted to the same thing in those days when a ball hardly ever fitted a gun anyway. The shape of the Charleville stock with its deep groove at the small of the stock and distinct comb was used for the most part. Some guns of this period however had a stock which later became the distinguishing feature of the Model 1822 musket. This stock has a thick wrist, or "small" and no comb.

The metal parts of the muskets were all of the same type. Three bands; upper, trumpet shaped band with two straps over barrel, wide middle band with sling swivel attached, wider lower band which runs out to a triangular projection under the stock. Trigger guard and bow of one piece, ends of guard are triangular, length about twelve and one-half inches, trigger held by a separate plate which in turn is held by the bank screw. Stud for sling swivel in front of guard bow, held by pin in stock. Lock plate, flat, about six and one-quarter inches long, hammer of reenforced jaw type, flat side with bevel edge. Battery or frizzen has a curved projection or tail which bears on the battery spring. Pan is of iron with bevel edges. Some are detachable and some forged as part of lock plate. Butt plate is flat on the stock side and rounded on the outside. The bands are all held by springs in the rear which engage a hole in each band hooking it in place.

The bayonet stud is on top of barrel.

The 1808 contract muskets are similar to the above in all major particulars. The 59 inch musket with 44 inch barrel is the usual type although some are known to reach the 60-45 inches of the extreme 1795 type. The minor differences are mainly; straight projection or tail on battery or frizzen. Stud on bottom of barrel under upper band which keeps barrel from turning. Bottom of pan on lock plate rounded.

In 1815 the musket was shortened two inches, the average having a total length of about 57 inches with a 42 inch barrel. The stock has a decided drop and curve to the rear from the trigger guard bow. The parts are of the 1808 type except that a few have rounded hammers, others retain the flat bevel edged hammer. Some have sling swivels of a new shape held by screws through the lug which is of the same type as before. Some claim the above type appeared as early as 1812 and list it as Model 1812. I have not seen any dated specimens that early, however.

After 1815 and until 1822 a different model appeared which will be described in a later issue. For a list of contractors of the early muskets see HOBBIES for February.

### Eagle Hilt Sabers

Many collectors and others fondly cherish a sword or saber with an eagle hilt as a real relic of the Revolutionary War. The Smithsonian Institution, however, claims that these eagle hilt sabers are of the 1800-1825 periods, perhaps a few years earlier or later, but not of the Revolutionary period. It might be true in an isolated case or two that a saber was made here in America during the Revolution with an eagle hilt. That case would have to be amply documented to convince the Smithsonian.

Claim War of 1812 if you wish but present strong proof if you want to show Revolutionary use.

### Rifle Powder Flasks

The early rifle powder flasks as issued to the Regiment of Riflemen to use with the Model 1817, 1819 and 1841 rifles are interesting and rare examples of the art of embossing in copper. The earliest type, of the 1820 period, had only the initials U. S. on both sides. The shape and measurement were much as in the later issues, flask shaped, about four and one-half inches wide tapering grace-

fully up to a neck about one and one-half inches in diameter which was surmounted with a charger. The whole flask being about 8 and three-quarter inches tall. Two triangular carrying rings are fastened to the neck by small loops. The flask was suspended by a worsted cord, usually bright green in color, the Rifleman's color.

The second type, of the 1830's, is known as the "Public Property" flask. The measurement, same as mentioned. On the obverse it is embossed with the words "Public Property" under a bugle or trumpet. On reverse only the trumpet is shown.

The third type, of which I have a dated specimen made by N. P. Ames, 1838, is known as the "Peace Flask." This is nine and one-half inches high. On both sides it is ornamented with a coat of arms, of which the eagle is facing to the left, toward the olive branch. Under this is a circle of 26 stars in which a pair of clasped hands are displayed on a sunburst. Below is a shield bearing the initials US which is superimposed on a display of military trophies.

The fourth type, dated specimen marked "Batty, 1848," is known as the "War Flask." Same size as above. Design similar to the above, but the eagle faces right toward the arrows. The stars, only 20 in number are in a horizontal oval. The sunburst is smaller. The military trophies are arranged differently from those on the above flask.

The issue of flasks ceased shortly after the Mexican War, as the use of Minie bullets, wrapped in paper cartridges, necessitated a cartridge box.

### Muzzle-Loading Contest in Ohio

The fourth annual muzzle-loading contest sponsored at Portsmouth, Ohio, by muzzle-loading riflemen was scheduled for February 21 and 22. The rifle club started four years ago when 67 showed up for the event. This year it was estimated that 150 would participate. Medals are awarded each year to the champion of that year. The first year the medal went to Tom Overly of Omega. The second year D. I. Thurber of Latham took home the prize. In 1933 it went to William Large of Ironton.

This will be the first year that the shoot has been held under the auspices of a national organization, known as the Muzzle-Loading Rifle Association. For the first three years the shoot was held under the auspices of the rifle club at Portsmouth, but last year the new organization was formed to perpetuate the use of the long barreled guns and standardize the requirements in shoots in which they are employed.

## American Military Arms



(Continued)

### Military Equipment

A side line in collecting, which goes very well with a collection of military firearms, is that of military equipment. Starting with the bayonet which is usually considered part of the weapon we are led at once to bayonet scabbards. From the paper or metallic cartridge or loose powder and ball we come to the articles made for the convenient carrying of these important accessories; powder horns, bullet pouches, powder flasks, cartridge boxes, cap boxes, and the belts from which they were suspended. We might even throw in canteens, haversacks, and all the other impedimenta carried by the soldier in addition to his musket or rifle. The belt buckles and cartridge box plates alone make an interesting collection if the leather goods is not wanted.

Uniforms, hats, caps, helmets and all the insignia worn on them or with them is the next step. Perhaps that is too far away from guns for some people, but a few of these items add color to otherwise monotonous collection of weapons. A Civil War forage cap, with the large insignia and company letter and regimental number in brass on the top, makes a good showing perched on the fixed bayonet of a Civil War musket.

### The Foot Artillery Sword

From the 1830's to the end of the Civil War the U. S. Foot Artillery carried a sidearm sword which is interesting to the collector of American weapons. This sword is of the "Roman" pattern. It has a 19 inch double edged blade which is two inches wide at the center. There are two short grooves on each side of the blade near the hilt and one long groove under these extending almost to the point of the blade. The guard is a horizontal bar ending in a circular ornament at each end. The hilt or handle is barrel shaped with rows of conventional eagle feathers for ornament. This hilt is surmounted by a knob which has the eagle on both sides. Hilt and guard are stamped from one piece of brass and the blade held by three rivets through a tang which enters the hilt. This sword is carried in a black leather scabbard with brass throat and tip. The early belts which had a frog carrying this scabbard were of white buff leather

with a brass buckle in two parts having the letters U. S. in the circular center. Later during the Civil War the black leather belt with the eagle buckle as used by non-commissioned officers was used. This sword was copied directly from a French sword of about 1819. Some of the later made specimens do not have the grooves in the blade but have a ridge along the center of each side.



### Notes on the Krag-Jorgenson

The Krag Jorgenson was adopted by the U. S. Army in 1892 and was made at Springfield Armory. Three models of service rifle appeared, 1892-1896-1898. One cadet rifle was made, model 1896, which resembled the 1892 service rifle. Two models of carbine were 1896 and 1899.

It is easy to distinguish the different models by the model date stamped on the left side of the receiver, but as the early models were usually altered somewhat to conform to later models there is some confusion in the minds of collectors as to the original appearance of the models. I am not going into detail on these differences but will present here notes on the rear sights and the wooden handguards which went with them. Collectors who wish to know all the minute details of the models should get the books issued by the Ordnance Department to the service on each model. "Description and Rules for the Management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle and Carbine, Calibre .30." There are several editions of this and some changes appeared on leaflets which were pasted in the book. The edition of 1901 covers the Model 1898 rifle and 1899 carbine. The changes cover the different model sights and as they are not always found with the books I am giving here the principal characteristic of each sight.

The model 1892 rear sight is of the vertical leaf type, hinged at the rear of the fixed base. Numbers on leaf are ranges in hundreds of yards. Even numbers on right and odd on left, highest number 19. Slide is held in place by friction catch with thumb piece on right side. Top of fixed base is arranged in steps so that leaf may be used in reclining position in emergency. The left side has ranges under each step, 300-400-500-600. The handguard used on this model does not cover the front of the receiver.

The 1896 sight is similar to the 1892 but even numbers are on left and odd on right of leaf, highest number is 18. Slide is held by screw. Top of fixed base curves up from rear to front. Numbers on left side are, 3-4-5-6. The handguard on the rifle covers the front of receiver. The handguard on the 1896 carbine is short, stopping just in front of sight. The 1896 sight was issued as standard equipment on some of the 1899 carbines, the handguard used had a swell in front of sight. The 1896 sight was used on 1892 rifles altered to 1896 type.

The 1898 sight is entirely different in principal. The leaf is hinged in front and stays in the reclining position at all times. Graduations on sight leaf run up to 20. On rear of leaf is the "eyepiece" which can be moved to either side for windage by a screw knob on left side. The slide has screw knob on right side. The eyepiece has three sighting notches. The handguard used with this sight is the same as previous models except that mortise for sight is cut out in rear to allow for the two screw knobs. This sight was used on the 1898 rifle, 1899 carbine and the older models which were brought up to date.

The 1901 sight is a return to the vertical leaf type. The leaf is on a movable base which turns on the fixed base to allow for windage, this movement is controlled by a knurled lever at the front of base. The leaf has even numbers on the left side, highest number 20. The handguard is similar to the 1896 type with mortise of different dimensions for this sight which is longer and narrower. This 1901 sight was placed on most of the rifles and carbines in service in that year, of all models.

The 1902 sight is similar to the 1898 reclining leaf type. The eyepiece has only one sighting notch but has an added peep sight which may be used in place of the notch. The leaf graduations and curve of base are changed slightly to allow for new ammunition. The handguard is the same as the 1898 type. This sight was placed on all rifles and carbines in the service in and after 1902.

### F. Theodore Dexter

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## A Bill to Promote Burglary

By HENRY MORRIS

UNDER the caption, "A Bill to Promote Burglary," the Chicago Tribune offers a very pertinent cartoon as created by Orr, showing the American Congress garbed as a policeman knocking at the door of an American household waving a digest of one of the impracticable anti-gun laws as proposed by a physician who is a member of the United States Senate more intimately known as Doctor Royal Copeland, a member from New York City. The dodger in the hands of policeman "Congress" reads as follows: "Senator Copeland's bill to curtail the sale and ownership of firearms by American citizens." Below, in the foreground appears the figure of a "robber" who gives voice to this sentiment, viz.; "I sure hope he takes their guns and ammunition away from them—they're too dangerous." Here, indeed, we have exhibition of one of the marvels of our times. Is the Great Tribune arising in defense of the ordinary citizen and his right to possess and use firearms and this means also that revolvers and pistols are included.

Time was, and not so many years ago at that, when it was the policy of the Tribune to head every crime as committed with firearms with a cut of automatic pistol accompanied with the words: "\$2.98 man killer." The Tribune was unceasing in attacking hand guns. The paper continually contended that, "the only way to end crime was to prevent the manufacture and sale of revolvers and pistols." It went so far as to advocate the substitution of shotguns for home defense and practically asserted that such arms would not be used by crooks—only to discover that, in a short period of time, criminals of all classes had adapted shotguns as the principal arm with which to terrorize victims, followed finally by so-called machine guns. Revolvers are not used generally by hold-ups. Practically every crime as involving the robbery of banks and pay rolls is accomplished with shotguns. It is utterly impossible, in the first place to check or lessen crime as done with firearms, and not at all unless every type of firearm be brought within the provisions of any anti-gun bill. Just how the impracticables expect to bring about the least diminution of professional crime by merely attacking revolvers and pistols is a problem that none of us understand, other than to be in position to assert that, so far, every absurd bill, such as the infamous Sullivan act in non-effect in the State of New York, a bill that

has increased crime in that state; we can prove that such bills are utterly worthless. At all events it is very evident that the impracticables ignore the fact that more than twenty-five million American citizens possess firearms of some kind.

We may reasonably assume that no less than twenty million have shotguns, that over twelve million rifles are owned by good citizens, that over twelve million modern hand guns are possessed by citizens, that there are at least 1,500,000, Civil War type revolvers still serviceable. In what manner does any man hope to reduce crime by antagonizing these millions of law abiding citizens? Are we to forget that prohibition utterly failed due to the fact that 30,000,000 moderate drinkers were deprived of a proper right imposed as a measure designed to curb the iniquitous few? Is it any wonder that the country is infested by innumerable crimes and that reprobation reigns supreme even invading the banks, a perfect saturnalia of crime and immorality. Will any congressman, be he an impracticable physician or not, venture to add to the awful mess?

Nor do we forget how Doctor Copeland aspired to inflict upon us the terms of the most ridiculous bill that was ever introduced in the U. S. Senate, a bill, the provisions of which were drawn by the late Chief Justice William MacAdoo of New York City, which, if it had been put over, would have imposed a tax of \$1 as applied to every cartridge used in a revolver or pistol. Hence about \$55 for a box of 50. The old Chief Justice was wholly impracticable but he had formed the insane theory that the "only way" to end crime was to end guns, as per MacAdoo and Copeland's way. There is no way to end crime. Crime will never end. Crime will increase amazingly just as soon as the citizens are afflicted with additional absurd impracticable drastic anti-gun laws. Judge MacAdoo advocated that every citizen form the decision never to offer the least resistance to criminals but to submit meekly to every imposition, to brutality, to death, to become craven curs, to forfeit all manhood. He must have been friendly with the gray haired respectables who preside over the destinies of assurance companies, those which insure banks and others against loss, a class that has prospered greatly since crime has increased by leaps and bounds, a class that refuses to attempt to check

crime in any way. This fact can be easily substantiated.

But to the Tribune again. It now comes out editorially in favor of the common citizen. It has already established itself as the advocate of reason as applied to the use of arms. If the "Trib" wants to increase interest in the paper, to win the approval of advertisers and others, then let it continue to favor the countless millions of good citizens who have not and never intend to use firearms in the commission of crime. Instead of jumping blindly at theory, as is too often the fault of editorial writers, the newspapers should consult men, who, like myself, have spent many years in studying crime from every point of view and guns and gun laws as a special subject. In my case I have devoted the better part of thirty-five years to the matter and in defeating the authors of imbecile anti-gun laws, as the managing directors of some crime commissions will remember, when they expected to inflict such laws upon us.

What is needful above all else, is, that every state pass a law somewhat similar to the very sane and practicable law in effect in the State of Indiana. The Indiana revolver law enables any reputable citizen, when properly indorsed by two other well known law-abiding citizens of good character, to obtain a permit to carry a revolver or pistol for protection or for sport. This law has been in effect in Indiana for some years, and, so far, it has served to please its citizens and to serve a good purpose. Crime has somewhat abated in that state. Those who carry such arms have not abused the privilege. They have made themselves familiar with such weapons. They profess to feel very confident they can get the better of any gang of crooks when necessity arises, and this is as it should be, a complete feeling of confidence in one's ability to defeat criminal reprobates.

Of course there is and always will be crime of some kind in Indiana, but there is no feeling of tacit indifference as to the acts of the criminal class since the state has not deprived the good citizen of the right to protect himself. This is one crux of the question, the other is, that the vast majority of citizens who own hand arms possess fine target revolvers or automatic pistols, all designed for sport purposes. During the past five years or more the makers of small arms have concentrated on such output. We now have high priced revolvers and auto pistols that are as accurate as rifles. No country in the world produces such superb sporting arms. No less than 500,000 examples of such makes have been turned out by Colt and Smith & Wesson factories. Iver Johnson and Harrington & Richards have also

concentrated on such arms. This was advocated by the writer some years ago. And, as a result, the makers pay scarcely any attention to the lower priced so-called pocket arms. The slogan of the future is, more and better sport and more accuracy. And the great Chicago Tribune realizes that the sterling citizen who prefers

to use revolver on targets and for hunting must be protected in his rights.

An Ohio reader writes to inquire if any of our readers have information concerning Pete Long, a gunsmith of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Who has information on this?

## The Arms Market

*A listing containing prices which these pieces are said to bring in the current markets.*

(See page following)

**No. 1—VERY RARE FORSYTH DBL. BBL. SHOTGUN.** With Fulminating Magazine Locks; the first percussion system, Patent 1807. Length 45½". Browened Twist Bbls. 30" long, 16 gauge. Maker's stamp in gold and two gold beech bands. "Forsyth & Co. London," inlaid in gold in center rib. Dark walnut stock with checkered grip and cheek piece. Silver nameplate with Nobleman's Crest. Engraved locks marked "Forsyth & Co. Patent." Magazine holds 40 charges of detonating powder. Engraved steel mounts. Fine worth \$350.00.

**No. 2—RARE PAIR FORSYTH HOLSTER PISTOLS.** With Fulminating Magazine Locks. In Oak case with powder flask and bullet mold. Original label in lid. Length of pistols 14½". 9" oct. damascened steel bbls. marked "Forsyth & Co., London," and maker's stamp in gold at breech ends. 75 cal. walnut stocks, checkered grips. Engraved steel mounts. Finely engraved locks marked "Forsyth & Co. Patent." Steel swivel ram rods. Worth \$300.00.

**No. 3—PAIR VERY UNUSUAL FOUR BARREL FLINTLOCK PISTOLS.** All bbls. are fired at once. Length 12", 4" cannon bbls. unscrew to load. Engraved steel bbl. blocks and frames marked "Barbar, London." A Gunmaker of the period of 1730. Walnut grips beautifully inlaid with silver wire and large silver lion head butts. Single hammers and triggers. Very rare pair. Worth \$250.00.

**No. 4—PAIR FRENCH FLINTLOCK PRESENTATION SILVER INLAID HOLSTER PISTOLS.** Unusual beauty and workmanship. Length 15". Oct. steel bbls. marked "Canon Mordu Ser Etoffe." 5/8" rifled bores. Silver mask butts and trigger guards. They have leaf sights delicately made. Locks of fine workmanship marked "St. Etienne." Silver inlay in walnut stocks is executed in the most beautiful designs. Perfect condition. Worth \$175.00.

**No. 5—PAIR DOUBLE BARREL (SIDE BY SIDE) PERCUSSION COACH PISTOLS.** In case. Length 9½". Twist steel bbls. 4¼", 9/16" bores. "Picadilly, London," engraved on center rib of bbls. Engraved locks marked "Jos. Egg." Dark walnut stocks checkered grips. Engraved steel mounts. In velvet lined mahogany case containing loading rod, bullet mold, powder flask, caps and patches. Fine set. Worth \$57.50.

**No. 6—UNUSUAL TYPE OF BRITISH UNDER AND OVER FLINTLOCK PISTOL.** Length 10". Steel cannon bbls. 4¼" long unscrew to load. 7/16 bores. Engraved by frame marked "H. Nock, London." Lever on left side to direct fire to lower bbl. Folding trigger. Checkered grip. Rare specimen. Fine condition. Worth \$25.00.

**No. 7—MOST BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF BRITISH SILVER MOUNTED FLINTLOCK POCKET PISTOLS.** Length 6¼". Engraved steel bbls. 1½" unscrew to load. 7/16 spiral rifled bores. Brass frames engraved with flags, trophies marked "Smith, London." Beautiful silver inlay work. Every flower and leaf is engraved. Silver lion head butts. This pair is a work of art. \$50.00.

**No. 8—PAIR BRITISH FLINTLOCK POCKET PISTOLS.** Length 6". Engraved steel bbls. 1½" unscrew to load. 7/16 bore. Brass frames engraved with flags, trophies and marked "Smith, London." Flat walnut grips. Silver name plates and butt plates. Folding triggers. Worth \$20.00 pair.

**No. 9—PAIR BRITISH PERCUSSION POCKET PISTOLS.** Length 5¼". Engraved steel frames and bbls. unscrew to load. 3/8 bore. Fine checkered grips. Silver name plates and butt plates. Folding triggers. In mahogany case with bullet mold, rammer and bullets. Fine. Worth \$20.00.

**No. 10—VERY EARLY SPANISH MIGUELETTE HOLSTER PISTOL.** Converted to percussion. Length 12½". Part oct. steel bbl. engraved and stamped with maker's mark. 7" long, 11/16 bore. Engrave steel back strap and trigger guard. Engraved lock with lion hammer. Rare type. Worth \$20.00.

**No. 11—FINE GERMAN FLINTLOCK PISTOL.** Length 15". Oct. steel bbl. 9¼". "Joseph Kuchenreuter" inlaid in silver or platinum along top of bbl., also maker's mark, a mounted warrior stamped in gold. Hinged rear sight. 50 cal. Walnut stock, brass mounts. Fine pistol made by that famous Bavarian gunsmith about 1740. Worth \$25.00.

**No. 12—IRISH FLINTLOCK PISTOL.** Length 14½". 10" oct. steel bbl. marked "Edwards, Dublin." 5/8" bore. Lock marked "Edwards." Walnut stock, checkered grip. Engraved steel mounts. Fine condition. Date 1780. Worth \$17.50.

**No. 13—FINE IRISH PERCUSSION DUELLING PISTOL.** Length 15¼". 10" oct. steel bbl. marked "Rigby, Dublin." 5/8" smooth bore. Polished walnut stock. Horn tip. Checkered grip. Fine engraved lock. Engraved steel mounts. In almost new condition. \$15.00.

**No. 14—EUROPEAN DOUBLE BBL. PERCUSSION HOLSTER PISTOL.** Length 13". 7¼" twist steel bbls. Engraved tang. 5/8" smooth bores. Walnut stock. Fluted grip. Fine engraved steel mounts. \$15.00.

**No. 15—PAIR TURKISH FLINTLOCK PISTOLS.** Length 17½". 11" part oct. steel bbls. Brass tang and brass serpents in raised design along top of bbls. 5/8" bores. Carved stocks, brass butt plates. Engraved steel trigger guards. Worth \$30.00.

**No. 16—PERSIAN FLINTLOCK HOLSTER PISTOL.** Length 20". 13¼" steel bbl. inlaid with silver. Black carved stock. Engraved lock. Brass mounts. Worth \$17.50.

**No. 17—HEAVY MILITARY FLINT PISTOL.** Length 20". 13" round steel bbl. 11/16" bore. Light walnut stock. All brass mounts. "M.B." stamped on lock. Almost new. Worth \$17.50.

**No. 18—BELGIAN MILITARY FLINTLOCK PISTOL.** Length 15¼". 9" steel bbl. All brass mounts. Ring in butt. In new condition. Worth \$8.00.

**No. 19—BRITISH FLINTLOCK HOLSTER PISTOL.** Length 12". 7" steel bbl. marked "Bond St. London." Lock marked "Grierson." Brass mounts. Worth \$12.50.

**No. 20—BRITISH PEPPERBOX REVOLVER.** Length 7". 6 shot fluted cylinder 3¼", 31 cal. Engraved steel frame marked "Cooper's Patent." Ring trigger. Underhammer. Wood grip. Fine. Worth \$8.50.

**No. 21—FRENCH FLINTLOCK PISTOL.** Length 10½". Round steel bbl. 5¼", 9/16" bore. Lock has brass flash pan. Brass mounts. Good working order. Worth \$8.50.

**No. 22—BRITISH FLINTLOCK POCKET PISTOL.** Length 6½". 1½" steel bbl. unscrews to load. Steel frame engraved "Barber & Boaler, Newark." Flat walnut grip. Folding trigger. Date 1770. Rifled flint pistols are rare. Worth \$9.50.

**No. 23—BRITISH FLINTLOCK POCKET PISTOL.** Length 6½". 2" steel bbl. unscrews to load. Steel frame engraved "Prosser, Charing Cross, London." Flat walnut grips. Silver shield name plate. New condition. Worth \$8.00.

**No. 24—BELGIAN PERCUSSION PISTOL.** Length 8¾". 4¼" oct. bbl. Checkered grip. Silver name plate. Engraved steel frame. Worth \$4.50.

**No. 25—MERWIN & HULBERT 44 CAL. REVOLVER.** Patent 1874. 7" bbl. 6 shot cylinder, single action. Loading gate on right side. Barrel and cylinder slides forward to eject. Nicked frame and bbl. wood grips. Fine condition. Worth \$12.50.

**No. 26—BLISS RIM-FIRE REVOLVER.** Val. 25. Length 7". 3" oct. steel bbl. marked "F.D. Bliss, New Haven, Conn." Loaded by taking out the cylinder and removing rear disc. Polished wood grips. Fine condition. Rare. Worth \$10.00.

## Briefs

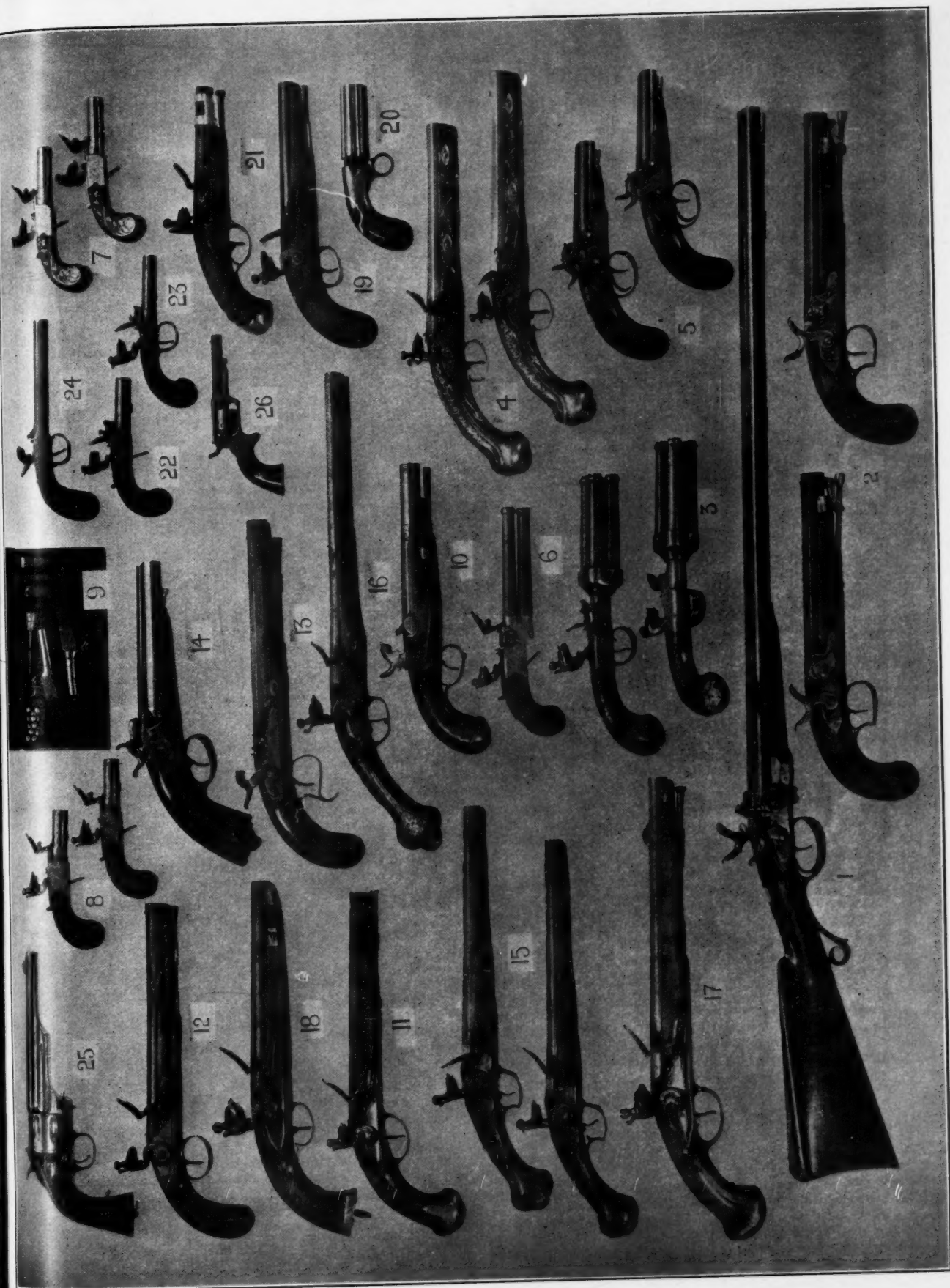
An arms collector writes from Omaha, Nebraska, that he recently saw a cap and ball Remington .44 with 8-inch octagon barrel accompanied by appropriate affidavits indicating that the arm was taken from the pocket of Jefferson Davis at the time he was taken prisoner.

F. Theodore Dexter announces that the Arms Reference Club of America propose to publish, by the subscription method, a monograph on Paterson Colt Revolver. This news will delight the many Colt collectors. It is the work of Major William Goodwin Renwick, one of America's principal arms collectors and owner of a collection of Patersons valued at \$3000.00. The cost of the monograph will be \$1.50.

Major Renwick has long been identified with the Armor and Arms Club of New York and is one of the best informed men in America today on the subject of arms. He is perhaps best known for his knowledge of the Baltic flintlock and for his decimal classification of the discharge mechanism of hand firearms, a system patterned after the method so successfully used by libraries for the indexing of books.

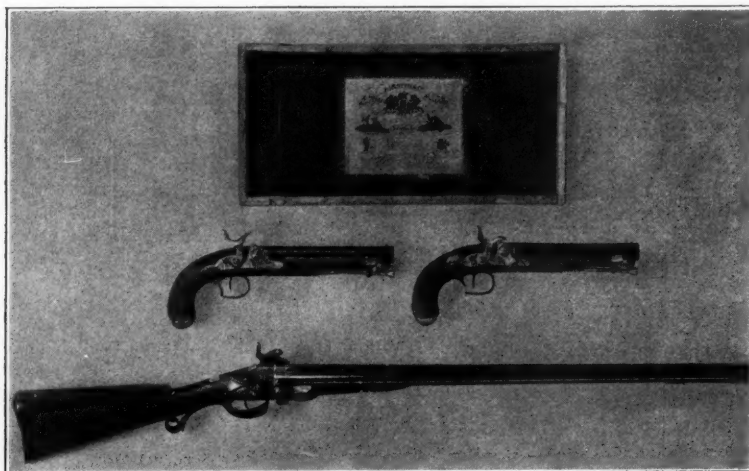
## IDENTIFY YOURSELF

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Arms Identification. (See List Preceding.)

## Invention of Alexander John Forsyth Important Step in Evolution of Firearms



British Officer's Holster Pistols and a Double Barrel Fowling Piece with Forsyth Fulminating Magazine Locks.

**ALTHOUGH** the invention of the percussion system of firing the charge in a gun by the use of fulminate of mercury or detonating powder which could be ignited by forcible contact was of the utmost importance to all users of firearms for over a hundred years, comparatively few know very much about the man who made this possible, and who in 1805 devised a magazine lock which contained enough of this detonating powder to fire forty charges from his gun, the magazine being manipulated in such a way as to deposit a few grains of the explosive in the touch hole under a plunger which, when struck by the hammer, detonated this powder and the flash in the touch hole fired the charge in the barrel.

The inventor of the first percussion gun was the Rev. Alexander John Forsyth, a Presbyterian Minister of the rural Parish of Belhelvie near Aberdeen, Scotland. Born in 1768 of humble parents he showed his genius by entering Aberdeen University at the age of thirteen where he studied theology and chemistry. His chief recreation was hunting waterfowl with a flintlock shotgun and this gun caused him much annoyance when the "flash in the pan" warned the birds, allowing them to dive in time to miss the charge of shot. He set to work to improve the method of ignition, experimenting with various fulminating mixtures which he had become acquainted with during his chemistry studies. Eventually he succeeded in

making a detonating powder so sensitive as to be ignited by a slight blow, and after years of experiment devised the magazine lock suitable for the use of the explosive, and used it on his gun successfully during 1805, the first percussion gun ever made.

When visiting London in 1806 Forsyth took his gun along to show his friends, and it caused such a sensation there that some of the British authorities heard of it and were so impressed with Forsyth's invention that they offered him space in the Tower of London to continue his experiments and to devise a magazine lock suitable for use on the British musket, and also one to fire a cannon. In 1807 he was successful in making both locks and submitted them to the government. Soon after, through the stupidity of a new Master General of Ordnance he was ordered to clear out of the tower "with all his rubbish." He then secured his patents and formed a company with some of the best London gunmakers to manufacture arms using his detonating magazine system. This company was called Forsyth & Co., and their place of business was No. 10, Picadilly, London.

Although Forsyth's invention was used by the British Government, he received no reward until just before his death when he was awarded the sum of two hundred pounds, about \$1,000. At one time, it is said Napoleon offered him, through his agents, the sum of \$100,000 for the use of his devices, which offer Forsyth promptly refused and which action proved his great loyalty to his country. Forsyth's genius was not fully

recognized until 1930 when a tablet was erected to his memory in the Tower of London in recognition of his invention of the percussion system.

The arms illustrated are a pair of British officer's holster pistols and a double barrel fowling piece with the Forsyth fulminating magazine locks, which are in the collection of J. & I. Boffin, firearms dealers of Chicago, Ill.

In 1814 the percussion cap was invented by Joshua Shaw, a British born American of Philadelphia and this quickly did away with all other methods of ignition. Most of Forsyth magazine arms were changed to use percussion caps, which accounts for the unaltered pieces being both extremely rare and valuable.



### Stray Shots

Another Canadian cartridge collector is W. W. Jacob of Toronto. Mr. Jacob is an arms collector, too, and specializes in the collection of Smith & Wessons. Colt collectors appear to be numerous but apparently the Smith & Wesson has been over-looked by the majority of collectors of American arms. We would like to hear from other S. & W. fans. By the way, which is the scarcest of the S. & W. revolvers? One of them is the Turkish model which was the old No. 3 Automatic Ejecting Army Revolver except that a Turkish inscription appears on the barrel. They were chambered for the .44 rim fire cartridge that was used in the Henry rifle and the 1866 Winchester. Only 5,261 of the Turkish model were made and they were probably used in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877. The American and the Russian models are similar and much more common, 206,000 of the latter being supplied to the Russian Army.



America's first shot in the World War was fired at an enemy submarine on the morning of April 19, 1917, from the after 6-inch gun No. 263 of the S. S. Mongolia, an armed merchantman. The first shot of the land forces was fired from French "75" of Battery "C," 6th United States Field Artillery, 1st Division. This historic piece is now preserved in the ordnance museum at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Incidentally, America's last shot in the great war was fired from an 155 howitzer belonging to the 11th Field Artillery. The gun was nick-named, "Calamity Jane."

### IDENTIFY YOURSELF

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## WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

**WANTED**—Auction sale catalogues of antique firearms; books and catalogues pertaining to American firearms.—Box 32, Fieldsboro, N. J. d12822

**WANTED** — Colt Percussion Pistols. Give full description, condition and price.—R. L. Taylor, 525 West 1st Ave., Columbus, Ohio. my356

**WANTED**—Confederate made firearms and U. S. Military shoulder arms. Quote price in first letter.—C. E. Fuller, R. R. 6, Chattanooga, Tenn. my34p

**AUCTION**—Antique Firearms, Swords, Daggers and Books on Firearms and Miscellaneous relics wanted for mail Auctions held bi-monthly. Request terms. Catalogue 3c.—Kolin-X-Change, HF-35 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. ap12633

**WANTED**—Sporting goods, games, 69 A. microscopes, shotguns, rifles, binoculars, fishing outfits, cameras, old gold, coins, antiques, silverware.—Trigger's, 200 W. 49th St., New York, N. Y. my12213

**WANTED** — Flintlock and percussion revolvers and pistols.—Edward Peppard, Pontiac, Ill. ap344

**WANTED TO BUY**—Old Colt percussion revolvers and pistols.—Fred Fink, 1840 14th Ave., Moline, Ill. ap346

## FOR SALE

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

**OLD GUNS**, pistols, Weapons, Indian and Miscellaneous Relics. Catalogue 5c.—G. R. Moore, "The Relic Man," 615 N. Pearl St., Janesville, Wis. je6693

**OLD TENNESSEE-KENTUCKY** squirrel rifles, old muskets, pistols, shotguns, horns, swords, etc. Buy, sell, trade.—C. M. Pickel, Jr., Kingston, Tenn. f12252

**COL. Le MAT PISTOL** for best cash offer.—Joseph Young, Bellevue, Iowa.

**OLD GUNS**, pistols, weapons, Indian relics, curios of all kinds, prints. Free list.—James Janni, 315 Vine St., Camden, N. J. ap12405

**OLD GUNS**, bought and sold. Many guns are in original boxes.—F. M. Dutcher Antique Firearms, 2596 Albany Ave., West Hartford, Conn. my3252

**OLD ARMS RESTORED**, repaired. Have done work for some of the best known collectors and dealers for the past 15 years. — "The Gun Shop," formerly The Hinckley Machine Works, Hinckley, Ill. d12053

**ANTIQUE ARMS** bought, sold, exchanged.—Williamsburg-Jamestown Museum, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Owner, Williamsburg, Va. mh

**FOR SALE**—Nipples, wrenches, moulds. Repair parts. Accessories for Civil War revolvers.—B. K. Wingate, Box 481, Reading, Pa. mh6882

**FOR SALE**—Antique firearms, swords, etc. New list, ten cents.—V. W. Hayden, 316 7th St., Augusta, Ga. mh34

**ANTIQUE FIREARMS**. New list ready. Strong in Colts and early U. S. Includes collection edged weapons. Stamp please.—Locke, 1319 City Nat'l., Omaha, Nebr. my3672

**HARPER'S FERRY FLINTLOCK** musket, 1816; London blunderbus; choice pattern glass. Free lists.—Mrs. L. M. Van Arsdall, Sullivan, Ind. mhp

**FIREARMS!** Whether an advanced collector or just a beginner, you will be interested in my 1934 Catalog. Price, 15c.—H. G. Young, Crestwood Ave., Nutley, N. J.

**SHARP'S RIFLES**; Winchesters; M73 Springfield; muzzle-loading rifle; five hand arms; obsolete cartridges. Descriptive list, 4c stamps.—Wm. C. Almquist, Drawer 162, Harlowton, Mont. mh1021

**ANTIQUE AND MODERN FIREARMS**. Send 10c for new catalog No. 3, listing over 325 fine items.—Far West Hobby Shop, 406 Clement, San Francisco, Calif. jly3004

## ARMS COLLECTIONS CATALOGUED AND APPRAISED

Old Arms Identified tfc

ALLEN P. WESCOTT  
120 N. La Salle St. CHICAGO

### The Pepper Box The Derringer

Even the smallest arms collection should contain certain typically American weapons, such as a good specimen of a Kentucky rifle, a derringer, and a pepper box. The last is an unique arm but fortunately for the average collector they are not hard to find nor high in price. A good Allen & Wheelock or Allen, Thurber & Co., may be picked up at prices ranging from \$6 to \$9. Pepper boxes were favorites with the "forty-niners" and it was with such a weapon that Mark Twain was armed when treed by the buffalo.

Ethan Allen, well known New England firearms manufacturer, was born in 1810 and started arms making a little over a century ago. His partners were Thurber and Wheelock and the firm known as Allen, Thurber & Co. They were located in Norwich, Conn. 1842-1847 when they moved to Worcester, Mass. After the retirement of Charles T. Thurber in 1857 the firm name was changed to Allen & Wheelock. Pepper boxes marked Allen & Wheelock are rather more numerous than those bearing the name Thurber. Thomas P. Wheelock died in 1863. Two years later H. C. Wadsworth and Sullivan Forehand joined the firm which became Ethan Allen & Co. Following the death of Allen in 1871, the firm became Forehand Arms Co. and continued as such until 1902 when they sold out to Hopkins & Allen of Norwich. This firm continued until during the late war when they were absorbed by the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation then engaged in the manufacture of machine guns. About the last activity of the Hopkins & Allen Arms Co. was the making of Mauser military rifles for the Belgian Government.

The derringer, like the "Kaintuck," is a typically American weapon and like the pepper box they are comparatively inexpensive. They were formerly very popular, particularly in the South, and were produced by a host of makers including Colt, Marlin and Ballard. The derringer is rightfully defined in the dictionary as "a pocket pistol with a short barrel and of very large caliber," but the dictionary insists on two r's although Henry Deringer, from whom the name is derived, spelled his name with but

## CARTRIDGE COLLECTORS CORNER

By H. E. CURTIS

I have a letter from a California collector who certainly has the right idea in collecting cartridges systematically. He is Eugene Powell, and I quote the points he brings out, "No. 1—Getting started with the smaller and common cartridges that are less expensive and easier to get and in doing this to get everything in that class possible. No. 2—Keeping tab on all the new ones as well as being on the lookout for any old stray ones that might be picked up among

friends or in hardware and sporting goods stores. No. 3—Making a case and lacquering all lead bullets (I advise lacquering all bullet and cases). No. 4—Making notes on all cartridges of foreign make in sporting magazines, catalogue, and cartridge collectors lists. No. 5—A note book of complete tables of ballistics on every cartridge possible is very interesting to have. Mr. Powell has picked out the valuable points and is going at it systematically.

How many of you cartridge collectors are made to feel that you have an almost useless hobby that nobody else is interested in? I get letters occasionally from HOBBIES readers who after seeing our column realize that many others have the same hobby, and it's no small hobby. I have 103 cartridge collectors on my list and the list is gradually growing.

one r. Deringer was a famous Philadelphia gunmaker and among the early contractors who made muskets for the United States. One of his products was a short barreled pocket pistol with large bore, and these soon came to be called, "deringers." It was one of them that John Wilkes Booth used when he shot President Lincoln. A pistol similar to the one employed by Booth is illustrated on page 105 of Bannerman's 1925 catalogue. The arm shown was once the property of Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's great political rival. There is a pair of derringers like the one illustrated, owned in Missouri, that were formerly owned by General Robert E. Lee. Compact repeaters, such as the .25 caliber automatic pistols, have forced the deringer from the field until now the only one still manufactured is the Remington, a double .41 with superposed barrels. Incidentally it was one of these that killed William McKinley.

### Notes from Here and There

The Southworth Press of Portland, Maine, plans to publish soon, a special limited edition of THE BASHFORD DEAN COLLECTION OF ARMS AND ARMOR for the Armor

and Arms Club of New York City. A descriptive circular and sample pages are available from The Southworth Press, Portland, Maine.

Number three of the A.R.C.A. Arms Quarterlies, published by The Arms Reference Club of America, and edited by F. Theodore Dexter of Topeka, Kansas, featured an article by L. D. Satterlee, entitled "The Texas Rifle." This rifle is among the least known of Confederate arms.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., have recently published an interesting game story booklet entitled, "Colt on the Trail." The Western Cartridge Company of East Alton, Illinois, have just brought out a booklet called, "How to Hit 'Em." "Wing Shooting When You Want It" is a booklet by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn. All three are distributed gratis.

In the olden times the warrior and his sword were inseparable. In the laws of the Lombards we find that it was not lawful to take a man's sword in pledge. In the laws of the Ripuarian Franks there was a scale fixing the price of the different articles of a warrior's equipment. The following are the valuations given during the reign of Charlemagne:

A sword with a sheath ....7 sous  
A sword without a sheath...3 sous  
A horse (entire), not blind,  
and sound .....6 sous

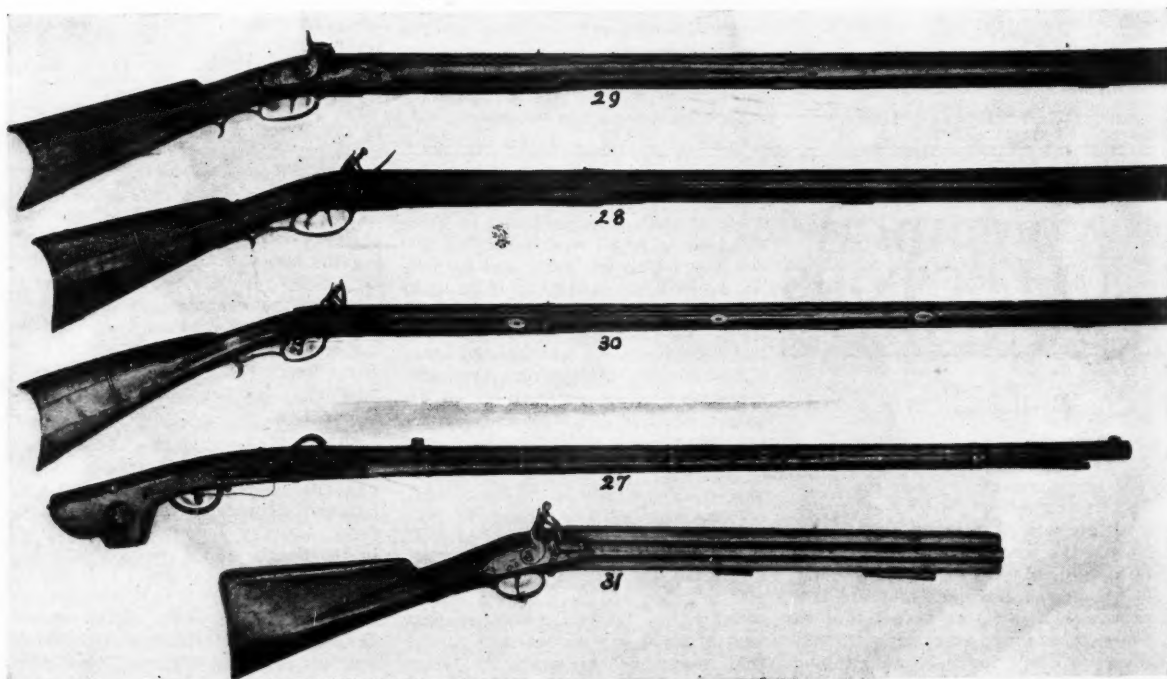
From which we see that a good sword in those days cost more than a good horse.

### Meaty Notes

Extracted from a letter of S. S. Sherwood, Bethel, Conn., to the editor:

Sawyer in his "Martial Pistols" published in 1913 said that there were 5,000 firearms collectors in the country.

In my opinion gun collecting has gone back these 19 years instead of forward. It's true the depression has knocked it for a loop, folks have been too busy assuring themselves of something to eat, to have any stomach for collecting, but we are coming out of that now. In the meantime many old collectors have forgotten, the pleasure they once got out of collecting, but like the "Old Soak" on a keg, one nip (a collector's magazine) and zip, he's busted out again in a new place, with all his old-time interest. Collectors and dealers can help stimulate interest by sowing the soil with the proper seeds of cooperation and helpfulness among newer or uninitiated collectors.



Walpole Galleries

Hang One of These Over Your Fireplace.



## INDIAN RELICS

### RAVEN, THE TLINGIT HERO

#### Alaskan Indians Have a Mythology That Rivals The Uncle Remus Stories

By ROBERT W. JONES

*Associate Professor, University of Washington*

IN much the same way that Br'er Rabbit plays the leading role in the negro folklore of the South, Raven has the lead in the mythology of the Tlingit Indians of the Alaskan coast and Aleutian Islands. Nobody knows how old the Tlingit stories are, not even the Tlingits themselves. "I had the story from my Father and he from his," the narrators say, satisfied that this clears up the whole question of origin. There are less than ten thousand of the Tlingits scattered along the coast from British Columbia to the most distant islands that swing out toward Asia.

The Raven achieves hair-breadth escapes, outwits men and animals, triumphs over the forces of nature and is the origin of most of the blessings the Indians have. In all their wood carvings Raven is a favorite figure, especially on their totem poles.

It was Raven who found the sun, moon and stars wrapped in bundles of buckskin, hanging on the wall of a cabin in which lived the most selfish man in the world. The stingy man periodically untied the bundles and spread out the glittering planets and stars and played with them as a child likes to play with bright pebbles, but he kept them for his own amusement and left the rest of the world in darkness most of the time. Just when others needed the light of the sun the most the stingy man would wrap it up in his bundle again. Raven spied on the old scoundrel, saw the very peg where the bundle was hung and

waited till the man went out of his cabin to get some wood. Then Raven ran in, slit the bundle with his hunting knife and tossed the sun, moon and stars up through the smoke hole and they scattered to their appointed places in the firmament.

Of course this exploit gave everybody plenty of light and then Raven discovered that the Tlingit Indians did not have any fresh spring water. The Indians had to catch water in vessels when it rained. Raven found that there was an old bachelor who was soured on the world who owned the only available fresh water spring. The water was sweet and the supply was undiminished even in the middle of summer.

The Indians had to have spring water. What to do? Raven contrived to spend the night with the selfish bachelor and, during the night, by means of a practical joke caused the man to run outside the cabin. Raven then hurried over to the corner of the cabin where the spring welled up, drank it dry at a single draught and, with a belly full of water, flew out of the door, flapping his wings over the head of the owner who was running back into the dwelling to see what Raven was doing. As he flew along, Raven spat out enough water to make the Stikine river, and, as he headed north, at proper intervals, he created the other rivers of Alaska in the same way.

Many of Raven's greatest feats were achieved by means of stealth and cunning. For example, he was nearly

starved one lean year and needed fat to eat. Raven was so weak he had bad dreams. He felt sure that unless he could get some fat to eat his strength could not last much longer. There was a roaring in his ears, every day, but this did not keep him from planning cleverly. There were some fishermen who were baiting their hooks with fat. Raven descended into the water and ate the fat off the hooks. The fat was sweet and good. Raven gulped it down, gaining strength fast. At last by reason of his being so hungry he gulped the fat down incautiously and was caught on a fisherman's hook. Raven tried to shake the hook from his mouth just as a salmon does, but the fisherman tugged on the line and Raven, despite his kicking and flopping, found himself being pulled steadily toward the canoe. When he got up close enough to brace his feet against the bottom of the strong cedar dugout, Raven pulled back with all his might. He pulled so hard his beak came off and the fisherman who pulled it in went ashore to display the strange catch and learn from the old men what kind of an omen it was.

Raven swam to shore with long, slow strokes, making scarcely any noise and only putting his head up to breath when it was impossible to stay under water any longer. In this way Raven escaped the notice of the fisherman, who was much concerned over his queer catch and was paying attention to it rather than to the surface of the water, else he might have seen Raven. Once ashore, Raven got some tree gum and moulded himself another beak, making a clever imitation of the one he had lost, pretty much the same way as Tlingit boys mould playthings out of tree gum today.

Raven then got some tree roots and wove himself a hat. Putting on his blanket and holding his blanket up

close to his face and pulling his hat down, Raven hid his features so effectively that probably his best friends would not have been able to recognize him.

Thoroughly disguised now, Raven went to each house in the village and inquired about the wonderful omen the fisherman had received. Everybody was talking about it but none had seen it as yet. Finally Raven came to the very cabin where the fisherman who had pulled off his beak was displaying it to the children and to his squaw. Raven stepped in at the door and asked to see the omen. He would not rest till the fisherman had placed it on the palm of his hand.

"Open the smoke hole so I can see it better," said Raven, "for this is evidently a wonderful thing." At the same time Raven was standing firmly, gripping the ground with his toes, ready to spring into flight. The owner of the omen was proud of it. He was likewise pleased that the visitor appreciated it, so he sent his oldest son to open the smoke hole.

The instant the smoke hole was open, Raven rose in flight, flapping his wings over the head of the fisherman. However, this fisherman was no fool. He shouted to the family spirits that live in the smoke hole to seize Raven and hold him till the fisherman could get a spear, and the fisherman's squaw threw a handful of fuel on the fire so that it came to life and a cloud of smoke rolled upward and enveloped Raven.

The spirit of the fisherman's grandfather laid hold of Raven by the tail. The smoke nearly choked Raven. However, he flapped his wings harder and managed to tear himself loose and flew right up out of the smoke hole, to the astonishment of the fisherman who plainly saw Raven was no ordinary bird. Of course, Raven lost some tail feathers, but then he could grow some more. The smoke, however, blackened his coat, which had been gray like a sea gull's feathers up till that time. Any Tlingit boy can run outside and see a black raven, the descendant of the Great One, and that proves this story to be true.

Clever as Raven was, he was possessed of strong courage also and never had to depend on cleverness alone. Jonah's far-famed exploit with the whale has a counterpart in the adventures of Raven.

There was a certain big whale that was evidently full of fat and grease. The whale was longer than any whale had ever been and, so far as anybody knows, probably the oldest whale in the world. Raven needed fat and grease and he wanted to catch this whale so much that he dreamed about the whale almost every night, just as a hunter to this day dreams about the game he is seeking. In fact, this custom of hunters is to be traced to Raven himself.

The next day after he had dreamed of the whale all night long, Raven took some dried meat, some dry cedar bark and small pieces of very dry cedar, wrapped them up in buckskin, tied them securely and then managed to get himself and his bundle swallowed by the whale. The manner in which he did this showed great resolution. Raven paddled his canoe up close to the whale and when the whale opened its great mouth, Raven dived down the whale's throat, holding his bundle firmly with one hand.

Once inside the whale Raven opened his bundle, ate up his dried meat to gain strength and built a roaring fire with his dry cedar. There was no smoke hole, of course, and the smoke made Raven's eyes smart, but he cut off large chunks of the vital parts of the whale and cooked them on his fire and ate them. When the whale swallowed fish Raven selected the very best, cooked it over his fire and ate it. From time to time Raven sang songs so as to keep up his courage for, of course, it was very lonesome inside that whale.

As the whale grew weaker by reason of the fire in its inside, it was able to catch no fish. Raven finally hacked out the whale's heart with his hunting knife and ate it, despite the fact that he had no fire to cook it. The whale died very soon after its heart was cut out.

Raven could feel the whale was merely drifting with the tide. He struck up a song, which he composed on the spot, inviting outsiders, whoever they might be, to cut open the whale and see what they should see.

The big whale washed ashore on a shallow, sandy beach and the Indians came leaping down to the water, shouting for joy. They cut open the whale and when they did so, Raven flew out, making off for the thickest woods where he flew to and fro through the branches, wiping himself clean.

Raven then flew back and told the Indians they would have the worst of bad luck if they used the grease and

fat from a whale that had had a fire in its insides, as this one plainly had, for such a whale was diseased and the people who ate its grease and fat would die. The Indians did not suspect Raven's motives and his advice sounded good. They therefore abandoned the whale's fat and grease. Raven ate and ate and ate. He would eat as much as he could and then sleep. Then he would eat some more and sleep awhile. In this way he got very fat in a few days. However, Raven did not treat the Indians very well, and his behavior with the whale fat is not to his credit. When a Tlingit child is inclined to take more than its share of food it is told, "You ought not to behave as badly as Raven did with the whale fat that time."

Another fish story that almost rivals that of Raven and the whale, accounts for the existence of the Queen Charlotte Islands. The Haida Indians, who inhabit these islands, say the story has always been the same.

There was an unlucky fisherman who caught only one scrawny, small halibut after fishing a long time. He was discouraged and he tossed the fish down on the beach. His squaw ran to the fish to cut it up but when she saw how small it was she put her knife away and muttered to herself.

That small fish began to thrash about on the beach, and it gained in size at every flop. Very soon it was bigger than the biggest whale ever seen. The giant halibut was thicker than the height of the tallest cedar tree. It thrashed about more and more violently and, in a short while, its weight jarred the Queen Charlotte Islands loose from the mainland and caused them to break apart as they are today.

The Indian mythological hero was, unquestionably, a sneak thief. One time he had been secretly eating some grease that belonged to two men. They observed how well fed Raven was and looked for the grease, found it gone, and upbraided Raven for stealing. Finally they decided that it would serve him right to tie Raven in a grease box, stowing him in the box so he could not possibly escape, and then kick the box off a cliff and leave old Raven to starve in the very box he had emptied.

Raven heard their talk and he confessed his guilt and said he was ready to die. However, he said, the grease box ought to be securely tied with a grass string because a grass string had magical properties and would hold more securely than a mere rawhide thong. The men tied the box with a grass string. No sooner had they kicked the box off the cliff than the jagged rocks cut the grass string as the box bounded along. Raven waited till the box came to rest and then, bracing his feet against the bot-



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tom of the box and pushing against the top, he was able to extricate himself with the greatest ease. This surprised the two men who were lying on their bellies and looking over the cliff to see what became of the grease box. Raven flew up, past the men, cawing insults at them.

The story of the flood appears in the Tlingit mythology, and, of course, the hero of the story is Raven himself. Raven had stationed a certain woman underneath the sea to attend to the rising and the falling of the tides. Later Raven decided he would go under the sea to explore the bottom because there might be things of value there as a result of shipwrecks. Then, too, anything that is dropped in a river finally is likely to be washed into the sea.

In order to explore the bottom of the sea Raven had the woman raise the entire sea, leaving the bed dry underneath. When the woman raised the sea, the water went right up to the tops of the tallest of the mountains, rising slowly, a little at a time, like the tides. This gave people time to fill their canoes and get ready.

When the waters rose it rained heavily for a long time. The bears were the last animals left as the waters rose. The bears tried to swim to the canoes of the Indians, but became exhausted and drowned. The people in the canoes were without any fire wood and so all of them froze to death and were lost at sea, except a few of them that Raven made into stone and hid so that he would have a pattern to make other men by when the flood was over. Raven also turned fishes and little animals into stone and put them in the mountains.

The waters receded after one moon. Raven was in a lonesome world and needed company. He therefore made a new race of men and women out of leaves and mud. Because the present dwellers on earth are the descendants of the leaf people, there are far more deaths among them every fall when the leaves die, than at any other season. Furthermore, since Raven created the race he should be held in special veneration. He also created a new set of animals, different from the old ones and better suited to the needs of the Tlingits, who are Raven's chosen people. Sometimes, in the mountains, a hunter can still find, in the stone itself, one of the old-fashioned animals that was superseded by the modern variety at the time of the flood.

The Tlingits have many variations of the Raven stories, but one may hear the story of Raven and the Whale and of the flood with almost no changes, anywhere along the coast.

The tribal customs are strong among the Tlingits. The teachers at the Sheldon Jackson Indian school at Sitka and at St. John's Indian School

at Ketchikan, say the children have fairly good native ability and acquire "book learning" as readily as other Indians. The manual training work and domestic science classes are efficient.

Many Indian families still sell their daughters for a named price in hand to an Indian who already has several wives. The custom is hard to stamp out. To the Indian a child is property. In Sitka there are several white families who have Tlingit girls working for them for board and a few dollars a month, the money being paid to the "husband" to buy the girl's freedom.

"It will take two more generations for the old customs to die," one Alaska merchant told me. "The old Indians won't give up their old customs. Sanitation doesn't get much hold among them. I've lived here twenty-five years and most of the old customs still have a strong following, I observe."

The mythology of the Tlingits has thus far survived Christianity, just as the African folklore lived among Southern negroes who were devout Baptists and Methodists, or believed themselves to be "safe in the fold."

An Alaskan Uncle Remus would have Raven in the Rabbit's role.

### Hopewell Mounds

New light on the Hopewell Mound Builders, the mysterious long-headed people who covered the Mid-West with their great mortuary earthworks and disappeared before the discovery of America, has been obtained by excavations, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, of a mound site of an obviously closely related people in Louisiana.

The latest development reported by James A. Ford, from Marksville, La., is the discovery of a house site, the postholes of which are so clearly marked that the ground plan can be reconstructed. It is the first evidence of a Hopewell Mound Builder habitation yet discovered. Hitherto there has been no information as to their dwelling places.

This appears to have been a one-room, rectangular structure, about 15 by 7 feet, partly subterranean, with a clearly marked pit dug in the center. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that this sort of "house" was very similar to that of the prehistoric Basket Makers of the Southwest, also a longheaded people, who had disappeared before the arrival of the white man. A progression has been traced recently between the Basket Maker type of house and the later Pueblo ceremonial dwellings.

But this comparison cannot be considered as significant, at present, in denoting relationship or contact between the Basket Makers and the Mound Builders. A roughly similar

style of habitation was rather widely diffused.

Mr. Ford also reports finding a variety of clay effigy and other articles which serve to draw still closer the relationship between the Louisiana people and the Mound Builders of the Ohio Valley.

The so-called "Hopewell Culture" Indians were responsible for the great

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Mid-West burial mounds. Many other Indians, even within historic times, were "mound builders" in a limited sense of the term. They built mounds for defense, as sites of temples, as deposits for debris, etc.

The Hopewell Indian erected mounds purely as burial places, and

the same is true of the people who occupied the Louisiana sites. There was a slight difference, however, in the method of disposal of the dead. The Ohio Mound Builders laid the bodies on the "floor" and piled the earth, supported by timbers, upon them. The Louisiana people first

erected an earth platform about four feet high and then dug a grave in it, which was filled up. This may be an earlier development of the mound building practice. Whether the migration was north to south, or vice versa, cannot be established on the basis of present evidence.

## Indians In Wisconsin

By MARTIN LIPKE

*Foreward—The writer wishes to acknowledge the source material from which this outline was largely taken, and they include the following histories: Strong's, Coopers, Legers, Mrs. Kinzie's book and paper of the Wisconsin Historical Society.*

Glancing back back to the beginning of Wisconsin, (Wisconsin, Quisconsin) there pass in panoramic view, the picturesque red man, the first comers, the hardy French Courier DuBois, the blackrobed Jesuit priests who sought to win the heathen savages to christian faith, the great war of extermination of the Fox Indians, the Winnebago uprising, the Black Hawk War. These will be touched upon but briefly. This sketch will deal mainly with the displacement of the red men.

### Mound Builders

Wisconsin is rich in Indian history and many evidences remain of the early mound builders. For many years it was believed the mounds were built by an extinct race. It is now proven and generally believed the mounds were built by the Indians themselves, ancestors of the present race; but that their beliefs and traditions have been lost in the passing of many generations. The implements and pottery taken from the mounds prove this—their arrowheads—and implements of flint. The present Indian knows very little, if anything, of the mound builders. The mounds were in many shapes—burial mounds were conical shape. Others, shaped like animals, were called effigy mounds, and were like those found at Mendota, Madison, Baraboo and elsewhere.

### Early Indians

Early comers to Wisconsin found Pottawatomies on Lake Michigan shore—Winnebagoes at Lake Winnebago and south on Rock River, small bands of Kickapoos and Mascoutens on Fox River. Sauks and Foxes around the lower Fox River. Menominee to the north, Chippewa (Ojibways) on the upper Wisconsin and

north to Lake Superior, Sioux near the St. Croix River.

The Chippewas waged constant warfare against the Sioux and after several centuries, drove them across the Mississippi. The Kickapoos moved southward and the Mascoutens disappeared.

### First White Man

In 1634 in search of the China shore, Jean Nicolet set foot upon Wisconsin soil at Green Bay and was greeted by a group of friendly Menominees. He had heard of "the people of the sea" which proved to be the Winnebagoes who had at one time come from the Atlantic seaboard. Nicolet made a theatrical landing dressed in a Mandarin robe fully expecting to be greeted by Chinese.

Other daring men followed: Radisson, Groseillers, Perrot, Dulut, and others. The Jesuits or "Black Gowns" as the Indians called them, followed closely. Our histories owe much to these hardy followers of the faith who left a faithful and accurate record of their work, their travels, peoples and maps. Quisconsin was shown on the map as a large island with a number of smaller islands away from the mainland. Baribault (Baraboo) was one of these. This is not strange when one realizes that much of the lowlands at this time was inundated. On his way to visit a band of Huron Indians who had sought refuge in Wisconsin, Father Rene Menard perished in the Wilderness (1660). This section abounded in furs and the French traders carried on an extensive trade. The Fox-Wisconsin River route became an important commerce artery permitting access to the wilderness outposts. About the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Fox Indians began to exact a toll on the Fox River. This incensed the French and finally several military expeditions were sent out by the Governor of New France to exterminate them.

The first expedition in 1816 resulted in victory for the French. The Foxes were humbled but for a short time, so a second force was sent. The Foxes, learning of their advance, fled and the troops found only deserted

villages. The third expedition which account is not given so clearly in history, was led by Capt. Marin and having learned strategy, approached the shore with but the boatmen visible. Troops were concealed underneath tarpaulins and when boats grounded, at a signal, the covers were thrown back and a devastating fire was poured into the astonished Indians. Having previously landed a force in the rear of the village, the Indians were caught between two fires. The scene of this battle is at the juncture of the Wolf and Fox Rivers and is known as the Hill of the Dead. The present city of Neenah is on the site of one of the early decisive battles. For over thirty years the Fox and Sauks, now allied, had harassed the traders, but they were now driven forever from their stronghold and fled southward to Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin.

The result of this war did much to undermine French authority in the new territory and the domain of New France fell to the British at the close of the French and Indian War which was concluded by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

### French Domain

Possibly no other nation was more closely allied to the Indians than were the French who mingled with them freely and many of the French traders married into the various tribes. Old Karron, a French trader, married into the Menominee tribe and wielded a powerful influence among the Indians, preventing the Menominees from joining Pontiac's confederacy. Years later, his son Tomau (Tomah) also a chief, exerted his influence and made a stirring plea that prevented his people from joining the fiery orator Tecumseh at the time of his visit, to get a united Indian War. The Menominees were possibly the most peaceful of all the Wisconsin Indians. Chas. DeLanglade, whose father had married a chief's daughter, settled in Green Bay (LaBae). Langlade led 1200 Wisconsin Indians in the French and Indian War and directed the attack of these against General Brad-dock at Fort Du Quesne. Only through

the presence of mind of a young Virginian, George Washington, was Braddock's army saved from complete annihilation. The scalps and red coats spoils of war were displayed in the lodges of the Wisconsin Indians for many days. The first horses west of the Alleghenies were brought to Detroit, and they were taken from Braddock's army. Langlades Indians served in defense of Quebec and on the plains of Abraham where both Montcalm and Wolfe fell. During the war of revolution and again in 1812, the Indians sided with the British. It was the Pottawattomie Indians who massacred the garrison of Fort Dearborn (Chicago) August 15, 1812. Tomah and a band of 100 warriors served under Col. Robt. Dickson for the American Cause. Other Wisconsin Indians, Chippewas, Pottawattomies, Sauks, Foxes and Winnebagoes fighting with the British were decisively defeated by an American force under Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811.

### Location of Tribes

Contrary to general belief of the vast Indian hordes in Wisconsin, at no time did the number exceed 20,000. These are represented by two great linguistic stocks, Algonkian and Dakotan. The Winnebago and Sioux belonging to the Dakotan Stock. The Menominee, Sauks, Foxes, Chippewa and Pottawattomie, belonging to the Algonkian Stock. Indian boundaries were never very well defined and the hunting grounds claimed by the various tribes, were subject to incessant shiftings. There seems to have been little conflict between the Winnebagoes who are of Dakotan extraction and their Algonkian neighbors, but the Chippewa were at constant war with the Sioux and finally drove them across the Mississippi. At the time of the great influx of Whites in 1825, we find the Pottawattomies along the lake shore of Sheboygan, southward to Chicago, Winnebagoes around Lake Winnebago, southward to the upper Rock River, west to a point just north of Prairie Du Chien. Sauks and Fox are in southeastern Wisconsin but mostly on the Rock River in Illinois where they had taken up their abode. Menominees north of Lake Winnebago and westward to the Wisconsin River, although their villages were largely in the northeast part of the state. They had several villages on the Wisconsin. One just north of Nekoosa (Ross Lake), where Chief Oshkosh was born. It was this tribe that ceded the six mile strip Point Bases (Nekoosa) north to Wausau to the Whites. (Treaty made at Cedar Point on Fox River 1836). The Chippewas occupied the upper Wisconsin, Black River northward, and west to the Mississippi and south as far as

Wood County. At the treaty of 1825 when Indian boundaries were defined approximately as outlined. The Chippewa withdrew a little further northward, later the Pottawattomies moved in. At this treaty held at Prairie Du Chien, the Indians were not at all pleased as they were not permitted their usual feasting and dancing.

Many names remind us of Indian occupation such as Wausau (far off) Wisconsin (gathering of Waters also strong current), Waupun (early, frontier), Milwaukee (Me-Ne-aw-kee—rich land), Pewaukee, Muskegoe and scores of others.

### Trade and Frontier Posts

After the coming of the white man, the Indians rapidly adopted some of the habits of the whites and relied mostly on them for their supplies. Perhaps the most ideal situation for them was when these frontier forts and outposts were brought to the wilderness. This saved long arduous journeys to Montreal or Detroit and trades could be made almost at their doorways. Fort Crawford (Prairie Du Chien) Fort Howard (Green Bay) having been built earlier, Fort Winnebago (Portage) was built in 1829. The Indians had valuable furs to trade for the much needed blankets, clothes, implements, trinkets, guns, ammunition, and supplies.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Indian traders took what they pleased and kept no account with the natives. The Indian, on taking his credit in the Fall, had an account opened on the books as formal and precise as the sharpest white man in which he was debited with his blanket, calico, powder, shot, pipe, tobacco, etc., as carefully as possible. On his appearance in the spring with his pelts he was duly credited with the payment, each pelt judged and priced separately so the Indian knew exactly how his account stood.

Mrs. John H. Kinzie the second white woman at Fort Winnebago, relates several amusing incidents in her book about the early days, (1831). Once she hospitably passed a plate of doughnuts to a group of Indian women. The first squaw brushed the entire pile into her blanket. Mrs. Kinzie, the true hostess, returned to the kitchen for the remaining doughnuts. When she came back into the room, the squaw was dividing her horde and helping each Indian woman to a share from her lap. Mrs. Kinzie mentions the names of the prominent chiefs.

Day-Kan-Ray — The friendliest as well as the ablest.

Now-Kaw—(Walking Turtle).

Talk-English—(Who made trip to Washington and adopted name.)

Kau-Ray-Kaw-Saw-Ka — (The White Crow) lived on Rock River.

Hoo-Wau-Na-Ka — (The Little Elk.)

Four-Legs—Who also went by the name of Dandy on account of his fondness of putting on all the feathers and trinkets he could.

The early French had names for the various tribes.

"Sauteurs" for Chippewa, good hunters.

"Folles Avoines" for Menominees—meaning crazy oats or wild rice in their territory.

"Les Puans" for Winnebagoes on account of their custom of wearing pole cat skins on their legs.

"Les Renards" for the Foxes.

"Le Poux" for the Pottawattomie on account of their mode of living.

### Lead Mines and Winnebago Uprising

The whites were attracted to the lead mining region and the first white man to open a lead mine under the protection of troops, was Col. James Johnson in 1822. Previous to that, the Indians had in a single year (1810), mined four hundred thousand pounds. The mines were purchased from the Indians and the boom was on. In 1826, the troops were removed from Fort Crawford to Fort Snelling and a general uneasiness was felt. The Indians being dissatisfied over the lead mines and hearing that several of their number had been killed by the whites, went on a marauding expedition in 1827. Several people were killed at Prairie Du Chien and several keel boats on the Mississippi were fired upon. Red Bird, a Winnebago Chief, seemed to be the instigator. Several detachments of troops aided by Col. Henry Dodge, quickly put down the uprising. Red Bird surrendered at the present location of Portage and died in prison a year or so later.

### Black Hawk War

Following this closely, was the Black Hawks War of 1832. The Sauk Indians had a large village at the mouth of Rock River (Rock Island). At a treaty made in St. Louis, several minor chiefs ceded a part of their land to the government. An annual payment was made yearly and Black Hawk thought they were presents to his people. As soon as he learned that they were for his land, he refused to accept them. Another treaty had also been made in 1816, although Black Hawk had not affixed his signature to the first, he had to the second with the stipulation that the Indians were to be allowed to remain unmolested as long as the land was not actually purchased. However, squatters came in and squatted on Indian ground. In 1831 while Black Hawk was away on an expedition, he returned to find his home village possessed by squatters. His land fenced,

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his dogs and ponies beaten, he became angry and threatening. The Whites became alarmed and they asked the Governor for protection. Troops were dispatched to the scene and Black Hawk moved across the river, agreeing to remain there. The following spring, 1832, Black Hawk whose full name was Black Sparrow Hawk, recrossed the river with 368 warriors and fully as many women and children and went on the war path. Troops and militia were put in the field to subdue him. After several marauding expeditions, Maj. Stillman's militia met up with them. Black Hawk, not receiving aid from the Indian allies, thought to sue for peace. He sent in a flag of truce and these messages were fired upon by Stillman's troops and several of them were killed. This incensed Black Hawk who directed an open attack against the Whites and although outnumbered six to one, the troops fled in disorder. The countryside now was greatly alarmed and all the available troops were put in the field against him with Gen. Atkinson in command, assisted by Cols. Henry Dodge and Alexander, also Maj. Zachary Taylor. This now became a barbaric warfare with no quarter given or asked on either side. Black Hawk and his band fled north and after several skirmishes, the troops caught up with the main body of Indians as they were crossing the Wisconsin River at dusk. A large number of Indians were killed before darkness closed in. From a promontory during the night, a warrior spoke in the Winnebago tongue asking for peace. Amid the noise and confusion and there being no interpreter with the troops, his plea went unheeded. This engagement is known as the battle of Wisconsin Heights. The chase continued and when Black Hawk attempted to cross the Mississippi at the mouth of the Bad Axe north of Prairie Du Chien, the troops practically annihilated the remaining band. Black Hawk had put the women and children, half starved and poorly clothed from their hardships, in boats,

but a steam boat came down the river and opened up a devastating fire. Few escaped, and Black Hawk fled to the Dells of the Wisconsin. Here several Winnebago Chiefs found him and delivered him to General Street at Prairie Du Chein. Lieut. Jeff. Davis (later president of the Confederacy) conveyed him to Fortress Monroe. In the spring of that year Black Hawk was given his freedom and an interview with the President, who emphatically told him that the United States would compel obedience from the Red Men. He was taken on a tour of the Eastern cities and impressed with the uselessness of stopping the onrushing waves of the Whites. The proud Black Sparrow Hawk was humbled for all time and returned home. Shortly before his death in 1832 he spoke briefly and simply to a group of Rock Island business men. "Rock River was a beautiful country. I liked my town, my cornfields and the home of my people. I fought for them."

### Tribes

**CHIPPEWA**—(Ojibway) are today one of the largest tribes north of Mexico. Their number in United States and Canada not long ago was about 32,000, of which there were 3,800 in Wisconsin. By successive treaties, 1838 and others, they sold their lands excluding reservations to the Government. Their reservations are at Red Cliff, Bayfield County, La Pointe, Ashland County, and Lac Du Flambeau, Vilas County, and Lac Court Oreilles, in Sawyer County.

**POTTAWATTOMIE**—(People of the Fire). They took an active part in the French and Indian and Revolutionary War, and also the war of 1812. The Chicago Treaty of 1833 removed the Pottawattami nation to a reservation in Kansas. All those living south of a line drawn east and west from Milwaukee were moved to Kansas. Those north of the line gradually drifted northward and eventually settled on Skunk Hill at Arpin, some near Rozellville while others continued to Taylor County. The larger part of the band has migrated from these places to Forest County, where their present number is approximately 400. Some of the Kansas Indians have returned and are known as the "Prairie Band."

**THE FOX**—(red earth people), were a restless, warlike tribe and were driven from the upper regions of the Fox River in the beginning of the eighteenth century to Southwestern Wisconsin and Illinois. Some are now on a reservation in Iowa, others in Kansas and Oklahoma.

**THE SAUK**—(People of the yellow earth), allies of the Fox, and who

shared their troubles, settled on the Rock River in Illinois at the close of French and Fox Wars. Later their prominent chief, Black Hawk, led an uprising in 1832. They are located today on allotted lands in Oklahoma and Kansas.

**KICKAPOO, MASCOUTEN and MIAMI**, Algonkian tribes of small importance in Wisconsin history, had their village on the Fox River near Berlin in 1665.

**STOCKBRIDGE**—Are Massachusetts Indians. They came to Wisconsin with the Oneida Indians in 1822 and settled at the present location of Kaukauna. Here the Munsee became incorporated with them. In 1856 they removed to their present location in Shawano County.

**BROTHERTON**—Composed of Connecticut, Rhode Island Indians, came to Wisconsin before 1830 and settled on the Fox River. Later moved to the east shore of Lake Winnebago. They have since given up their tribal rights and became United States citizens. Their number is small.

**ONEIDAS**—Iroquois tribe from Central New York. They purchased lands on the Fox River in 1821 with the Stockbridge and Brotherton. In 1832 they removed to a reservation in Brown County. Their present number is 3,046.

**MENOMINEE**—(Meno—good—grain—wild oats). By far the lightest in color of any of the Wisconsin Indians, being a very light brown due possibly to their diet of wild rice. By treaties of 1825-1836-1848, they ceded all their lands to the Government. In 1854 the Government ceded to them their present reservation in Shawano County. Various historians estimated their number from 2,500 to 4,000 at different periods. Their number is 1,928.

**WINNEBAGO**—(Men of the sea. People speaking the original language). They are the earliest known Indians in southern Wisconsin. The French found them in league with the Menominee. They secretly aided the Fox in their war against the French. They sympathized with Tecumseh and were opposed to American occupation and sided with the French in French and Indian War and later sided with the British. By several treaties 1829, 1831, 1837, they ceded all their lands in Wisconsin

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### LIFE AND DEATH OF SITTING BULL

By Frank Bennett Fiske, Author of "The Taming of the Sioux"

A new history of the great Sioux Chief, containing a wealth of unbiased and authentic information is now ready for distribution. It contains much material that has not been presented before. The writer, who has lived among the Sioux Indians for forty-five years, sets forth the result of many years of patient work in gaining first-hand information. The illustrations are from original photographs by the author. Limited edition, \$1.00.

**FRANK B. FISKE**, c/o Pioneer-Arrow, Fort Yates, N. D.

and were removed to a reservation in Iowa. In 1848 to Minnesota. When the Sioux outbreak occurred in 1812, they were removed to Crow Creek, South Dakota. Here they suffered from sickness and other causes and they were given a new reservation on the lands of their relatives, the Omahas, in Nebraska. From this place many returned to Wisconsin.

In 1820 their number was estimated at 5,800. In 1910 there were, 1,063 in Nebraska, 1,270 in Wisconsin. In 1881 those in Wisconsin were permitted to take up land. They live in Jackson, Juneau, Adams, Wood, and Marathon Counties. At Tomah they have an agency and schools at Wittenberg also.

To residents of Wood County the history of the Winnebagoes is of particular interest. Perhaps a little fuller explanation will not be amiss. By treaties of 1829, 1831, they sold a large part of their lands in southern Wisconsin. Their last treaty 1837 for their last acre, was obtained in this manner. Gov. Dodge living at Portage invited the Indians to send a delegation to Washington to receive presents and get acquainted with the great White Father. They were suspicious at first but finally sent a delegation, Yellow Thunder, One-Eyed DeKoury, Little DeKoury, Winno-Sheek with six others and several sons of chiefs. Satterlee Clark accompanied them as interpreter. As soon as they arrived at Washington they were asked to sign a treaty ceding their lands. They declined saying they had no authority and did not wish to cede their lands. Winter coming on lacking funds to return home, they finally were prevailed upon to sign, protesting all the while they had no authority. They were given to understand they could have eight years to vacate. Upon their return they learned with dismay that instead of the period being eight years, it was eight months. Protests were made without avail. They were removed to Turkey River, Iowa. Then to a reservation in Minnesota. After the Sioux outbreak of 1862 in Minnesota they were removed to Dakota. They took no part in this but actually aided the Whites. In the war of rebellion, over 100 enlisted in the Union Cause. On the muster rolls of the Civil War and World War, are the names of many Wisconsin Indians. Quite a number came back to Wisconsin and the Government wished to gather up all stray Indians. In 1871 they appropriated \$15,000 to cover expense of transporting them. Nothing was done until 1873 when C. A. Hunt of Melvina undertook to transport these stray Indians. With the aid of troops from Fort Snelling, he rounded up about 800 and loaded them in box cars at Sparta. It is stated on good

authority that some of the Indians got back before their escorts did. Sickness overtook the band in Nebraska where 240 of them died, the rest found their way back to Wisconsin in spring of 1874. They settled in sparsely settled regions of Juneau, Wood and Jackson counties and have remained unmolested, some of them taking up homesteads.

### *Pineries*

The treaty of 1836 with the Menominees opened up the Wisconsin River and a new vast enterprise sprang up, the lumber industry. The lumber industry on Wisconsin and other rivers, took the overflow from the lead mines. By 1848, all of the Indian titles had been extinguished and millions of feet of lumber were annually floating down the streams to market.

### *Customs*

Volumes have been printed and much has been said about the Indian. Space permits but mention or just a few of his characteristics. Their dwellings were called wigwam, or lodges. The Pottawattomie constructed bark houses wherever possible. The Sioux, cone-shaped wigwams, Chippewa similar to half a baseball. The chiefs held sway or rule in sort of a crude democracy. His own ability determining the extent of his prestige. Age was given voice in the councils as well as the warrior who had proven his bravery. Any movements of consequence were deliberated for several days and many times the red Wampun (War) belt was carried to Wisconsin villages to no avail. It was unusual for a red man to live alone in the forest with his family. Some of the older customs were—that an Indian expecting death blackened his or her face and some of the tribes had a custom of killing off the old. An Indian's knowledge of geography is surprisingly accurate; he remembers the elevations and land marks and in his own way has a complete picture or map of the country in his mind. Distances between two rivers or two points are usually given in "so many days journey."

They did considerable trading with the early white settlers having maple sugar, berries, moccasins, bead work, ponies, etc., to trade for supplies.

While considered a sturdy race, this is not generally true. Their mode of living of alternate feasting and fasting, ill-ventilated homes and severe weather, makes them prey to tubercular and other diseases. They are fond of ceremonial dances accompanied by the familiar Tom-Tom, when usually all take part in keeping up the tradition of their race. History is handed down from father to son. Among the reminiscences of the old timers is the

Indian scare of 1862, when the Sioux in Minnesota went on the warpath and tried to induce the Winnebagoes to join them. The Indians seemed to be known in another way besides tribes. Some were known as land Indians and others as "Canoe" Indians. The Menominee and Chippewa belonging to the latter, as they were adept at canoeing. The most remembered to the early settlers was their custom of coming up to the houses and looking in the windows and often going into the kitchen and helping themselves to what they wished to eat. They seemed to be continually hungry. However, good turns and bad were remembered. It is said a trader on the river sold a jug of whiskey half full of Wisconsin River water to a Menominee chief. Several weeks later, this chief repaid in kind by selling him thirty pounds of maple sugar, equal parts of sugar and sand. In picking up a fish that had laid on the river bank several days, a later Indian was told how long the fish had been dead, he replied, "Humph, fish you buy in butcher shop, him dead couple days too."

### *Ideal Indian Locations*

Wisconsin with its countless streams, lakes, forests, hills, valleys, and prairies, was an ideal location. The Indians in Nebraska and Kansas make annual pilgrimages back to their homeland. Small wonder these people come back who perhaps love this state best of all. One of the Pottawattomies who had lived a long time on a government farm in Kansas, came back and was sitting under the porch of his little hut dreaming of former years here. Upon being asked the question why he didn't remain in Kansas, he took several long puffs on his pipe, looked over the distant hillsides. After a time in thought, he answered, "Me no likum Kansas, too smooth." Then his face lightened up, "Wisconsin good place."

### *"Crying Violin" Used by Jivaros*

An Indian "quer-quer," the violin of the Jivaro Tribe of the Upper Amazon, has been added to the collection of the Smithsonian Institution. The instrument is made of native wood. Its strings are palm fiber. The Indians always played sad music on the violin. The player always wept.

### *Forget Old Dances*

According to an *Associated Press* dispatch from Fort Yates, N. D., the younger generation of Indians on the Standing Rock reservation prefers the white man's dances. Years ago the government banned tribal dances to keep down insurrections, and the old dances are almost forgotten now.

## Scoutmasters, Eagle Scouts, and Junior Collectors Department

Scoutmasters, Eagle Scouts who take Indian work in their Scout organization, and Junior collectors are invited to contribute to this department. It is our plan that this section be edited entirely by these newer collectors and we invite all to send contributions at once detailing their work in Indian material. All worthy manuscripts will be printed.

### Loom Beading

By MAX A. AYER

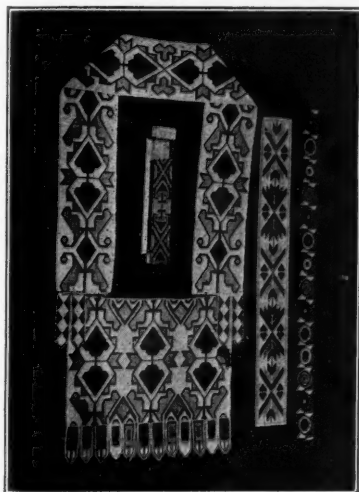


Photo by H. E. Curtis.

Artistic Loom Beadwork.

ANOTHER type of beadwork, which requires more skill, is loom beading. If you have not purchased a loom, you can easily make one by taking two pieces of one-half inch wood, three inches by four inches, placing them on a board about three feet long. I am suggesting this length as it will

be suitable for the beading of a pelt. Brace the ends of the end boards on the inner side quite firmly, for as you bead it causes a strain on the end boards and your warp strings which, are the ones running the length of the beadwork, are apt to break. On the end boards cut notches one-sixteenth of an inch apart or you may fasten a comb at each end, which will serve the purpose. In putting the string on the loom, do not put it on too tightly, as the slack is gradually consumed.

If you wish to put a design on the loom with an odd number of beads in a row, use an even number of strings or if you choose a design with an even number of beads, use an odd number of strings. The strings that you use to thread on the loom should be of a heavier twist than the cross string. Number fifty waxed linen thread is very suitable for this purpose. Number one hundred white linen thread with a number fourteen needle, a pair of scissors, and some shoemaker's wax are all the equipment necessary.

Thread your loom with number fifty, white linen thread, according to the width, whether odd or even, of your design. Start at one end of the loom, tying your thread to the left hand outside thread as the loom faces

you. Wax your thread before placing the beads on it. Lace the thread underneath the wrap, then thread the required amount of beads, then with the index finger of the left hand, space the beads, one bead between each thread on the warp, then take your needle and run it through the top, across the warp so that one thread will be coming through the beads from left to right underneath the warp and the thread going back from right to left will be on top of the warp. This you must do carefully so that you won't drop a stitch or bead on the return route. When the row is on the loom, straighten it carefully and repeat, under and over, each time pushing the beads closely together so that you will have rows of even width, which is the outstanding point in good bead work.

The selection of your beads can easily be done by placing them in small handfuls on a piece of material on the table, so that you can sort out the round and even beads. Discard the uneven ones into another pile so that you do not have to loop over such a great quantity of beads. These discarded beads can be used in other types of beads.

Your first loom work will be out of proportion as it takes quite some time to perfect this type of beadwork. Pictured are four pieces of excellent beadwork. The large trapping can be considered the work of a master of loom beading. Both of the belts shown are examples of extremely fine beadwork.

#### Picture of Indian Hanging

Frank Fiske has received a large picture of the hanging of 38 Sioux Indians at Mankato, Minnesota, on Dec. 26, 1862. This was presented by Mr. T. C. Sherman, of Alonga, Minnesota.

The 38 Indians were selected from 400 prisoners captured following the Minnesota outbreak. 303 were originally sentenced to hang, but according to the Taming of the Sioux, President Abraham Lincoln, after carefully weighing the evidence, ordered the number cut to 40. In the meantime, one died and another was commuted to a life sentence in jail. Anyone interested in seeing the picture may call upon Frank Fiske, who will be glad to display it. Ft. Yates, S. D., *Pioneer Arrow*.

#### Visit from Noted Archaeologist

Fain King, noted archaeologist of Wickliffe, Kentucky, has been taking courses in archaeology at the University of Chicago. During a conversation in HOBBIES' office last month he said he had 40,000 visitors at the newly-discovered mounds near his town. Mr. King is a lumber and oil man by profession and spends his leisure time in archaeological explorations, having dug in New Mexico and several southwestern states.

In recognition of his archaeological work in Kentucky, Governor Laffoon appointed him colonel of his staff. Mr. King expects to give the property on which the Kentucky mounds are located to the Murray State Teachers' College on condition that they establish a chair of archaeology and anthropology.

#### Dispersing Fine Collection

In this issue C. J. Laser, Shelby, Ohio, announces the sale piece by piece of the fine collection of Ohio slate, stone and flint Indian relics, belonging to Dr. B. H. Moffatt. Mr. Moffatt could go no further, says Mr. Laser, having acquired just about every type that is to be had.

#### Who Knows?

William E. Fredericks of Spring Valley, N. Y., writes that he has an ax that was dug out of hard soil four feet deep. The piece is seven inches long, five inches wide, three inches thick, and has a very deep groove on all sides, a very wide bit and a small head. He states that the groove is not rubbed smooth like the Indian axes. Therefore he wonders if it is Indian or if it antedates the Red Man?

### Giving - - Borrowing

"The other day a member of the U. S. Navy Air Forces, a former neighbor of mine, gave me his small collection of Indian relics. I must tell the gang how they were mounted. He had cut a large pennant-shaped piece from an old corduroy garment. Then with each relic good or bad as a pattern, he cut a piece of the same goods and sewed it on by hand, making a pocket to fit the relic. There were about thirty arrows, knives and axes so mounted. Three collectors have asked me to loan them copies of HOBBIES this week. How many of these three will subscribe?"—Paul Rowe, Iowa.

### Books of Interest to Indian Students and Collectors

Bryan (B.)—The Archaeology of San Nicolas Island. Los Angeles, 1932. \$3.75.  
 Glavin (W. H.)—The Stalling's Island Mound, Georgia. Cambridge, \$1.75.  
 Cosgrove (C. B.)—The Culture of the Mimbres Valley, New Mexico. Cambridge, 1931. \$4.50.  
 Dodge (Col. R. I.)—Our Wild Indians.

Hartford, Conn., 1883.  
 Guernsey (S. J.)—Explorations in Northeastern Arizona. Cambridge, 1931. \$2.25.  
 Harrington (M. H.)—Certain Caddo Sites in Arkansas. New York, 1920. \$6.00.  
 Hooton (E. A.)—Indian Village Site and Cemetery near Madison, Ohio. Cambridge, \$1.75.  
 Jones (C. C.)—Antiquities of the Southern Indians. New York, 1873.  
 McLean (J. P.)—The Mound Builders. Cincinnati, 1879.  
 Orchard (W. C.)—Beads and Beadwork of the American Indians. New York, 1929. \$2.50.  
 Shetrone (H. C.)—The Mound Builders. New York, 1931. \$7.50.  
 Skinner (A.)—Notes on Iroquois Archaeology. New York, 1921. \$3.25.  
 West (G. A.)—Prehistoric Copper Implements. Milwaukee, 1932. 50 cents.  
 Willoughby (C. C.)—The Turner Group of Earthworks, Hamilton County, Ohio. Cambridge, 1922. \$1.60.  
 Winchell (N. H.)—The Aborigines of Minnesota. St. Paul, 1911. \$2.50.  
 Volk (E.)—The Archaeology of the Delaware Valley. Cambridge, 1911. \$5.75.  
 Books without prices out of print and can only be secured from dealers in used books. Compiled by Pan-American Trading Company.

### Archaeology Society Will Exhibit

The Minnesota Archaeological Society is arranging for an outstanding

exhibit at the First Annual Northwest Sportsman's Outdoor and Wild Life Exhibit which will be held at the Minneapolis Auditorium, April 1 to 7. There will be several lectures also on the American Indians. Sioux and Blackfeet Indians will attend in full regalia.

Large collections of stone artifacts will be displayed, ranging from the more common arrowheads to rare boat and banner stones. Pipes of red pipestone, catlinite, are expected to be represented in large numbers since the pipestone is only found in one quarry and that in Minnesota. The Minnesota Indians did a big business in this pipestone material, and extensive trading was carried on with the neighboring tribes. Copper, which was mined by the Indians in the northern part of Wisconsin, will be shown in arrows, spears, crescents, beads, bangles and ceremonial objects.

There will also be quite a bit of leather goods, beaded work, head-dresses and like objects, of both the past and present.

### Flint Spade Found Near East St. Louis, Ill.



Flint spades like the one here illustrated have been found in great numbers in the American Bottoms, especially in the area now occupied by East St. Louis and its environs, as well as among the mounds of the great Cahokia Mounds State Park Group. This specimen was found in this neighborhood and was in the collection of Mr. H. M. Braun. It is a very fine specimen, fifteen inches in length, of artistically chipped flint, very thin; has a glassy polish at the bit from being used in the dirt as a garden or field tool.

It is supposed that handles were bound onto such spades by using an ell-shaped tree branch and rawhide. Experiments show that thus hafted it became a serviceable garden tool, with which corn, beans, melons, tobacco, gourds or other garden truck could be cultivated successfully.—From *Mound Builders of Illinois*.

By Addison J. Throop.

# THE SHIPMODELER

Official Journal of the SHIP MODEL MAKERS' CLUB



Edited by E. ARMITAGE McCANN, Master Mariner

## WHAT NOT TO DO

We read in a Boston newspaper, which should know better that a salesman of Massachusetts has just completed a model of a square-rigged ship of a type common in the China tea trade about 1865.

He said that he took for his model a ship bearing that name, built in Newburyport, and that it would not surprise him if, after delving into his ancestry, he should find that he is a descendant of the builder.

His idea of model ship building is perhaps slightly different from that of others. Usually, ship models show the ship as she would appear when first placed in commission, brand new and spic and span.

The modelist has portrayed his ship as she might have appeared after many years of wear and service. He said it was no easy trick to give his ship that well-worn appearance. He even allowed for *sprung seams along the keel*.

Practically all the woodwork in the ship is glued and pinned. He used *common pins* for his work. The deck is dotted with *pinheads* to represent *spikes*.

The designer also has made an interesting distinction between the quality of the captain's quarters and the crew's. The captain's gig is fitted out to represent teakwood.

The model, obviously made without plans, is, of course, mostly all wrong; a ship with such a hull could be only about half loaded and certainly would not sail, then she is, as so often the case, over sparred, both in length and thickness, with six-foot blocks and the like.

What we wanted particularly to call attention to, however, is he "portrayed his ship as she might have appeared after many years of wear and service." Ships are throughout their life kept just as smart as they can be, and the unavoidable inequali-

ties of modelling will more than suffice to cover and wear and tear, of course, avoiding slick yachtiness.

Ships do not sail around with "sprung seams along the keel"—there's quite some pumping to be done when it does happen. They do not have coffee stains on the bulwarks or on the sails, nor broken down rails, nor Irish pennants flying.

It is perhaps permissible to antique the model of a very old-time ship to make it look as if the model also was old. Though this is really faking it appears to suit such models and to mellow them pleasingly, but even that must be done with restraint. A clipper ship model will get all the antiquing it needs, and then some, within a few months of building in the smoky atmosphere of a house, without any aid.

This showing spikes in the deck and elsewhere one frequently comes across. It may be all right in bone models, where it is part of the technique and not supposed to be naturalistic but, for example, in this case the head of a common pin would represent about six inches, to scale, and I have yet to see a deck with such bolt heads, showing or not. No, Sir. A deck bolt-head is about one inch and this is carefully sunk and a wood dowel, laid with the grain of the deck, is inserted to cover it. One can hardly see where the bolts are on a real deck, how then on a small scale model? The same applies to bolts in wood anywhere else. And I'm betting that the boat with its teakwood is all out of scale.

I suppose there always will be some who persist in this perverted "naturalism." It breaks out in all sorts of ways. If we could only get them to become members of the S. M. M. C. and read the SHIPMODELER before they start they would get reliable plans and turn out good jobs just as easily as they now do bad ones.

E. ARMITAGE McCANN

## GRINNEL MINTURN HOUSE FLAGS

To the Editor.

Having recently had an article published in *Ships and Ship Models*, London, in which I commented on some of the flags displayed on sailing ship models, I have been favored with a letter from one of your readers dealing with one of the flags I questioned.

He sends me copies of some House Flags which he says appeared in your February number, and if he has made no mistake in re-drawing and naming these, I suggest you should check up on the facts which seem to me questionable.

He sketches three flags saying "ou give these as Grinnel Minturn & Co. Lines". The first is a burgee with blue in the hoist white in the fly, and this he titles "Liverpool Line." The next is burgee with white in hoist and red in fly, given as "London Line." The third is also burgee about equally divided into blue in hoist, red centre and white in fly, and is named "Swallow Tail Line."

There is very strong evidence both in the writing of sail historians and in contemporary paintings and prints that the facts of colors and shapes of flags and lines to which they belonged are other than as stated above.

The colors in the first flag described are correct, but the shape should be swallowtail, not burgee; in the second the burgee should also be swallowtail and the colors should be reversed to blue in hoist, white in fly. Both are of Grinnel Minturn's Swallowtail Line—the first running to Liverpool, the second to London.

It is hardly reasonable that a Line named "Swallowtail" should be given burgee shaped flags, and that they were not as clearly stated by Captain A. H. Clark, one of the most reliable of American clipper historians who says in writing of the Packet Lines' flags—"the Swallowtail Line, red before white swallowtail for the London ships, and blue before white swallowtail for the Liverpool ships."



The third flag quoted from your February number is correct in placing of colors, blue before red before white, but I believe the shape should be swallowtail, the flag being of Grinnel Minturn's California Line, not Swallowtail Line so far as I can ascertain from examination of any available prints, some of which I admit rather confuse the issue and because they are in black and white do not make the colors certain. But at least they confirm that this firm's flags—the House Flag of G. M. & Co., of their Swallowtail Line and their California Line—were all swallowtail shape.

The G. M. & Co. flag had a white band set at angles parallel to the

"nick" out of the swallowtail and dividing red in hoist from blue in fly. But a print of the "Flying Cloud," the firm's crack clipper in the California trade shows this flag with the white center band dividing dark hoist and fly. It is possible the picture was painted before the ship was put on the California run, and the artist therefore gave her the firm's House Flag of red before white before blue.

Another well known print of the G. M. California Line ship "Sovereign of the Seas" shows a swallowtail with what appears to be a white fly, dark center band medium shade in hoist. This appears to be against other evidence that the California Line flag had blue in hoist followed

by red center, but it may be that the print was made from a photograph of a painting and if so the red might show darkest.

I think it is practically certain paintings of ships of all these Lines must be available in your nautical museum or galleries, and it would be of very considerable value if you, sir, or some of your readers could examine any within reach and set the facts beyond question.

I venture to write at some length on this subject because I think it is of importance to model makers and to future sea historians who may come to take a model's flags as strictly correct and be misled by any errors. I have noticed too often that makers who devote the greatest painstaking care to the accuracy in detail and finish of their models, are content to display on them flags which are roughly, crudely and often quite incorrectly drawn. Model makers I believe should remember that they owe a responsibility to history in their flags as well as in their models and take equal pains to get them right.

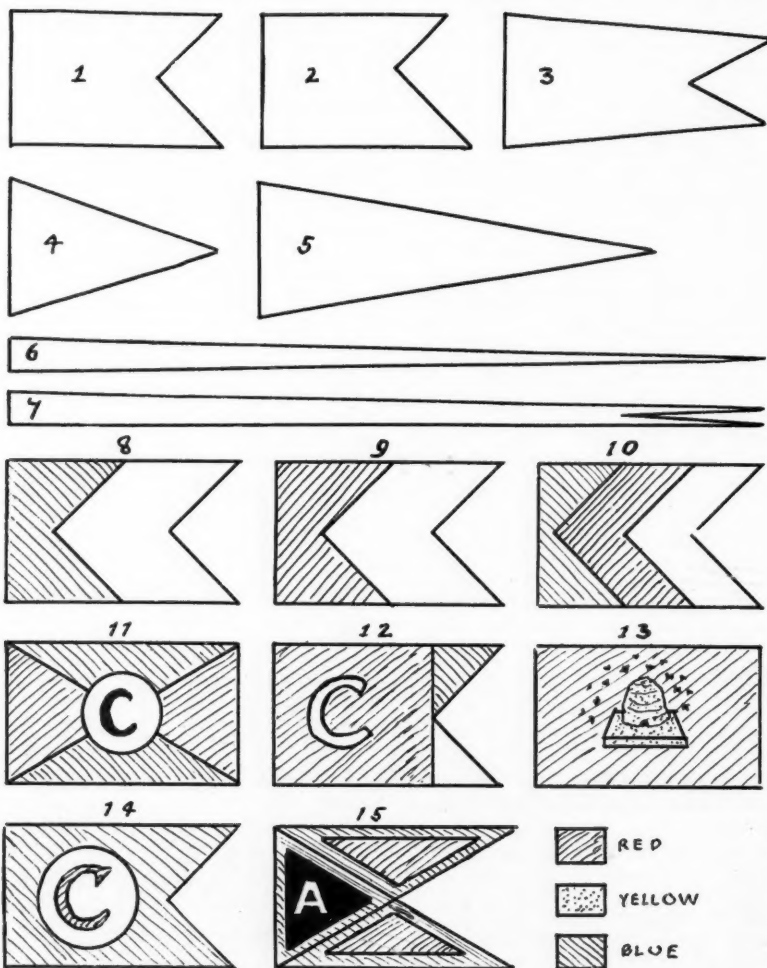
I offer these notes on American flags with diffidence because although I am interested in all Sail history and in the historic firms' House Flags and ships, I have had less opportunity of ascertaining facts about American flags than British. It may be that some of your readers are in the same position about British flags, and if any should seek details of British firms' House Flags, I should be very happy to give them any information I can.

In such case may I ask them to give me a clear and full address or, better, an addressed envelope for reply. The correspondent who so kindly writes me about your flag article give an address which seems to me insufficient to find him, perhaps because he did not expect a reply. I have replied, so I hope he will read this page and know why my letter may not reach him.—Boyd Cable, Pembroke Gardens, London, W 8, England.

We have made very considerable research into this matter of the Grinnel, Minturn House Flags because it seems to us of considerable importance to model makers that their flags should be right and also because we are very anxious not to give wrong information in the *Shipmodeller*.

To study Mr. Cable's letter in the light of what we have been able to discover, point by point:

The first point is that all of G. M.'s lines were swallowtail, the full titles being: Swallow Tail Packet Line to London - Liverpool - California, and they all flew swallowtail flags, which brings us to the point of; what is a swallowtail and also what is a burgee? My Naval Encyclopedia defines



HOUSE FLAGS

(1-7) are all burgees, also (1-2-3-7) are swallowtails. (4-7) are also pennants. (2) is the Navy broad pennant, American. (3) The British. (6-7) Navy narrow pennants. (1) is what is usually meant by the term burgee. (8-9-10) Grinnel, Minturn & Co.'s Swallowtail Packet Line house flags to Liverpool, London and California. (11) Wm. T. Coleman's Californian Line, including the ships, Young America, Defender, Neptune's Car, Atmosphere. See Nymph and Corsair. (No sal-soda taken on this line.) (12) Cornelius Comstock's house flag, including the Blue Jacket, Bunker Hill and War Hawk. (13) Sutton & Co.'s Despatch Line flag, including the Andrew Jackson, Comet and later period of Young America. (14) Randolph M. Cooley's Merchant's Line, including the Red Gauntlet and Midnight. (15) The Alaska Packers' Association flag, now painted on a white square on their funnels.

swallowtail as the points of the burgee or swallowtailed flag, and burgee as a swallowtailed flag and Webster defines a burgee as a swallowtailed or triangular flag. From these it would seem that any flag with a triangular cut out of the fly is a swallowtail and that a burgee has various shapes. My earliest recollection of "The Burgee", not a "burgee shaped flag," was the long triangular shaped flag with on it, the ship's name. It may also be remembered that a swallow's tail is wider at the fly than at the hoist.

Mr. Cable quotes Capt. Clark; he does say that the Swallowtail Line had swallowtailed flags, but he also describes the flags of the Black Ball Line, Griswold's London Line and Kermit's Liverpool Line as having swallowtailed flags and their flags certainly did not taper to the fly, obviously he used the term meaning a flag with a V cut.

It would seem therefore that swallowtail and burgee are interchangeable terms and that either may be any of the shapes shown on our sketch.

With regard to the shape of the Grinnel, Minturn flags in question all the evidence points to the parallel sided burgees. Most of the drawings in our issue of last February were from Frank Gray Griswold's book, as he is the grandson of two of the partners of the contemporary sailing ship owner firm of Geo. Griswold, his evidence should carry weight. Richard C. McKay in his book on these ships, gives the G. M. flags the same parallel sided flags and all the pic-

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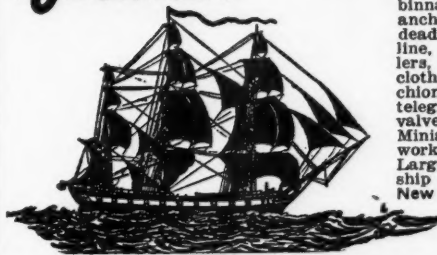
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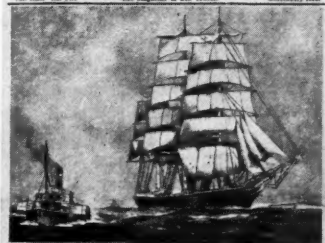
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tures I have been able to find show the same shape. So I think we may say for certain that the Swallow Tail Packet Lines to London and Liverpool flew flags as shown.

About the Swallow Tail Line to California, which would include the *Flying Cloud* and the *Sovereign of the Seas* (in her first period) there is less evidence as to its shape. Griswold does not show it and McKay shows it as red, before blue before yellow which is a flag of which I can find no other evidence; this flag has parallel sides. The Currier and Ives lithographs of the *Flying Cloud* and *Sovereign of the Seas* and the woodcut of the former vessel loading, show flags which appear to taper, but as they are all in perspective this is not conclusive evidence, because other square flags have much the same shape and a swallowtail in the wind would taper more than a square flag.

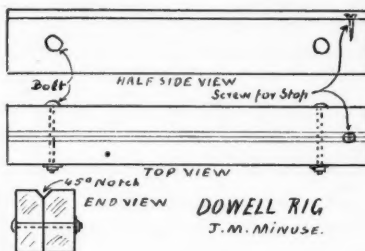
I am inclined not to accept even contemporary artist's pictures as conclusive evidence of details, they are, like all of us, liable to errors. Several modern paintings of the ships mentioned show house flags with red in the fly, which is incorrect. A picture of the *Sovereign of the Seas* in the Macpherson collection shows her with what appears to be a blue burgee with a white ball another picture shows her with a flag much like the Elder Dempster, Imperial Direct Line flag, she may have had flags like these at some time in her career. The Macpherson flag may be the British, Black Ball Line flag with the colors perverted by reproduction to black and white.

Our conclusion here as to shape is therefore, not quite definite. As pointed flags do not seem to have been the style and as G. M. Co's. other flags had the parallel sides we believe that Californian line would have the same, but to allow for the extra stripe and in line with the pictures it would possibly be a bit longer.

With regard to the colors there is no question about the Liverpool Line's blue before white, or the Californian Line's blue before red before white (excepting R. C. McKay's book) but the London Line flag which we took from Griswold's book is obviously wrong, it should be red before white.

We would welcome conclusive evidence as to the shape of the Grinnel, Minturn flags.

During our hunt for evidence we came across some other house flags of sailing vessels American and British, which we give thinking they may be useful.



### Painting Flags

Draw the design of the flag in ink on a piece of paper, over this pin down a piece of white China silk, when the pattern can be seen through. Outline it in pencil, for later cutting.

Rub into the silk some draughtsman's Ponce (talcum powder will do nearly as well) blow off the superfluous powder, this will stop the paint from running. The design can be painted in artist's oil or water colors, the latter are the better because more full bodied.

Run a line of thin white shellac, gum or clear lacquer along the edges, except at the hoist, which paint a bit wide to allow of that edge being turned over and glued down. The other edges will be cut close, without fear of fraying. The hoist can be stitched to the halliards top and bottom or laid in the fold before gluing down. It may be necessary to touch up the color on the reverse side.

Incidentally the hoist of a flag is that edge nearest the mast and the fly the edge furthest from the mast.

The same technique would be used for painting designs on sails. There are other methods, such as mixing gum with water colors to prevent spreading but we have found this the easiest and most satisfactory.

## Shop Notes

### Spar Making

Enclosed is a little rig I use for spars. Dowel rods may be alright, but there are times when you need special sizes and need them in a hurry.

My rig is just this: I take a couple of pieces of surfaced 2" x 4" any convenient length, say 18" or 24". On the inside edge of each I plane off a forty-five degree bevel. The depth of the bevel should vary with the size of the spar to be made. Then I bolt these two pieces together so that the bevels make a notch. Near one end, I bore for and insert a big 3" iron wood screw with a counter sunk head. This sticks out a ways and is used as a stop. That is all there is to it.

Now to operate. Stock for spars should be in squares. That is square in cross section. Have a good sharp plane. Lay stock in notch, hold one end in hand. Hold plane at an angle. Begin and take off corners with plane. Keep planing and rotating. Reverse stick until you have a dowel. You may easily taper the spar by doing a little extra work on one end.

You will need something on the bench to keep the rig from slipping. I use two screws well driven, their heads project about 1/4 inch.

J. M. MINUSE

Suggestions: A tight dowel instead of a screw for a stop would obviate any chance of nicking the plane. Bead planes could be used for the final rounding of the spars. Instead of a stop on the bench, the rig could be made thinner and held in the vise.

### Bench Stop

I find a piece of hardwood plank say about 3 by 8 in. a handy thing to have on the bench for very small sawing, filing and planing. At one end I have a hardwood square wooden dowel for a bench stop, against this I hold the piece to be manipulated. For a heavy job it can be clamped

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to the bench but usually this is not necessary.

It is impossible to plane a piece of wood very thin to an iron bench stop without nicking the plane, but the wooden stop can be set very fine and it does not matter if the plane does catch it. It is awkward to saw or file small pieces flat on the bench, which you are liable to cut, but across the corner of the block it is easy and cutting the block does not matter, it can be resurfaced when it gets too rough.



## BOOK REVIEW

**THE CRUISE OF THE TEDDY.**  
By Erling Tams. Introduction by Arthus Ramsome, Illustrated with photographs. New York. Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.00.

This is the book for those to read who long to voyage on small craft. It is a fine yarn of adventure, fierce gales, smiling seas: hard luck and darned foolishness. In addition it is a good example of what can be done, when one is determined.

It is further an exposition of what a helpmate a wife can be on a cruise. Mrs. Tams appears to have been one of those paragons who can be able-bodied seaman or comforter as occasion requires—to be able to condone silently ones mistakes and also to have added two members to the crew—very small to start with but growing lustily.

The author spent his last penny on a 40-ft. Norwegian Pilot Cutter and with but little equipment started around the world. His navigation appears to have been of the sketchiest and, in the way of forethought, his seamanship at times deplorable. Nevertheless he found his ports and this but adds to the excitement.

The story, with its unassuming, humorous, easy flow takes you along on this three and a half year honeymoon, across the Atlantic and Pacific to New Zealand, where the *Teddy* was wrecked and the author with his family await the royalties on this book to build another vessel and continue. We hope they are sufficient for the purpose so that we can have some more.—E. A. M.



Mr. H. Owen, vice-chairman of the Ship Model Society of Liverpool writes that he has during a number of years been collecting Admiralty drafts of vessels from 1750 to 1890, particularly up to 1804 and has also a collection of drawings and details of masts, spars, guns, anchors and cables. Copies of these he is willing to supply to members at a reasonable cost. The society's headquarters are 18 Greasby Road, Wallasey, Cheshire, England.

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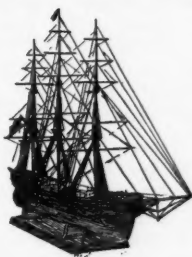
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## News Items

### Chapters

#### BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The meeting of February 13th, at the home of the noted marine painter Warren Sheppard, was notable in the opportunity to see many of his fine pictures and to listen to his humorous anecdotes.

The next meeting will probably be on Feb. 27, when Mr. A. J. Villiers has promised to show us the 16 m.m. moving picture film he is preparing for the Eastman Library, depicting scenes aboard vessels of the Grain Fleet.

Mr. Ralph C. Urban has been elected secretary in place of Charles Funk.

#### CHICAGO, ILL.

February's well attended meeting was held at the home of Mr. William Tobin, our veteran and prize winning ship modeler. This gentleman can look back upon a life long study of ships and their history.

The wealth of material he has accumulated, also a variety of ship models all the same scale of 1/96, some finely finished, others under construction, served as a fascinating background for an enjoyable evening to all.

For the next meeting we will continue with the course of studies in various details of ships. It will be held on March 1st, 7:30 P. M. at the residence of our Secretary, Carl F. Koehn, 5520 Glenwood Avenue.

Carl F. Koehn, Sec.

#### MANHATTAN, N. Y.

At the January meeting, held as usual in the Washington Heights Library, we had a model of the Finnish full-rigged ship *Toivo*, of Uleaborg, by John O. Erickson on exhibition. This very fine model, built with rib and plank is under full sail. Mr. Erickson is presenting it to the Museum of Uleaborg.

The square rigger *Tulsitala* is now docked for the winter at 155th St. and Riverside Drive. Her present master Capt. Gunderson tells us that any members will be welcome aboard.

Emil G. Bai, Sec.

#### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

At the February meeting there were thirty members present despite the extreme weather.

The following models were shown: Mr. Kelly, Working model of a Pennsylvania K-4 Pacific type locomotive and tender. Mr. Miller, excellent minute model of a Gloucester fishing schooner. Mr. Edel, Chesapeake Bay log canoe. Mr. Whittaker, Four-

masted bark *California*, about 10 in. long, but very complete. Mr. Tramonina, Italian Liner *Commercial* in cast sea. Mr. Moore, Clipper *Sea Witch*, with carved hollyhock sails and carved mahogany sea. Mr. Gunn, yacht *Ayesha*, planked and ribbed.

C. Judson Bowers, Sec.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Third Annual Banquet of this Yard was held at the Mayflower Hotel on the 13th and was a great success with speakers both grave and gay.



The Marine Museum of the City of New York has issued an appeal for the public to send in logs of old ships and documents dealing with the early history of the Port of New York.

Henry B. Culver, who was elected curator recently, announced that the museum would soon hold an exhibit of several recent acquisitions, including the log of the *Constitution* when she was on a world cruise in 1835-7. Several new models have been acquired and others are to be built.



We hear from Mr. E. J. Couse of Baltimore, that that city is at last about to form a real Marine Museum.

A public meeting has been called and presided over by John Sonderman of the Propellor Club. A committee was appointed to make initial plans for the museum and to start arrangements for a temporary exhibit in the Peale Museum. The members are Charles P. Crain, Mrs. Rufus M. Gibbs, H. P. Janes, Austin McLanahan and Mr. Sonderman. Mayor Jackson, Mr. Muller and Mr. James were named as an ex-officio committee.

It is more than time this important maritime city had such a museum. There are many things of nautical interest in Baltimore, which are gradually becoming dispersed and lost, through the want of such a depository.



By courtesy of *The Blue Peter* we show a photograph of the barquentine *Elizabetha*. Although she is only square rigged on one mast she is the largest ocean sailing representative of the British Merchant Service. She is 321 tons gross and was built in 1892 by Schomer Jenson & Co., of Tønning, Denmark. Her owner is Thomas Voss, who is also her master. Her port of registry is Liverpool but she has never been to England under the red ensign as she was only transferred from the Danish flag in 1928. She trades between Mombasa, Mauritius and Seychelles.



The Barquentine "Elizabetha."

The two fine German barques *Padua* and *Priwall* of Laeis's famous "P" Line arrived at Spencer Gulf on January 5th after a passage of only 66 days from Hamburg, this beating the record of 69 days held by the French ship *Crillon*.

The other vessels were from 86 to 103 days from the Channel. *Parma* arrived at Port Victoria 93 days from the Downs.

Ten of the vessels arrived on Jan. 5th and would appear to have been held up on the coast awaiting a favorable slant.

*Abraham Rydberg*, was first to leave for the Channel and sailed on January 10th from Wallaroo.

Captain R. de Cloux has given up command of the *Parma*, his place being taken by Capt. Karlsson, his brother-in-law, 33 years old. Capt. de Cloux, is not retiring. Changes in command in some of Ericson's vessels have also taken place. Capt. Mattsson has transferred from the *Olivebank* to the *Pamir*. Capt. Sjogren has left the latter vessel to take command of the *Passat*. The masters of the *Penang*, *Archibald Russel* and *Pommern* have "given up the sea and gone into steam." It will be interesting to see how the vessels behave under new masters.—(Sec. Breezes).



Here are one or two comments on the change in our magazine. Take your choice.

"I am still able to hang on to the *Shipmodeler* although I am out of work again at the present. It certainly helped me when you put it in with *HOBBIES*, as I don't know where I could have scraped up the \$2.75 for a renewal and I sure don't want to miss any of the *Shipmodeler*."—R. D. B., Florida.

"Frankly I was very disappointed in the combination. It may be a necessary move, if so, more's the pity. I cannot see our *Shipmodeler* eclipsed in this way and must tender my resignation to the Club with regret. We have lost our individuality and I fear also the feeling that we were a universal band of enthusiasts trying to keep alive the traditions and poetry of the sea and ships will go as well."  
—G. M. T., England.

\* \* \*

"I just renewed my subscription to *HOBBIES* and want to tell you how much we like the new arrangement. We are pleased to find that the *Shipmodeler* has not lost its individuality or identity in the slightest and we hope that the set-up can be kept that way."  
—R. U., New York.

\* \* \*

Mr. H. R. Connor, Queenstown, Tasmania writes: "I am an enthusiastic member of the Ship Model Makers' Club and look forward to the cheery little magazine every month, bringing the tang of the sea and all that belongs to it with it. . . . I would like to get in touch with some model makers (either sex) in the U. S. A. Tasmania is only a small place but I think we know America better than you know us."

\* \* \*

Very few members have as yet returned their copies of the *Shipmodeler* for binding. The cost of this up to November is \$1.00 post paid.

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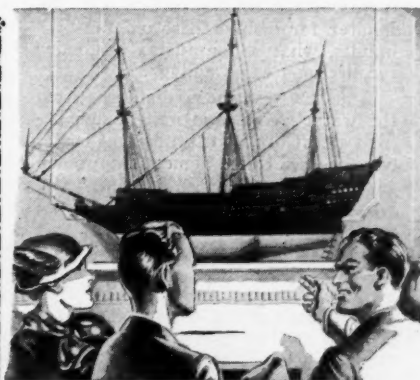
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# EARLY AMERICA AND PIONEER LIFE

## An Early American Romance

By FREDERICK FARRELL

WHILE rummaging among some old books in a second-hand store, I came upon what at first seemed to be an unclosed letter. It was evenly folded, brown with age, and badly frayed. Opening it carefully, I discovered not a letter, but a diary; the year of which was not disclosed beyond the initial entry: June 21, 18—.

The musty volume containing the manuscript showed the date of publication as 1838, evidently a gift book, and autographed as follows:

To Helen,  
From Edward.  
June 15, 1840

With no further details to fashion a pattern from this remnant of romance, nor anything to indicate the setting, we must for the present consign it to that limbo of forgotten things.

June 21, 18.—It is June, the month of love and roses. A blue sky is smiling and the meadows, bespangled with summer blossoms, slope downward toward a shimmering sea. As I loiter for awhile these old familiar haunts, what a phantasma of tender recollections come and go.

June 22.—A short distance from the water's edge and half-hidden behind a tuft of wood stands that rustic cottage once called home. I approach the spot by way of a winding path, long since grown up in weeds and partly covered with underbrush. Deserted and desolate, save for the spiders that seek their prey among its crumbling walls, the old homestead presents a picture consonant to the ravages of time.

June 24.—Marked here and there with cut marble, gray and silent in the lazy afternoon sun, the little churchyard lay quietly at rest on the daisied hillside, a fitting memento to a generation gone. I tarry awhile among the broken headstones where an occasional partly effaced name recalls some fond remembrance. A small mound over which a cypress was weeping seemed greener than the others. I read the epitaph of one not yet forgotten.

Same Night.—I retired early, but could not rest. A few minutes of semi-consciousness, then I would awaken, startled, as though some one was calling me. At last despairing of sleep, I arose, opened wide the window, and gazed wonderingly into the night. The moon was shining with a clear radiance and the stars, like points of polished silver, sparkled in the blackness beyond.

June 27.—Behind the dead grayness of the village, once thriving and happy, lay a dense thicket, and beyond, a range of hills cuts jagged edges on the western horizon. Here, the wild flowers bloom, the squirrels find a natural hunting ground, and the birds build their nests.

A stream that winds its treacherous mountain pass and rocky crevice, falling in cascades and leaping in cataracts, smiles with gladness as it enters the broad level of the grasslands, ripples with laughter along pebbled shores, and softly swishes through woodlands dank in its devious course to the open sea.

What a background of romance for the reveries of boyhood! Spring, summer, autumn, and winter successively come and go; each possessing some colorful beauty long to be remembered, and holds a passing interest that makes life worth the while.

June 30.—Love is synonymous with life. It sings itself unbidden into the heart of youth. It glows with a brightness that illuminates all things with poetic imagery, and sets in an inverted rainbow of light the sacred castles of dream.

July 5.—I sit alone through the long hours of the afternoon. Birds twitter in the branches overhead. Butterflies wing their carefree ways among the blossoms. Honey bees busily hum by. Fleecy clouds like ships sail the blue heaven.

I try, but in vain, to concentrate. A feeling over-sensitive possesses me. I count the minutes as they slowly pass. I fain would sleep that time might bridge this suspense, tragic with indifference. I think in terms of negation.

July 9.—I had felt, for some days

past, a haunting loneliness. I craved companionship. Did she still live in the neighborhood, or had the elapsing years like autumnal winds scattered the blossoms of childhood? I would make an inquiry. But to what extent would it avail me? If she were yet here perhaps some one had come into her life. Better, thought I, not to know than hopes should vanish . . . Here, on the threshold of a doubt and fear, anticipating the bitterness of disappointment, I summed up what courage I possessed, in the effort to overcome myself. The dream came true. A tryst was arranged. I awaited the hour.

July 12.—What a glorious afternoon! All nature seems vibrant with being, and my own, responsive to her varied moods, is overwhelmed with a flood of sensations. For the first time I feel that something has come into my life. The years between with their joys and sorrows, illusions and disappointments, had filled my waking hours with alternate hopes and fears of the great world out yonder.

Like a ray of sunshine that steals its way tremulously through the dim silence of some woodland recess to kiss the petals of a lone wild flower, so love finds a sanctuary in the innermost depths of my heart.

She will meet me again tonight. The hours are eternities in passing. I image the time.

Same Night.—We sit together beside the limpid waters, and watch with mingled awe and rapture the grandiose sublimity of advancing night. At the moving spectacle the self is lost in the profundity of contemplation.

July 15.—The summer has reached high noon. The bursting buds of spring have ripened into flowers of exquisite loveliness. Clusters of foliage, like emeralds, ornate the golden distances where earth and skyline meet. The sentinel pines stand vigil against the hazy outline of a cloudless sky. Lone birds at brief intervals wing their varying ways across the cerulean blue to find a leafy shelter in some mountain fastness.

Here, nature presents a scene of such rare beauty as might tempt the brush of an artist or inspire the pen of a poet.

Bound, as though by a spell, I linger the while, and all too soon the reveries of day enhance into the meditations of night.

July 22.—We sat for hours at the foot of an old ancestral oak whose gnarled branches, if speech were only possible, might reveal many happy reminiscences of love, romance, and rustic simplicity.

Would, we thought, the sacred pledges, prelude to another life story, be hidden in the secret archives of this forest temple? As time with magic hand registers all things temporal, so may eternal continuity irrevocably record that which transcends the sublime ideal.

July 27.—The long July afternoon was drawing to a close. Weary from wandering, we sought seclusion in a quiet nook, and there to recount the pleasures of a day well spent. Scenic beauties, picturesque beyond description, had greeted us at every turn, only to find expression in the higher sense of admiration.

The curtains of night, fringed with lacings in rose, gold, and amethyst, were slowly being lowered, and with steadfast gaze into the dim distances we could not otherwise than regard human life as a mere thread in the intricate loom of creation.

August 9.—We are beginning to understand each other. Our likes and dislikes are strikingly the same—a passion for the sublime and beautiful that finds its way into the human soul, takes magic forms and ultimately seeks expression in music, art, and poetry; a burning zeal for truth that has survived the martyrdoms of the past and re-occurs in the restive spirit of today; a holy hatred against all superstitions that form time immortal proselyted the mind and still designs to restrict the liberty of thought and the freedom of action by pharisaical agencies of out-grown precedents; a broad sympathy for ignorance that constrictor-like holds mankind in its sinuous coils fastened to the under-growth in the sordid depths beneath when only to become disentangled means their ascension to the hills of light.

August 16.—A day surpassing beautiful is slowly being drawn into the ebony arms of night. Cirrus clouds iridescent with the refulgence of a blood-red sunset, confusedly in a blackened mass. Darkness begins to hide all semblance of landscape. Birds, in answer to their mates, flutter by. A sepulchral silence, pall-like, falls upon the earth. The day is done.

August 20.—The sea, gorgeous to behold, expands before us. How many suns have blazed their pathways of gold across its wanton waste, how many moons have silvered the ripples on its fair bosom, only the topographic records of time can tell.

We marvel at this wonder of creation, as beautiful tonight as in its pristine glory untold centuries ago; and, looking away toward the dim and distant future, cannot even begin

to conceive what changes will have been wrought by that master hand when this timely manifestation of the eternal shall have been written in the pages of The Great Stone Book.

Our thoughts turn to the world in which we live; rich in abundance, and adapted to the various forms of life. We are at a loss to understand its inequalities, its sorrows, and its tragedies, and wherein the responsibility lay—verily, not with the divine mind whose laws are love, harmony, and continuity.

September 1.—It is an ideal day for spinning dreams. A languid sun is shining in a cloudless sky. A thin mist hangs lazily on the horizon. I saunter about the fields and along the hedge rows, musing the while on the aspirations of life. Is it, thought I, worth the effort, when only for one brief moment destiny's star will flash, and then, suddenly set?

September 7.—The sun is bending southward toward the blue rim of heaven. Autumn is heralding her ascendancy. Patchwork in purple, gold, and russet-brown, formless and without design, drapes the hillside, quilts the meadow, and cushions the valley. Yellow hues bronze the face of the sun, harvest gold tarnishes the pallid whiteness of the moon, and a haze dulls the finished brilliance of the stars.

It is the season of mellow fruit and ripened grain, a time when the hand of toil may enjoy a well-earned rest, and with mind-content, smile in the assurance of a plenteous store. This is nature's gift to all, but man, avaricious, exploiter in the necessities of life, preys upon his kind with a ruthlessness that has reduced this world to a battle-ground for the right to live.

September 15.—September's gold is everywhere. Dreadful of ease, the days are languorous and the nights are still. Falling leaves strew the bier of faded wild flowers with a restful sorrow for departed summer. The threnody of a belated bird, like a requiem, adds its deep impress to the moving scene.

Saddened beyond words at the passing loveliness of the season about gone, we linger among the old haunts made familiar by our many wanderings.

The fabric of our lives has become inseparably interwoven, and the deduction of "what life means to me" is beginning to be understood.

Our youth, vibrant with the joy of living and drunken with the first draughts from the springs of Helicon, behold in superb dream settings the manifold beauties of nature, the tangible evolution of teeming life, and the gradual development of man to the acme of creation, the explanation of which refer to science and the impressions, to the imagination.

Same Night.—A touch of the divine fills my soul with its radiance, and as I gaze at the picture that lies before me, I dream of life, love, and beauty—Life, wherein time weaves the golden threads of fancy into webs of romance—love, a possession richer than the pearls of the orient, fairer than the jewels of the mine—beauty, a charm that adds a softer music to the winds, a sweeter tone to the warbler's song, and a deeper blue to the smiling skies above.

September 13.—Stage-like, the world is set with its entrances and exits. The primal solitude of the dense forests hemming the reflective lakes, productive fields of grain and gold, dotted with savage tribes, barbaric races, and hives of civilization, undulating prairies cloven by serpentine rivers, reaches of desert waste stretching toward the mountains that tower majestic on either wing, sundered by the eternal sweep of ocean that loses itself in the illimitable distance, and the mystical play of light and shade that brings into action the myriad forms of life, fires the imagination with that infinite quest—the master of the show.

September 20.—Night with her innumerable stars looks calmly down upon a sleeping world. It is, for the time being, our last few hours among these hallowed spots we have learned to love so well. In fond embrace I hold her to my heart, and together we weave garlands of future dreams. The winged hours swiftly pass into pre-dawn, the orient aflame with the glory of a rising moon dims the jewel brilliance of the stars, and the spectral glooms that wrap the sylvan silences, glimmer into wraith-like shadows of gray and silver.

On this day we would part, but only for a brief while, and here under the wide expanse of dawn, with the lingering lights of heaven as witness, I tell her of a love—a love older than time and eternal as the infinite.

Here the diary abruptly ends.

### Buffalo Bill's Friend

Following an article in the January issue, Earl A. MacLennan, Morrison, Ill., writes:

"A memorial association was formed last year to commemorate the memory of the late 'Dan' Winget, a close friend and pard of Buffalo Bill, and a space in the Cody Museum at Cody, Wyo., was set aside to house mementoes, manuscripts, curios, etc. Mr. Winget was an editor, poet, and compiled a book on Buffalo Bill and other writings which are fast becoming very desirable collector's items.

The Buffalo Bill national organization is launched firmly. Buffalo Bill's birthday on February 26 is a state holiday in Wyoming and is celebrated in Cody and elsewhere.

## Remember Way Back When?



*The Chicago Tribune has a feature under the above heading that ought to be syndicated. It is short and snappy paragraphs sent in by the "contributors." It contains interesting and quite often humorous items of early American life. We give a few of them:*

### Do You Remember "Way Back When?"

Mounted cops stopped runaway horses and saved the lady driving with her child?—Mort S. A., Elgin, Ill.

Old time railroad conductors wore massive watch chains with a Masonic charm suspended from the chain?—H. D. Willis, Eureka, Ill.

All the neighborhood boys had stilts and the larger boys who had them with two steps, one over the other, were the envy of the smaller boys?—Ben W. Alpin, Kankakee, Ill.

An elaborate lap robe, heavy or light, was the code, and fine horse blocks were found at the side of the road?—J. V. S., Janesville, Wis.

Saloons were called "sample rooms" and we kids wondered what kind of samples they gave away, but were afraid to go in and ask for them?—E. K.

You sat in your office or store at this season of year, you could hear the horses tied to hitching posts at the curbing stamp their feet on the rocks in the gutter to shake off the bothersome flies?—Homer V. Butt, Bellevue, Ia.

Little school girls collected strings of buttons, a string a couple of yards long, containing all kinds of buttons with no two alike?—P. R. M. P.-L.

A girl paid 50 cents a pair for her best hose and had silk hosiery only for her wedding?—Annabel L. King.

All fraternal organizations in parade regalia marched to the cemetery on Memorial day?—Ede from Elcho, Wis.

Tom Thumb and his wife, seated in their small carriage and pulled by ponies, were in the circus parade at noon just as school was dismissed.

Women collected red and yellow silk ribbons such as were tied around bunches of 50 and 100 cigars and made sofa top pillows with them?—Ben W. Alpin, Kankakee, Ill.

Leaving for St. Louis to attend the World's Fair, we were told to be sure to see "The Boer War" and Hagenback & Wallace's Animal Show? C. B. G., Olney, Ill.

An old gentleman and his wife visiting the 1893 Fair saw an "Exit" sign and entered the outgoing gate from inside the grounds to see what an "exit" looked like?—J. D. Chisholm, Hillsboro, Ill.

You wanted a small glass of beer these in the country had large farm bells with which to summon the men-folks to their meals?—E. O. Barnes, Raritan, Ill.

We young bloods used a steel spring shaped like a chicken wish-bone to hold our coat lapels in place?—C. V. Hull, Charles City, Ia.

Celluloid collars and cuffs enjoyed a vogue (1889-'90)?—Mrs. C. T. D., Rock Island, Ill.

The Michigan Southern and Lake Shoe railroads advertised "Only two changes of cars between Chicago and Pittsburgh" (1857)?—B. F. B.

The nickelodeon was a treat for the frugal and you could have a regular spree of entertainment for a dime?—D. Aydelotte.

After the threshers left, our newly filled straw ticks were so high we had to step on a chair to get into bed?—I. M. B., Neenah, Wis.

Bustles were carefully adjusted before getting gracefully seated, and long skirts skillfully handled with one hand or be defeated?—J. V. S., Janesville.

Everybody had a new feather duster after Thanksgiving, using the first joint of the turkey wing with the feathers still on it?—H. J. R., La Crosse, Wis.

Our teacher wore a huge bustle, and as she walked down the aisle we surreptitiously deposited thereon gum, chalk, slate pencils, and apple cores?—Cora L. Lasher, Morrison, Ill.

Cash drawers had four finger grips underneath with a wire running from each back to the locking device, and to open the drawer you had to pull the right combination, such as the two outside ones, or perhaps the second and fourth, or it wouldn't open, but would ring a bell (1887)?—Blair L. Gilbert.

We had sore throat, father took a small stick, covered the end with flannel and swabbed our throat with medicine?—A. C. of Iowa.

We saved all the goose grease for croup attacks?—Mrs. R. N. Wallace, West Lafayette, Ind.

The popular Christmas present for a friend was a wood burning set which was used in making Christmas presents the following years?—A Mortician.

Women wore "Merry Widow" hats so large they had to turn their heads to one side to enter a street car (1910)?—Margaret Zeddies.

Popular song hits were "Give My Regards to Broadway," "You're Not the Only Pebble on the Beach," and "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me"?—Grace B.

Men and boys in winter wore "pulse warmers"—wool rib-knit, about 9 inches wide—to fit snugly over the wrists?—Rose of La Rose, Ill.

People in town had handbells and

factories began work at 6:30 a. m., with five minutes for a sandwich at 9 o'clock—John Pals.

The Republican campaign slogan was "The Full Dinner Pail"?—J. M. M.

We kept a wash basin on the bench on the back porch near the well?—Grace Iris.

Gals wore hobble skirts, and a movement was afoot to compel street car companies to lower the steps so the gals could get on without exposing their ankles?—Blair L. Gilbert.

Gunther, the candy manufacturer, had an autograph signature of Shakespeare in the museum over his store and showed it on request (about 1886)?—W. F. S., Dixon, Ill.

You scurried through village streets after dark with your May baskets, hanging them on the door knob and tearing away before any one answered the bell?—D. Aydelotte.

All hitching posts and telephone poles were wrapped with strips of sheet iron to keep horses from gnawing them?—3.2 of Waterloo, Ia.

All horses in Chicago were sick, my father and I drove a yoke of oxen from Mason foundry at Canal Street with a boiler to McCormick Reaper works?—George H. Hart.

Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, then newly wed, played in "At the Altar of Friendship" at Hooley's theater?—George E. Waugh, Detroit, Mich.

The young doctor who had graduated from medical college and completed his hospital training, chose his future home, hung out his shingle, created a proper "atmosphere" by dashing out with horse and buggy several times a day to visit imaginary patients and soon had a lucrative practice?—Mrs. John Bruce, Freeport, Ill.

Helena Mora sang baritone at various variety (vaudeville) theaters?—Frank Edwards, Bismarck, N. D.

You spoke your first piece at school you couldn't keep your knees still, your hands had no good place to stay, and that sea of faces looking up made you hope the platform would open up and swallow you?—J. J. Murray, Litchfield, Ill.

Children were equipped with copper-toed shoes or boots as wear resisters?—H. D. W., Rockford, Ill.

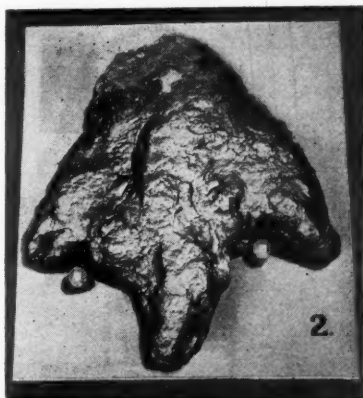
A bright nickel plated base burner was the pride and joy of the family instead of a highly polished automobile?—Anna De Savanna.



## Perpetuating History of Private Concerns With Company Museums

THE curator of private company museums has a fine opportunity for specialization. His quest, with the help of employee colleagues, will be concentrated on articles having to do with the company's growth and development, and he brings together many things to tell the tragedies and triumphs of the firm which he represents.

The following is representative of some of the objects to be found the Union Pacific Historical Museum at Omaha, Nebr. Back of each piece collected is an interesting history.



No. 2, Footprints of the Long Ago

Since the Superior, Wyo., mines were opened, numerous footprints of giant dinosaurs that roamed about during the last Cretaceous period have been found, the prints extending downward from the sandy shale roof and into the coal as it was in place.

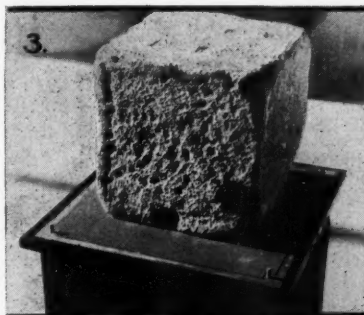
The late Cretaceous strata that extend well over much of the western half of the United States and Canada, were laid down through processes of sedimentary deposition some 60,000,000 years ago, and the particular species of dinosaur that tramped about the location of the now thriving city of Superior, Wyoming, is probably that classed as *Tyrannosaurus rex*, "the tyrant king of Saurians." The dinosaur was both herbivore (plant eating) and carnivore (flesh eating) and the *Tyrannosaurus rex* is the

largest known terrestrial carnivorous dinosaur whose existence through the recovery of their skeletons is on record.

The skeleton recovered and mounted by the American Museum of Natural History, suggests this giant lizard as attaining a height of 18 feet when erect, measuring 47 feet in length. The footprint made by the creature walking across the peat beds from which our coal was eventually evolved, is made of sandy shale which washed into the depression when the seas rose, flooding the great bog areas of the western coal bearing region.

The Superior district tracks made by the creature's three stubby toes measure approximately 30 inches wide by 36 inches long and the steps about ten feet apart.

This footprint of coal was presented to the museum by Eugene McAulliffe, president of the Union Pacific Coal Company.



No. 3, Key Stone of Omaha

This stone was placed on Capitol Hill, the present site of Central high school at 20th and Dodge streets, Omaha, by the United States coast survey in 1860, under an act of congress passed in 1857 providing for a survey of the town site of Omaha at the request of the Nebraska-Iowa Ferry Co.

The center of the copper cylinder set in the top of the stone is the point from which the survey of Omaha was made.

The key stone was presented to the museum by George Kleffner, Jr. of Omaha.



No. 4, Silver Candlesticks

This pair of candlesticks was removed from the Union Pacific Transfer hotel at Council Bluffs. The hotel building and depot combination was erected in 1877. On November 30, 1927, the use of the building as a hotel was discontinued and the fixtures were removed.

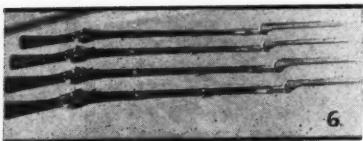


No. 5, Old Newel Post

This post is from the old Union Pacific headquarters building at Ninth and Farnam streets, Omaha. This building which was built in 1857 was the Herndon House, one of the landmarks in early Omaha. In 1870 the Union Pacific rented the building and moved the general offices from the territorial capitol at Ninth and Douglas streets. The building was

purchased in 1876, and in 1877 in addition was made on the north side of the building, and a floor added on top of the building. The general offices remained in this location until 1911, when they were moved to the new headquarters building at Fifteenth and Dodge streets.

The post was restored by the carpenter shop at the headquarters building. It is made of black walnut trimmed with burl walnut.



No. 6, Old Springfield Rifles

Among the numerous old guns and pistols in the museum are four old Springfield rifles.

These rifles were obtained from Fort McPherson National cemetery, which is located south of the Platte river opposite Maxwell, Nebraska. One of the guns was originally made in 1826, two in 1827 and one in 1828, as flintlocks and were converted into the cap style rifle in 1862.

Fort McPherson has long since passed into oblivion. None of the old buildings are left, although the government still maintains the original cemetery.

At the time the fort was dismantled, there was still occasional Indian trouble. For that reason the government left four rifles for the protection of the caretaker and his family. These rifles bear a serial number and each year the incumbent caretaker was required to take an inventory of all equipment on hand. From the old records the inventory on this equipment was traced.

These rifles were "discovered" by L. R. Burton of the Interstate Transit Lines, Omaha, upon the occasion of a visit to the cemetery. Through the efforts of C. R. Gray permission was granted from the war department to have the rifles transferred to the Union Pacific Museum.

#### Post Stamp Museum Planned in Greece

Greece is to have a museum of post stamps according to recent plans. The Ministry of Communications has been preparing a collection of post stamps of great value, comprising the first series issued by almost all the posts of the world.

This collection will be installed in two special halls in the Old Royal Palace, which is now being repaired and modified to house the two legislative bodies and the State Council.

#### Private Collections Serve as Museum

A note from Miami, Fla., states that Villa Ciscaya, the private estate of the late James Deering of Chicago has been thrown open to winter visitors.

It took Mr. Deering twenty-five years to collect the scattered bits of agricultural units, textiles, arts, and furniture, which he included in it and is said to have cost him probably more than \$10,000,000, though not of that value today. It required five years to finish construction of the sixteenth century Italian palazzo which, with the formal gardens constitutes the centerpiece of the 187 acre horticultural paradise.

Chauncey McCormick of Chicago announced the opening of the estate recently, saying that it is in the nature of an experiment for the winter only. The announcement terminates a long campaign carried on by leading Miami citizens who believed that opening the famous palazzo and grounds to the public would be an attraction of great value to Miami as a resort and pointed out the benefits to Charleston of the public access to Magnolia and Middleton gardens and to Asheville of public access to the Vanderbilt mansion.

Tours of the estate are available under competent guidance and study of the vast collections of objects d'art in and surrounding the palazzo will be aided by a digest of authentic objects prepared by Robert B. Harshe, director of Chicago's Art Institute, and Daniel Catton Rich, associate curator of art and sculpture.

#### Natives Preserve Heads

Natives make models of the heads of the important men of their country after their death in southern Malekula in the New Hebrides Islands. If the man is important enough they may even glue his hair fast to the dummy head and provide a body.

The heads are then placed on posts or kept in the man's clubhouses. In proof of this story, Dr. Albert B. Lewis, assistant curator at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, has one complete body and several of the heads on display in Joseph N. Field hall of the museum.—Pathfinder.

#### Exchanging with Russia

Among the first of the museums to take advantage of the new relationship with Russia is the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

A dispatch from Philadelphia states:

"A marvelous collection of textiles and jewelry made by peasants in Central Russia, Siteria and Thibet, some of them fashioned several centuries ago, has arrived at the University Museum, as first fruits of the new agreement for co-operation.

"Rare volumes, many of them of great beauty and all formerly part of the private library of the Russian Czars, also have arrived at the University Museum as part of the new interchange of collections.

"Soon these accessions will be placed on public view at the University Museum.

"The University Museum has co-operated with the Soviet in undertaking explorations in Russia. These excavations have been in progress at Esske-Kermen in the Crimea. The results of this work soon, also, will be displayed at the University Museum.

"Soviet authorities have expressed their willingness to join in further archaeological explorations with the University Museum.

"Hundreds of old textiles from Central Russia, Siberia and Thibet were displayed. Each represented the elaborate handicraft of a woman. Each differed in design. All manner of feminine raiment was included from shoes to headgear.

"There were all manner of peasant-wrought jewelry, beads, cowrie shells, gold thread, silver and semi-precious stones. These objects had adorned generation after generation of wearers, being handed down in families as heirlooms.

"The most superb of all the 125 books brought from what once was the private library of the Czars is a great tome entitled 'The Byzantine Enamels of A. V. Zvenigorodsky.' Only 200 copies of this work were printed, in 1896, at a cost of about \$200,000. None were ever sold. They were presented to royalty, collectors and institutions. The copy which now has come into the possession of the University Museum bear the number 1 and the inscription: 'The Copy of His Majesty the Emperor.'

With it came a second book, of which only 150 copies were printed, which describes the processes employed in the publication of the work on enamels.

#### Chinese Museum Campaigns Against Superstition

The Peiping educational museum recently displayed statistics and charts showing how \$1,000,000 is spent annually by the Chinese for incense, votive candles, miniature ivory pagodas, sandalwood offerings and other superstitious tokens in order to obtain favor. This money might be used, the museum points out, to feed hundreds of thousands of victims of

floods and famines or to buy dozens of airplanes for the national government's infant air force.



### Museum Curator Honored Again



Another new species of mollusk discovered by Director T. Van Hyning, of the Florida State Museum, has just been described and named in his honor. This is *Lyogyrys Vanhyningi Vanatta*. This new species of mollusk was discovered in Seminole Springs, fifteen miles east of Eustis, Lake County, and is the second new species discovered in this spring by Director Van Hyning and named in his honor. The other species was *Goniobasis Vanhyningiana Goodrich*, described by Dr. Calvin Goodrich in the University of Michigan. Besides the above two species new to science, discovered by Director Van Hyning and named in his honor, are the following: *Ferissia Vanhyningi Walker*, *Gundlachia Vanhyningi Walker*; both named by Dr. Walker of Detroit; *Cerithiops Vanhyningi Bartsch*; *Pyramidella Vanhyningi Bartsch*, both named by Dr. Paul Bartsch, of the United States National Museum, Washington.

### Figures Tell



What is the public interested in when it visits a museum? Perhaps these figures compiled by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for 1933 will be of help in determining the interests of the more studious.

Visitors to the study rooms of the various departments of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts totalled: 8100 to the Print Department, 58 asking to have prints identified; 2115 to the Department of Asiatic Art, 223 to visit the collections in storage, 190 with objects for examination; 445 to the Egyptian Department and 610 to the Classical Department, to which also were brought 235 objects for identification; over a thousand visitors sought information from the Painting Department; 1193 from the Department of Decorative Arts; and 2890 used the Textile Study. The Library and Photograph Room were used by 10,895 persons and 13,760 photographs and 3067 clippings were lent. The activities of the Division of Instruction were expanded beyond those of former years to serve a public with leisure enforced by conditions. Free instruction was given to 17,555.

### Income Depreciated Service Extended



"The income of the Museum from invested funds and from annual subscriptions has diminished, but its service to the community has increased," says Edward J. Holmes, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in his report for 1933 made public today.

The total attendance for the year, says T. Jefferson Coolidge, president of the Board of Trustees in his report, was 389,105, or an increase of 30,000 over that of 1932 which in turn showed an increase over 1931. The income of the Museum from all sources was \$372,101.87 which was \$37,514.77 less than in 1932. Through various economies the expenses of the Museum were reduced in 1933 by \$49,380.51. It was nevertheless possible for the Museum to undertake two major enterprises. Plans for an expedition to Persia, which will be carried on jointly with the University Museum of Philadelphia and will excavate the ancient site of Ray (Rhages) and vicinity. The second major undertaking is the remodelling of the Renaissance Court, now under way, into seven exhibition galleries

## School Children Sponsor Art Exhibit in Museum



Pupils from the Public Schools prepared an exhibit on "New York City Past and Present," that was displayed recently at the Brooklyn Museum. The above photo shows a group of children examining a scene depicting the Maypole dances given in the city's parks.



on two floors for temporary exhibitions. During the year, the larger part of the vast collection, many being formerly in this Court, was dispersed among schools, colleges, and museums in New England.

### Smithsonian Adds Feature

Realizing that the progress of automotive electrical devices has been so rapid during the past few years that the beginnings and intermediate steps are in danger of being lost sight of, the Smithsonian is gathering as complete as possible a collection of lighting, starting, and ignition equipment.

A valuable collection of early automotive electrical equipment has just been received from the Vincent G. Apple Laboratories, Inc., of Dayton, Ohio, whose founder, the late Vincent G. Apple, was a leader in the improvement of automobile ignition and lighting systems and one of the first to produce a successful electric starter.

### Napoleonic Museum on St. Helena Island

The house in which Napoleon died in St. Helena's is to be turned into a museum. Adjoining buildings, in which staff officers lived, will also be restored and will be occupied by the curator. Architects, builders, and material will be transported to St. Helena through London. Octave Aubry, who has charge of the project, has found on the island a billiard table, mirror, sideboard, and desk that belonged to Napoleon. These have been presented to France by the British Government and will form the nucleus of the museum. The Society of Friends of St. Helena is sponsoring and financing the project.

### One Room for Private Museum

If there is anything better than having a collection it is having a museum, no doubt J. J. Justice of near Olathe, Kansas, believes.

Mr. Justice has fitted up a room in his farm house as a museum housing the results of twenty-five years of collecting.

Mr. Justice found time in his business life to indulge collecting Indian relics and old firearms. In a cabinet of his museum are more than 3,000 Indian arrowheads. The walls are lined with old sabers and muskets, Chinese swords, Mexican stiletos, muzzle-loading pistols and buffalo horns. In his collection are a chair and table made entirely of buffalo horns. Mr. Justice has trinkets from all parts of the United States and many from Mexico and Australia.

### Maps and More Maps

The University of Chicago Library is on a map hunt, and it hopes eventually to gather 400,000 or so, a collection that will rival that of the federal government.

Six of the major map concentrations of the country are in Washington. These are the 1,000,000 maps of the military intelligence division of the war department, 688,000 in the library of congress, 260,000 in the engineer's office of the war department, 102,000 in the general land office and 87,000 of the U. S. Geographical survey. The other great collection of the country is that of the American Geographical society in New York, consisting of 100,000 maps.

Professor Wellington Jones of University Geography department says expansion of the University's collection will be along four lines—typographic maps covering civilized portions of the world on a scale of one inch to the mile, large scale city maps, various type maps and historical maps.

### Michigan Troubled in 1838

By HARRY M. KONWISER

Michigan may have its current banking problems, but to judge from an "old letter" Michigan had its problems in 1838.

This is gathered in reading a letter written by A. F. Stark of Manchester, Mich., Aug. 24, 1838, this epistle being addressed to H. H. Farley, Houston, Texas, at which time Texas was an independent Republic. The letter reads in part, as follows:

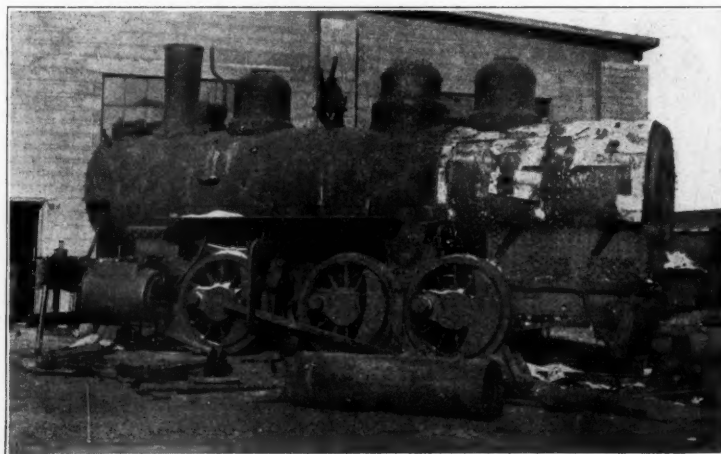
"The times in Michigan are ruining every business man almost. We have had the hardest time with the banks

in this state for the last year that ever was known. There was about 50 new banks created under the General Banking Law of this state and the Detroit City Banks immediately commenced a warfare against them and they have used them up—all up very nearly and these same wild cat banks so used up have a circulation in the hands of the community of about eight millions which must be very nearly a dead loss, so you see we are in a most deplorable situation in this country at present, and some of our Chartered Banks in fact are nearly as bad. Macomb and Clinton, both Chartered Banks have gone by the Board.

"... Miller is flat on his back with a fever and report says he was about to marry a young lady in Sharon by the name of Miss Chapman, a very pretty little girl but I should be damned sorry for her if she is obliged to spend her days under the control of Mr. B. Miller, Esq. Miller bought out Ruel last fall and since that time has felt a great deal more important than before which you know is entirely useless. He rides around with a horse and carriage worth \$300 and cuts the greatest swell of any gentlemen in Michigan."

Stark concludes his letter with an appeal for his friend to secure him a good situation in Texas.

This letter carries on the address front the hand written postmark ("Manchester, Mich." in red) and the Mr. "paid 25" in red, indicating that the fee of 25 cents was paid to carry this letter to New Orleans, where the Texian Post Office Receiving Mark (a black oval) was applied, likewise "Ship 31" is Mss.—this fee including the Ship Fee (6 cents) required on mail to and from Texas, plus the 25 cent rate.



ENGINE PICTURE COLLECTORS, HERE'S ANOTHER

The Port Huron and Detroit Railroad's No. 30 scrapped last Fall at Port Huron, Mich. This model was built by Baldwin in 1913. The Port Huron and Detroit Railroad has five engines, and all 0-6-0. No. 31 was built by Baldwin in 1915. Nos. 34-35-36-37 were built by American Locomotive in 1902, and are old Pittsburg and Lake Erie engines.

### The Old Family Buggy

THE one distinctly and indisputably American contribution to overland transportation was the old family buggy.

Such is the conclusion of Carl W. Mitman, head curator of the arts and industries department of the Smithsonian Institution.

Other American transportation devices had their origin in Europe. Even the covered wagon of pioneering days was a development from an English farm wagon. But Mr. Mitman can find no precedent for the buggy. Nor has it been possible to obtain a real early example of this purely American contribution for the Smithsonian collection.

Yet, Mr. Mitman points out, it was really an "invention" of far-reaching significance and was the greatest achievement of American carriage makers.

American roads after the Revolution, it is explained, were extremely bad. About the only way to get over them was on horseback or in heavy, very sturdily constructed wagons. Anything else would soon shake to pieces. This mode of travel was slow and uncomfortable.

The alternative for speedier transport was the two-wheeled "one-horse shay," or the "gig," which was about the same thing in a slightly different form. This was the vehicle associated with the old-time country doctors and ministers, and was the favorite family carriage up to about 1840.

It was sturdy enough, and long overland trips were made in it. But it was quite uncomfortable and expensive and would soon make the native "seasick."

About the year 1820 a curious new contrivance began to appear on the roads. It was essentially a miniature wagon equipped with crosswise springs, usually with a small rectangular body and four wheels. This was the buggy.

The inventor is unknown. Presumably the idea arose independently in the minds of several individuals at about the same time, and none of them realized that he was making a far-reaching contribution to the life of his time. It came in a multitude of body forms from the old wheelwright shops which were to be found in almost every village between Boston and Wilmington, Del.

The village wheelwrights, looked upon from the vantage of the present, had done a simple thing, but they had broken away boldly from the traditional mechanical principal of their time—that strength was roughly proportional to heaviness. They had built a common-sense light vehicle which was just as sturdy, or even more so, than a heavy wagon and

quite inexpensive. They gradually incorporated many principles of design which added to the strength.

The new vehicle was speedier and as sturdy as the shay. The idea spread over the world. The buggy held its own, as the speediest means of ordinary road transportation, until the coming of the automobile—and the early automobiles were "horseless buggies," buggies with engines attached to them.

If anyone has a well-preserved old buggy, dating from the first quarter of the 19th century, which he is willing to present as a gift to the national collections, the Smithsonian Institution would like to hear about it. There are plenty of buggies still on the country roads, but the great majority of them date from the early years of the present century.

As it is, the story of the buggy is practically a lost chapter in the material history of the American people.

### Ye O'de Curio Shoppe

The Rev. O. B. Ransopher, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Greetingsville, Ind., owns a song book that was used in the Republican campaign of 1860. It bears the inspiring title of, "The Wide Awake Vocalist, or Rail Splitter Song Book."

A Lexington, Va., man, J. D. Adair, has in his possession a solid iron ball about three inches in diameter said to be the first shot fired into Lexington in June, 1863, by General Hunter of the Union forces.

Almarian Hatt, 76, of near Jackson, Mich., has been using one farm wagon for 65 years. During that time the wagon has been repaired once—20 years ago, when a new tongue was placed in it.—*The Pathfinder*.

### Valentine Billets

Time was when a sort of lottery prevailed for assisting Dan Cupid in his Valentine maneuvers. The rules were something like this. An even number of maids and bachelors would get together. Each wrote his name upon separate billets, which were then rolled up and cast into some form of drawing box. The maids drawing men's name and vice versa, so that each man drew some maiden's name who henceforth was his valentine. In some cases, the valentines wore their "billets" several days "displayed upon their bosoms or their sleeves," in others, the choice lasted for a whole year.

Curio collector, have you a Dan Cupid billet in your collection?

In the old days there were valentine charms, too. "Get five bay leaves, pin four of them to the four

corners of the pillow and the fifth to the center—if you dream of your sweetheart you will marry him within the year"; "write the names of all your lovers on bits of paper, roll in clay, throw in water, the first to the top is your valentine"; "the first unmarried person of the other sex met on valentine's mornin' on walking abroad is a destined wife or destined husband."

### Movie Films to Show Hobbies

HOBBIES is planning to get up a movie sound reel of the New York and Chicago Hobby Shows showing the best booths and collections in different lines. The reel would be planned to run for an hour and available for rental on a minimum basis to various collecting groups, clubs, and the amateur hobby shows. It will be designed to stimulate interest in collecting.

Manufacturers are now making two types of equipment that any amateur can operate: one is the 35 mm. designed for small groups or gatherings; the other is the 16 mm. designed for home use. Both are comparatively inexpensive and are useful in spreading the idea of hobby-collecting as well as entertaining to the general public. Museums should have a regular exchange of hobby collection films and individual collectors could arrange an exchange among themselves of the smaller home films. HOBBIES is planning, if there is sufficient response to the offer, a free advertising column for all those who want to exchange movie films.

We read that a farmer of near King's Mountain, N. C., wrote the director of the agriculture development department of a western railroad, offering to exchange a Stainer violin in payment for a little farm. In reply he received word that the relic would have to be turned into cash before a trade could be effected.

Recently a shawl tea was conducted by women members of Grace Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, Mo., in which were presented many varied and historic shawls even as far back as 150 years ago.

There's art in a toothpick. Joe Ben Wheat, Alpine, Texas, has whittled from one, a pair of wooden pliers that work in every case. He did it without the aid of a microscope and says he believes that it is the smallest set of wooden pliers in existence.

BANKS—Best prices paid. Iron Mechanical and any King Penny Banks. Also early blown and Sandwich glass. Price and description to my3801  
NORMAN GEHRI Morristown, N. J.



## The Publisher's Page

French buyers have been in this country lately repurchasing historical old French art treasures that were taken out of France during their period of money depreciation. Attention of government authorities ought to be called forcibly to the fact that if we don't look out Europe, with our depreciated money, will take back many of the treasures we have accumulated. Very wealthy people have been in straitened circumstances lately and their collections have been going at auction for a fraction of their cost.

We have history to go by. We should awaken to the danger of losing some of the gains we made in art. Egypt, Greece, Italy, and countries with old civilizations awoke too late. They found their countries had been stripped of the finest historical treasures of the world. Our money has been cheapened and depreciated so that foreign countries can get it easier in order to buy products of our farms and factories, but the object will be largely defeated if, with that cheap money, they can get and take out our accumulated art treasures. Almost every country has now passed laws against the removal of these objects without the consent of their museum authorities. Generations of the future will severely indict the Roosevelt administration if it allows us to be "robbed" of our best collection material.

There is a lot of value to an old, established business. It has been three years this month since we took over the Philatelic West and made it with others the nucleus of the present HOBBIES. We still get numerous dimes for sample copies and every once in awhile a dollar for a year's subscription. In today's mail comes a letter from an Iowa man who says he subscribed for that magazine 20 years ago and now his children are growing up, collecting stamps, and he wants to subscribe again. We likewise get a lot of mail addressed to the old Stamp Collector's Magazine that we took over. Mail addressed to the newer magazines we bought that had an existence of a year or so drops off within a month or two.

Our readers will note that 16 pages are added this month. We are encouraged by receipt of a record number of subscriptions and fair advertising support since the last issue came out in its new dress. One day we got 110 subscriptions.

It is time now that the chiselers start. We have heard that "HOBBIES is making a barrel of money," and that a dozen new hobby magazines are planned. We thought the advertisers were sick and tired of little scrawny magazines such as were in the field in past years—almost all of them house organs for dealers. We felt sure that the trade would not again have reason to scatter its fire but to support one big magazine that would be a credit to collecting instead of a lot of little magazines that are a discredit. It is only by concentrated support of all the field that a magazine properly representative of collecting can succeed.

There is just reason for competition when one publisher with a monopoly abuses the situation. When he overcharges his subscribers and advertisers there is sufficient grounds for encouraging competition. Without that excuse monopoly is desirable because the customer gets much more for his money.

We have often thought what a wonderful thing it would be if Mekeel's, Stamps, Gossip, and possibly Linn's would all get together. They could give stamp collecting a remarkably fine organ that would be greatly stimulating to the entire

hobby. And what a wonderful advertising bargain it would be for the dealers. Of course, looking at it selfishly it is better for us that there are many stamp magazines because it gives HOBBIES a better chance for business although HOBBIES is a general collectors' magazine and was designed to reach families where there is more than one collector and collectors who have more than one hobby.

Hobbies also makes a magazine more attractive to libraries, schools, and other public institutions in which fields our circulation is growing by leaps and bounds. When you get a publisher who doesn't rob you and gives you service at a minimum cost, treat him right. Don't fill the field with a lot of cheap publications that you are ashamed of.

If anyone wants to be a publisher, let him communicate with us and we will hand him a long list of people who will give him advertising right away and make him think he will make a lot of money, but this list is composed of gypers who will gyp the publisher as well as his readers.

It was my pleasure, coming up from the south, to call on August Dietz at Richmond, friendly enemy—(all competitors are enemies). Mr. Dietz is widely known as an outstanding authority on Confederate postage stamps. He presented us with one of his limited edition books of stamps of the southern Confederacy which is unquestionably the finest work on that subject and one of the best books ever brought out in the entire history of philately. We regard it as one of the prize books in our library.

Having lived in Richmond over half a century Mr. Dietz has had unrivaled opportunity to collect Confederate material in that old capitol city, rich in historical interest. He owns the press on which the Confederate stamps were printed and the last copper plate of Confederate stamps that was made in England and shipped to this country.

Outside of philately it may be interesting to Mr. Dietz's friends to know that he is probably the greatest living typographer, having originated several modern type faces that are used throughout the English-speaking world.

Gun collectors have been holding meetings with other interested groups and passing resolutions against the Copeland bill which would prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of firearms of all kinds. Of course that would be a mistake because it would leave the law abiding citizens at the mercy of the criminal element who can easily get guns. We should not worry about the matter after reading that Mrs. Roosevelt has put up a shooting gallery in the basement of the White House where she practices with a revolver. The article says she carries a revolver with her in her automobile at all times. I never thought there was much chance that the Senate would take the Copeland bill seriously but if Congress should pass it perhaps Mrs. Roosevelt could prevail on the president to veto it.

A Washington reader asks us to make further comment on the economic situation. In doing that we are not the only ones writing on something which we know nothing about. Our hindsight is good now and it is easier for us to see what should have been done in the past than to tell just what is right to do for the future.

It is plain to us now that Mr. Hoover got bad advice. He could have done

most everything that Mr. Roosevelt has done and saved us a lot of grief. There was too much Mellon. Mr. Mellon was old and insisted on doing things as they were done twenty to thirty years ago. If Mr. Hoover had kept in mind the solvency of the banks instead of their liquidity how many fortunes could have been saved and how much buying power could have been stimulated, and how much money could have been kept in circulation! Some say Congress would not have given Mr. Hoover the power to change the requirements of the Federal Reserve, yet all the time Congress was pleading for an opportunity to put through some inflationary measures. We think they would have backed him up. If they backed him up on that German war debt debacle they certainly would have backed him up for measures to help the banks in every congressional district of the country. Mr. Hoover didn't want to do that. Naturally his idea was that if we issued money on a more liberal line of securities foreign countries would get hold of that money and drain our gold supply. He could have solved that by going off gold but, of course, that was against all the traditions of the Republican party. We have always kept the people thinking that under Republican rule we were on the gold standard, but smart people knew we were not. We issued silver certificates, Treasury notes, Federal Reserve notes, and National Bank notes, none of which were redeemable in gold. We never had more than 20 per cent of the gold necessary to redeem all of our currency.

Action at that time would have stopped the drain of gold we are now trying to get back. Mr. Hoover made another mistake in permitting Mr. Dawes to put his fingers into the pot and take out 90 million dollars when he was custodian of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That money distributed properly among the smaller banks at the right time would have forestalled the storm that later broke on the big banks. A third of that money put in Detroit would have forestalled the moratorium that spread throughout the country. The banking situation was easing up and that was about the last bad spot.

Of course there was the political situation to be considered—the campaign was coming on and Mr. Dawes had been a Republican vice-president. He was high up in the party councils. Mr. Hoover naturally had in mind the thought that if Mr. Dawes' bank went bad there might be a lot of shocking things uncovered, such as happened in the case of Mr. Insull, or Mr. Bain, or Mr. Harriman. Naturally the Democrats during the campaign would point to him and say "there is one of your leaders—look at Dawes—and you want us to put you back in power." So much for the hindsight.

Mr. Roosevelt came in when things couldn't have been much worse. He knew that the policy of sitting by had been rejected by the country and that he was expected to do something. His gold embargo was right. His bank moratorium was right. Devaluation was right—unless it becomes a precedent for every Congress to tinker with gold valuation. His proposal to borrow and spend 10 billion dollars in a year, of course, was for public consumption. That was to jar the money loose from the hoarders. He knew when he said it that he couldn't borrow 10 billion dollars of real money nor spend that much in a year within the bounds of reason or common sense. However, it was good politics. It remains for the next generation to tell whether it was good statesmanship. It is smart policy to encourage inflation talk but quietly assure conservative leaders that there won't be too much of it. If it has the effect of loosening up and getting the public to spend it will have the desired effect.

I think the N.R.A. will prove to be a mistake. About all it has accomplished is to allow groups to form monopolies to raise prices. It has caused more people to lose jobs than it has provided jobs. It has brought about more wage cuts

than wage increases. And worst, it created a bolshevistic attitude in the minds of youths who thought the millennium had come from some unseen place and a club was provided to brow-beat the boss — as if the boss' head was not already bloody.

When the contractors in Chicago got together to raise prices for C.W.A. projects the work was stopped and prosecution threatened. It is all right to raise prices, through collusion, against you and me, but you mustn't do the same thing against the government. That law is more replete with inconsistencies than any law ever enacted by Congress, and we could use a nastier word than inconsistency. If the law was repealed today it would cause the greatest boom to business that the country has ever known.

There is also a lot of criticism of Secretary Wallace running around the country making every kind of wild threats. It is a little sickening to have a man whose own business is in receivership telling successful men how to run their affairs. Wallace's father and grandfather before him left him a flourishing publishing enterprise, and if he couldn't make it go he has no business harassing men who are able to succeed in spite of conditions. If Wallace would stay in Washington and keep still we could afford to double his salary. If he had his way he would soon have the rest of us as busted as he is. . . .

I do not believe in the policy of pushing out Federal Reserve notes through undue expansion of credit. That invariably encourages high prices and carries with it the additional burden of interest debt. Whenever you carry a Federal Reserve note in your pocket you know that someone is a slave to that note—one or all of us is carrying an interest burden. I think a sounder, safer, and more conservative expansion of the currency could be had by issuing silver certificates against bullion with the money almost covered by the intrinsic market value of the silver. Immediately that policy is inaugurated silver would advance probably to cover completely the face of the note. Silver is the lawful money of 75 per cent of the people of the world. Its use would greatly stimulate purchasing power of the largest and most populous countries in the world. China, India, all of South America, and many other countries are on a silver basis. Of course, it is true that a lot of international engineering must be undertaken to maneuver a fairly universal valuation of silver coinage and possibly silver production. A start has been made and the effort should be continued to eventual perfection.

Any thinking person will admit that gold will never again be used as a basis of metallic currency in any country of the world. The population of the globe has doubled in 60 years. In another 50 years the commercial needs of the world will be such that there will be a stringency of gold for international settlements, much less its actual use as a circulating medium. As between an auxiliary metallic basis, sanely discovered with gold, and the so-called managed currency or paper money, I think the silver bullion basis is by far the more preferable. It would have international purchasing power regardless of credit conditions in the country issuing managed paper currency. Far would be the intrinsic market value of the bullion and there could be no fluctuation of its value beyond the remaining difference which would be represented by the stamp of authority of the issuing country. Unless new and now unknown gold fields are discovered the world is going to have to come to silver as subsidiary bullion in relation to gold.

Perhaps some of the Mellons will have to die off. Perhaps we may have to wait for a generation that never heard of Bryan, but it will come and I have told more than one of my Republican friends that we had better wake up and keep step with the oncoming generations or we will never return to power. We will never return by marching down the street to the tune of Civil War songs. We will never get there by yelling the full dinner

pail or the gold standard. We will never get there by waving the black flag of hard times because we gave the country a bellyful of hard times.

If we do beat Mr. Roosevelt three years from now it will probably not be on our record or our issues. It will be because of his own mistakes, and Mr. Roosevelt will be beaten, I predict, by the stock gamblers. I heard a gambler say the other day that 1934 was going to be a good year and 1935 was going to be a wonderful year. At 1935 he shook his head. I know what that meant. We all know what it means. It means that the stock gamblers are going to take advantage of an era of easy money to play the bull market until they have again pushed stocks beyond any rhyme or reason and then when Roosevelt is ready to run again, watch the crash. We have noted that when stocks get to playing upward pretty strong Mr. Roosevelt comes out with some warning statement to stop it, but Mr. Roosevelt had better not stop at half measures and the quicker he takes hold to regulate the stock exchange and keep the abuse of speculation down the surer he will be that they can't wreck him three years from now.

More than once customers have told me that they have to cut out their advertising in one of our magazines because they lost money in the stock market and must recuperate. What business man reading this page has not had the identical experience? And how many of our bankrupt customers have left us high and dry as creditors because they gambled with the money that ought to have come to us? A widow of my acquaintance inherited a fair-sized fortune from her husband. Most of it was in a going concern. She had ample outlet for all her funds. However, she told me she had taken \$10,000 out of the business and put it aside to gamble with in the stock market. If that \$10,000 were not tied up for gambling purposes she would be forced to put it into her business where it would give employment, or in government bonds where it would bring a safe return and help the government securities market. This is only one instance, yet we all know of hundreds and thousands more. If the money that is being put into a rising stock market today were put into productive business and industry, how many hundreds of thousands of men we could put to work!

Stock gambling employs fewer people in proportion to capital tied up than any industry in the country with the exception of whiskey distilling. I am told that, with modern machinery, one man can distill enough whiskey to keep 20,000 drunk.

You business people who have need for deserved credit facilities often tell me that the banks are still refusing you loans in the face of ample collateral. I am a stickler for banks loaning money, not because the borrower needs it to pay debts, but under stringent rules of sound and safe banking. But did you ever wonder with me if there were not a lot of these bankers who are again in the stock market with the depositors' funds? If we can stop bankers from using depositors' funds to gamble on the stock market they will have ample to loan deserving business men to put other men to work. All the bankers who were gambling with their depositors' funds didn't go to jail. With the weak laws we have they could gamble almost without limit and not violate any law particularly. If stock gambling is defensible why is it that every public official resigns as soon as his stock market record is revealed? Why is it that every banker who gambles in the stock market uses fictitious names at his broker's?

Everything that has been done has been for nothing unless we get at the cause of the trouble. If we go ahead giving all of our effort to curing the disease instead of eradicating the cause, all the suffering we have undergone, all the wealth that has been wiped out, all the worry that has racked the aged and unemployed will be for nothing. We will have it all to live through again—not the next generation, but those of us now living.

I have no intention of lecturing gamblers. Rather I am in favor of following the European plan of opening casinos in cities where the public wants them, and let those with gambling proclivities go there and play the roulette wheel or any other form of gambling that is provided so that their losses are carried on their own shoulders, or at the most will affect only their immediate families, and keep gambling out of our economic structure. . . .

The time has come right now when we ought to start to cut the gambling cancer out of the American body politic. There is poor patriotism inbred in a people who think the country owes them a gambler's chance to get rich quick. It is sickening to hear discussions at every social function about stock market gambling. Sometimes one would think that our people know nothing else to talk about. It is indulged in by men and women alike. If our intelligence is that limited, our culture so abbreviated, I would say we ought to start up again the old-fashioned literary clubs for the women and the hot-stove leagues for the men. In recent months the whole topic of conversation has been the boast of stock market winnings, as if we never had a depression. The going is good again. The bull market is on. Any fool can make money without working. Then what happens when this element loses as they eventually will? They come whining to the folks who sacrificed, who were thrifty, who saved, and are the backbone of American industrial life—they come to these people to unload their grief and share their losses.

People forget these depressions. Very few people are taught a lesson. Lots of people feel sure we will never have another depression. There isn't one in a hundred who knows we have had them ever since we have had a record of economic history. People think that the most important event of the year 33 A.D. was the crucifixion of one Christus on the far hills of Judea, yet it was 125 years before the first historian, Erasmus, recorded that obscure event. What shook the world at that time was the panic on the Via Sacra, the financial straits of Rome, when the banking house of Junius Spinther & Son failed. Very few people know that the Hanseatic League went through an experience almost identical to our recent depression. Students forget quickly what little they skimmed over about the South Sea panic in England or the Mississippi Bubble in France. All of those crises spread to every part of the known world. Lots of people said this was such a terrible depression—nothing like it ever known. The truth is there were far worse depressions in 1819, in 1873 when there wasn't a bank left in 1857, in 1873, in 1893, in all of which banks universally closed and wealth was wiped out by the millions. There were no relief agencies. Folks in hard luck were left to suffer and get out of it the best they could. And in between those dates there were numerous minor depressions that were extremely bad while they lasted. We had minor depressions in 1809, 1828, 1846, 1883, 1907, 1914, and 1921. We have always had them. It is about time we begin to profit from our past experiences. We know the cause of them without exception has been gambling and speculation and if we don't take steps now to eradicate these diseases from the national character we will continue to have them in their major and minor forms. No person or institution can feel a sense of security.

Mr. Roosevelt has the greatest chance to do something along this line that any ruler ever had and if he doesn't do it, if he uses half measures with gloved hands, he will be consumed in the whirlwind that will follow. If he goes to defeat in 1936 he will go down in another gamblers' panic.

D. C. Rightner

## Repeal Helped His Hobby

By  
MILTON R. GRADY

THE repeal of the eighteenth amendment, oddly enough, has made it easier for those who collect liquor labels, of which beer is probably, the commonest. Regardless of one's convictions as to personal habits and rights the hobby is legitimate and the wide variety of labels offers ground for the construction of a colorful collection. A large collection will probably have only a small intrinsic value but the hobby will have been pursued at little cash outlay.

Beer labels of the present time are about as numerous as stamps. In 1914 beer was legal in only 23 states. At the present writing beer is legal in 44 states and the District of Columbia. R. J. Scott, in an item states that before the war there were 1,332 breweries and now there are only 236, but it is my contention that the latter figure is very conservative. H. M. Schlader states that over 1,500 breweries were licensed to produce 3.2 beer but that only a small part of this number is active.

The large number of breweries now in operation have placed in circulation many bright and colorful labels. Many of the concerns have exercised a little imagination and produced typographical specimens that are beautiful. Other labels are just what the name implies—a piece of paper properly designating the content, nothing more.

Argonaut and Burgermeister beer, products of Milwaukee brewery, San Francisco, Cal., are both beautiful labels. Schmidt's City Club looks like you'd expect a beer label to look, dignified and capable. Rock Island Brewery of Rock Island, Ill., produced two beauties in Cross Country and Old Tavern. The picturesqueness of Heilman's Old Style Lager and Walter's Old Wurzbürger cannot be denied. Each have the appearance of the old-time illuminated maps of early explorers. Dick's Quincy is a beautiful lithographed creation. Adam Scheidt of Norristown, Pa., issues seven labels, each of them distinctively individual and elegant. Quaint is the

BANKS—Best prices paid. Iron Mechanical and any King Penny Banks. Also early blown and Sandwich glass. Price and description to my3801  
NORMAN GEHRI Morristown, N. J.



Courtesy Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch

### HE KNOWS HIS LABELS

R. Hayes Hamilton, who summers in Massachusetts, winters in Bermuda, travels to all parts of the world and resides "between times" at his modest home in Xenia, Ohio, has collected 3,000 liquor labels. His labels cover the walls and ceiling of his den.

miniature certificate label of Standard Brewing Company's Crystal Ale.

Labels do not, on the average, vary much in size. The extreme in smallness that I have seen is the issue of Dobler Brothers, Albany, N. Y., 2 6/8 by 4 1/8. The jumbos are represented by Savoy of Chicago 4 inches square and Kingsbury of Manitowoc, Wis., 4 inches by 5. A 3 1/4 by 5 inch envelope will hold most of the average size.

At the present time practically the only method which is open to the label collector to build his collection is by the exchange method. Go to a few dealers in beer in your own town and arrange for them to save you different labels. Oftentimes they will do this gratis and again a cash offer of one cent or so each will be advantageous.

Build up a supply and then an exchange of label for label can be affected with collectors in other parts of the country who cannot get labels in their locality that you have available in yours and vice versa.

Preservation of the collection is a matter that rests with each individual collector. They can be mounted in a book or kept in glassine envelopes and the envelopes mounted in a book or kept loosely in envelopes. For the present the writer is keeping his personal collection in glassine envelopes pending final disposition as to how the collection may best be preserved.

At this point it will not be amiss to mention that all label collectors the writer has come in contact with collect both the neck band and the body band. There are several quirks to beer

label collecting that will add much zest to building a collection. Some breweries issue only one brand of brew while another will offer as many as six or seven. Again, breweries sometimes change slightly the appearance of their labels. A label might be printed in blue ink one time and another issue of the same brand will appear printed in red. Many labels have been found on which notice appears differently or an NRA emblem placed on it that did not appear on others.

Repeal of the eighteenth amendment makes the 3.2 labels harder to get. Many collectors are investing heavily in 3.2 and building up huge quantities of labels of the same brew so that they will have a stock of 3.2 that will carry a premium as they will, later on, not be available on the market.

The writer, at the present time, lists over 200 different 3.2 labels. H. M. Schlader, has according to a late check list over 400 labels—and we both feel the surface is barely scratched in our hobby.

### Acknowledgements

I thank you for your gifts. They have come from different parts of the country—some from foreign lands. Like my collection of postcards some of them remind me of places I have visited—others of places I must visit ere I leave "this mortal coil."—O. C. L.

A piece of Pina cloth from a garment more than 100 years old from Lillie J. Brigham, Westboro, Mass. A wooden nickel from N. S. Hopkins, Williamsville, N. Y. An Irish seal watch charm from I. M. R. Campbell, Chicago. A star fish from Charles Weigel, Houston, Texas. Two old valentines (not comics) from Lester Coy, New York. Walter Koch, Ashland, Pa., has favored the publisher with a postcard on which he has written in pencil the Declaration of Independence. It consists of 1,505 words and is perfectly legible under a microscope. E. S. White, of Miami, Florida, presents an ivory polar bear tooth with a polar bear and scrollwork carved in it. J. Lindan of Buenos Aires, has added two shells to my cabinet of curios.

Cachets: President's Birthday Cachet from R. C. Schaffer. Third Annual Exhibition of postage stamps of the world from Suburban Stamp Club, Boston, George Flaton, New York, Suburban Stamp Club, Boston. Valentine, Neb. Cachet, February 14, from Eddie Isenhardt, Moberly, Mo.

### Clippings Acknowledged

Mattie Crites (9)  
Anthony Kigas, Jr. (45)  
R. L. Taylor (1)  
Fred R. Verd (3)  
C. E. Anderson (2)  
Wm. Kreuger (1)  
Frank C. Ross (48)  
Waldo C. Moore (26)  
D. W. Kerr (1)  
C. G. Alton Means (4)  
Mrs. A. B. Stebbins (1)  
Lester Sisk (1)  
L. T. Brodstone (20)  
Mrs. Paul Huntley (200)  
M. A. Richardson (1)  
M. R. Grady (50)  
Harry J. Frazier (1)  
A. Atlas Leve (3)  
Arlo Johnson (1)  
C. H. Graves (1)  
G. Shoop (1)  
J. G. Ventuella (2)  
Claude C. Beals (28)  
John H. Bowman (2)  
Adrian DePass (8)  
Edwin Brooks (8)  
Mrs. M. Campbell (1)  
Mattie W. Crites (8)  
J. N. Laurence (3)  
Willard G. Seward (1)  
Aaron Samuels (25)  
Herman A. Daake (1)  
Alfred Walford (28)  
Henry Mueller (25)

### Jottings

A LETTER found by a collector of rare documents, Marcian F. Rossi, in San Jose, Calif., recently, possesses a chemical formula for varnish which he believes was that used by the famous Antonia Stradivari to give his violins their incomparable tone. The formula is contained in a letter written in 1705 by a duke who declared he learned it from Stradivari when he visited the master to buy his bride a present

According to the *Santa Fe Magazine*, "an interesting forest of petrified wood is situated north of Two Buttes, in Baca County, Colo.

"The Old Swimming Hole," James Whitcomb Riley's first book, which he presented to Eugene Field, went under the hammer recently, and was knocked down for \$510.

Heretofore there were only a few dead letter offices in the United States, but recently Acting Postmaster General Joseph C. O'Mahoney issued an order that all first-class postoffices will be dead letter offices, which is estimated to effect a saving of \$100,000 to the postal department.

Dr. Davidson Black, research worker for the Rockefeller Institute, reports the discovery of prehistoric fossils in a cave near Peiping, China.

### Pina Cloth

There is always an answer to every question it seems. On page 75 in our January issue we asked about Pina cloth. A piece of this shimmering cloth two yards long and two feet wide was displayed last summer at the Century of Progress Fair in Chicago. Pina cloth is said to be made from fibers of the pineapple plant in the Philippine Islands and woven into the sheerest fabric. The piece at the Fair was said to be more than 100 years old.

Lillie J. Brigham sends a piece of this cloth from a two piece dress which she owns. The dress, a many "width" skirt and ruffled, was handed down to her from a great-aunt who was born in 1802. The material is a red and white plaid, and resembles the sheerest of rayons.

## WE'LL DELIVER YOUR MESSAGE

Do you know if there is little, great, or any demand for the material or service you can supply?

You can find out by putting your query or message before the greatest number of people who are likely to be interested in what you can supply.

Are you pinning your faith, risking your investment, and basing your hopes on inadequate means of "sounding" your market?

**HOBBIES** furnishes an adequate means of "sounding" your market, shows you what demand there is for what you can supply. It reaches a market of collectors who are responsive, who are collecting, who have the means to collect.

Find out the demand through an advertisement in **HOBBIES**. Then supply it.

## MATCH BOX LABELS

HOBBIES is the official organ of THE BLUE MOON CLUB an International organization of collectors of this hobby. M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Box 732, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Pres.—Robt. Jones; Vice-President—Harry M. Goold; Manager Cover Division, John C. Schulz.

### Club Notes and News

By M. A. RICHARDSON

I am wondering why more club members do not send in articles on match box labels. Surely every member must have news that would interest some one else about a prized label in his collection, a rare old label which he has found, interesting exchanges, or about a friend's collection he has seen. In a club where all news is written by the Secretary, the non-member may often notice, and come to the conclusion that its members are on paper only, or else very lukewarm as far as the hobby they follow is concerned. Try your hand at telling your story to your fellow collectors. Send it to your Secretary, or to the club organ, "HOBBIES."

Another label is out by the Federal Match Company. This time it's "Modern," and on both sides of the box the same as National.

America's Own Match Company has a new one too, "Little America," and I have added both to my collection. I am also informed that the latter company will come out with another new one soon.

No new labels have been issued by Diamond Match Company in nearly a year, and so far as I am able to learn, none are in sight.

An old Canadian label was sent to me by a man in that country, who informs me that around 1890 at the time of the issue they used to sell them by the carload. The wrapper is of manila paper with hood to cover. Matches of same material. On the wrapper is printed in red, E. B. Eddy Co's. Non-Poisonous, Tiger Match.

Some labels just noted from Pusia—Sport in both red and green,

Consumers, Ctopmont, Quadrige, Malm, Automat, Lucifer, Pipe and Leaf, Elephant, The Lion, The Tiger, Life Boat, Cat, Stag, Douglas, Toortz, Nollag in black. Lewis, Ltd., Keystone, Kays, Irwins, Phoslite, Hand and Key.

First booklet of the Match Label catalogue is well under way and with good luck should be ready for delivery about the middle of March. If you have not ordered your copy do so at once, as the first booklet will be limited. Send your name and address, and you will be notified when it is ready. Price of each booklet in the United States is 35 cents, and in all foreign countries 50 cents.

So far we have labels that have been proven genuine enough to list in sixteen booklets, and each booklet to contain about 1,000 different, and lists besides the name of the label and country where made, colors and mm. size of each, and the approximate value of each.

Now is a good time for all non-members to join with us, and for everyone who is interested in the hobby to come in with his membership and support of this fine hobby. A life membership costs but one dollar PLUS a self-addressed and stamped envelope sent to the Secretary on the first of April and October.

The best way to get new members for our club and hobby is—Show your labels whenever possible. Talk them. Give a few duplicates away to those who seem interested.

And until next month, greetings from your Secretary.

### A Letter

"In regard to 'Friction Matches,' I believe they were invented in Chicopee, Mass., at that time a part of Springfield, Mass.

We have had a package in our family ever since. It is marked "These Matches were made in 'Chicopee Street' by Sidney Chapin, 1845. A part of the first picture matches ever made. Labelled by my Father, who was born on 'Chicopee Street.

Mrs. Eleanor W. Hall,  
Chicopee, Mass.

### "HOBBIES"

A Professor wise with searching eyes  
And nine letters aft his name  
Says worldly toilers are but boilers  
In lifes scheme-heating game.  
Our daily "pep" on which we step  
He likens unto steam,  
But says this sage, we shun the gauge  
That shows a bursting seam  
A pop-off spout, he's figured out,  
A thing unique and nobby,  
Thru which to vent our steam unspent—  
He calls that thing a hobby.  
So each and all had best install  
A side line for their health.  
Some catchy fad should soon be had  
To head off vital stealth.  
Preserve your glands, collect cigar bands  
Or gather peanut shells:  
Save barber poles, or swiss cheese-holes,  
Or garner dried up wells.  
But after all to "hit the ball"  
And make life's labor sweet—  
O'er look my jest, but ride your zest  
On a hobby horse that's neat.  
For rest and fun, there's really one  
That keeps you keen and able,  
With joy I wave to those who save  
The safety match box label.

By BLUE MOON,  
Member No. 63.

### Collection Saved the Day

Blanche Martinez of Portland, Oregon, writes the editor as follows:

"Just received my copy of HOBBIES today and have been reading with interest the story about your trip to Florida and hope you did not miss St. Cloud and the unusual sights which it has to offer. But just in case you did miss it, it occurred to me that you might like to hear this. In St. Cloud lives an 80-year old war veteran whose home needed papering badly, but whose circumstances were such that he could not afford the luxury of new paper, so he conceived the idea of using his stamp collection of hundreds of thousands of specimens and so went diligently to work. When he finished he had his house papered completely with this collection. He had arranged many of them in interesting groups. But that is not all! He shows a good piece of business judgment for he charges tourists ten cents each to look through his house."

### IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention HOBBIES when replying  
to advertisements.

### WANTED

I will pay cash for old U. S. match box labels made between the years of 1835 and 1910. Look over your attic boxes and trunks for some of these old ones. Send them on for my inspection and offer. d36x

M. A. RICHARDSON  
Box 732, Ticonderoga, New York, U. S. A.

## SWAPPERS' PAGE

Any one reported offering for sale any article advertised under this heading will henceforth be refused the use of the department. Our readers will confer a favor on us by reporting any instances of bad faith.

**ADS MUST STATE WHAT IS WANTED IN EXCHANGE, AND WHAT IS OFFERED IN EXCHANGE.**

1c per word for one time; or

3 times for the price of two insertions; or

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(Cash must accompany order. No checking copies furnished on this service.)

**LARGE CENTS** and other old coins exchanged for Indian relics (grooved axes preferred), candlesticks, bullet moulds, Civil War buttons, buckles, revolvers, etc.—H. S. Moore, Kahoka, Mo. n12611

**WANTED** old books, etchings, Currier and Ives, in exchange for sheet music, autographs and books.—Bookdealers Guild, 4811 No. Harding, Chicago. ap34

**WANT** U. S. postage before 1900 of higher values or Bicentennials. Will give first day Valley Forge set.—W. Kriebel, 501 Buttonwood St., Norristown, Pa. my34

**165 STAMPS** of Nicaragua, catalog \$55.00, U. S. Rev. and Narcotics for old U. S. covers; patriotic preferred.—Fred H. Bauer, Clinton, Mass. mh306

**ALEXANDER HAMILTON** Modern Business Course, 24 volumes and about 100 booklets. Cost \$210.00. Want boy's 28 inch bicycle in good condition, miniatures, printing press or mint stamps. Correspondence invited.—J. C. Sidenius, 31 Bolling Springs Ave., East Rutherford, N. J. mh3001

**FIVE DOOLITTLE COVERS**, Cat. \$18.50; German War Money; used Air Mails; Misc. covers. Want good U. S., or what have you?—Captain W. H. Peters, Woodside, L. I., New York City. jly84p

**MAGAZINES**—Back numbers, all kinds. Largest stock in the country. Want coins, guns, relics. Prompt service.—Jos. O'Brocta, 217 Willow Rd., Dunkirk, N. Y. jly12441

**WANT PENNSYLVANIA** Airpost Dedication Covers for others (not Pennsylvania). Will exchange lists.—John C. Morgan, 621 Fifth Ave., New Kensington, Pa. mh306

**INDIAN STATES** Stamps given for your current mints.—Beerindra Kumar & Co., Saharanpur, U. P. (India). mh1227

**DIME NOVELS** Exchanged—I have over 3,000 to swap.—C. Bragin, 2 East 23rd St., New York City, N. Y. pje36

**CLOTH BOUND** Fiction Book for good National Geographic sent me.—Kenneth MacCallum, 3418 Jackson Blvd., Chicago. d1269

**EXCHANGE STAMPS**—Collect International from 1920 on, correspond English or Spanish, sure reply.—A. Rodrigo, 25 Woodward St., San Francisco, Calif. mh324

**WANTED**—Stamps, arrows, pipes, in exchange for old books, typewriters, Western photos, old newspapers, coins, medals, 1852 Roman states, stamped covers, army buttons.—N. T. Thorson, 306 South 19th St., Omaha, Nebr. je34p

**WANT UNITED STATES** and French Colonial stamps (especially Colonial Exposition issue), mint or used. Have United States, Canada and foreign first flight airmail covers, mint airmails and foreign.—Mary Wilson, 789 East 166 Street, New York City. mh173

**6 FT. OSAGE** orange bow, 40 lb. draw, horn tipped, \$35.00 value. Want good Indian relics, banners, pipes, spears, etc., or antique firearms.—F. E. Payne, 806 Milwaukee Ave., Janesville, Wis. mh306

**EVERY STAMP COLLECTOR** has idle duplicates and empty spaces in his albums. Trade your duplicates for space fillers at The Swappers Club, 4406 Augusta Blvd., Chicago. Send stamp for information. (No dues.) s12291

**PETRIFIED RYE**, nature's curiosity to trade. I want tubular shell wampum, old hand-made iron nails, showy butterflies mounted and correctly labeled. For extra fine specimens will give beautiful Lithuanian amber with insect imbedded.—Dr. A. Rackus, 3051 W. 43rd St., Chicago. my12042

**AUTOGRAPHED PHOTOGRAPHS** of "Buffalo Bill," "Pawnee Bill," "P. T. Barnum," "Charles Tripp," the "Armless Wonder"; also of the famous "Jumbo" elephant. Will swap for advertising heralds, programmes, route books, etc., of circuses prior to 1900.—Chas. Bernard, Riverside, Savannah, Ga. mh3001

**WANTED**—Cameras, watches, Parker or Waterman's fountain pens. Will give Malayan stamps in exchange.—Cheah Kim Chew (S.P.A.), 3 Bishop Street, Penang, Straits Settlements. mh384

**SWAP**—Coins, stamps. Send your list for mine.—Ernest Jensen, 2050 Hastings Street, Chicago, Ill. ja1209

**HAVE SOME PRECANCELS**. Would like to trade with other collectors. Also have some small fossil shells to trade for arrowheads. Write if interested.—Louis Ladd, 337 W. 42nd Place, Chicago, Ill. mh103

**FINE JEWELRY**, watches, etc., for stamps, antiques or anything of value. Ask—Mr. Cristobal, 32 No. State, Room 902, Chicago, Ill. jel2001

**EXCHANGE YOUR** duplicate stamps. No membership fees. Details for 3c postage.—Elma Stamp Exchange, R. B. Payne, Bowen Road, Elma, Erie County, New York, S.P.A. 6985. mh365

**EXCHANGE**—Narcotic, U. S., Foreign and Air Mail stamps, for Air Mails, U. S. and Confederate Patriotic covers, old letters before 1890 and fancy cancellations on U. S. stamps.—H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Ind. ap12081

**SWAP** lion, coyote, bobcat and deer-skin rugs, deerheads, all sizes; different poses fox, bobcat, coyote, chokers, deer horn and feet, gun racks, ink wells, ash trays, beautiful colored petrified wood, Meteorites, all sizes, Hopi pottery and baskets, Navajo rugs and turquoise jewelry, prehistoric pottery and stone implements, human skulls from ancient cliff dwellings, for old guns, freaks or any good Museum Pieces. Just tell me what you have and we will trade.—The Dean Eldredge Museum, Flagstaff, Arizona. n12184

**HAVE HUNDREDS** of items to swap for shotguns, rifles and revolvers. List free.—Swapper Abe, 36 So. Brunswick, Old Town, Maine. s12411

**HAVE BAUSCH-LOMB** amateur microscopic outfit; fiction books; back numbers of most any magazine; 1,000 National Geographics; 50 consecutive issues Munsey, 1916-1917-1918; 50 Success, 1921-1926; Amazing and Science Wonder Stories; Detective; Western and Fiction Magazines; Scientific and Mechanics Magazines; American Mercury, Forum, Harpers, etc. Want old coins, books, relics, or what?—S. A. Watson, Oteen, N. C. mh3021

**MINERAL COLLECTION** formed by State Geologist Prof. Collett of Indiana. Excellent Museum specimens. Will trade for Jivaro Indian shrunken heads, Peruvian mummies, Aztec relics.—Dr. A. Rackus, 3051 W. 43rd St., Chicago. my12081

**WANTED**—Indian relics, pipes and odd pieces in exchange for shotgun, old coins, razors, camera. Write for my list.—C. M. Bruff, Hoopeston, Ill. s12441

**THE DAVIS JEWELRY CO.** will allow 10c each for arrowheads, U. S. coins, 1c flying eagle, large copper 1c or 1/2c, 2c or 3c, silver 5 and 10c coins, dated older 1930, or 10 airplane stamps. Swap for following choice \$1.00 value Indian goods, beaded purses, pipes, totem poles, dolls, baskets, bows, hair hatbands, handmade rings, bracelets, pins, pottery, Colorado stone jewelry, rings, pins, charms, agate novelties, 2 large or 4 small agate marbles, 25 coin collections, 100 stamp collections. For \$2.00 value, Indian moccasins, war clubs, pipes, tom toms, 20 mineral collections. Following at \$3.00 to \$5.00 value, Indian pipes, drums, spears, Navajo rugs, beaded belts.—20 E. Pikes Peak, Colorado Springs, Colo. Established 1881. mh3002

**WANT ALL YOUR** duplicates picturing a ship, train or map. Give good exchange from approvals.—Sphinx, Box 286, Centralia, Ill. mh102

**EXCHANGE WANTED** with Canadian postmark collectors. Cut 2x4 inches. Write for details. Have U. S. and English to swap.—Luther Wismer, Lansdale, Pa. mh152

**95 NEEDLES** in case for 4 nice Commemorative Precancels or 1 back "Hobbies".—Fred H. Kenney, R. 2, Eugene, Ore. au12411

**EXCHANGE** 2 lots Eaglewood, New Jersey, 9-inch bust George Washington, 6 Catholic statuettes. Samples 25c. Agents wanted.—F. Demeo, 114 Ford St., Providence, R. I. jel1287

**U. S. AND FOREIGN** Stamps, to trade for old coins, Gold, Silver and Copper, etc., or what have you?—Archibald Sabin Parker, 236 Brackett St., Portland, Maine. d12021

**EXCHANGE** original cartoons by well known cartoonists for other cartoon originals.—George T. Maxwell, 471 Beach Ave., Rochester, N. Y. mh12021

**WANTED**—Taxidermist tools; Taxidermy and Museum Exhibition, by John Rowley; American Natural History, by Hornaday. Exchange for mounted or unmounted birds, animals, cameras, guns, 10 gauge tools, oil pumps, grease cups.—Ole Williams, Grygla, Minn. mh153

**WANT** military guns, rifles, bayonets, war relics, grenades and other military items. Have rifles, antique guns and pistols, swords, native weapons, coins, curios, Egyptian relics, helmets, armour, machine guns for exchange. Interested in anything military.—Martin Retting, 2407 65th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. mh3001

**COLLECTOR'S MATERIAL**—Books, petrified wood, antiques, war relics, books on war, original oil paintings and water colors. Trade for Indian relics, old coins, guns. Send 10c for lists.—Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson St., Chicago, Ill. aup

**SERIOUS COLLECTORS**—Send card listing those empty spaces in exchange for cancelled imperforate "Byrd." Limited offer.—Walter Hoyt, Whitman, Mass. mh1p

**WANTED**—Job lots of precancels. Unpicked mixtures preferred. Have stamps, coins, relics to exchange. Send what you have and state wants. Better you send, better you receive. — Forest D. Hall, Anamosa, Iowa. f123

**TEXAS LETTERS**, 1835-45, postally marked. Also early United States, 1756-1800. Will give mint United States stamps. — Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Avenue, New York City. 1235p

**AN EDISON DISC** Phonograph, Model, A100, original cost \$100, in good running condition with 51 double faced Edison Diamond Disc Records costing \$72.35 with an attachment for using other records and 49 various records in exchange for Mint United States Stamps. — Maurer, 3924 72nd Avenue, Glendale, Long Island, N. Y. mh369

**WILL SWAP FOREIGN** Currency and Exchange Guide, 130 pages or California Souvenir Gold, 50-cent and 25-cent size, also other books and coins for uncirculated and proof coins, odd coins and money, depression scrip and transportation tokens of all kinds. — Frank M. Schmidt, 2465 38th St., Astoria, N. Y. mh369

**ARROWHEADS**, Oriental embroidery, carvings, simulated pearls, books, curios, in exchange for Jenny Lind songs, Harper's Weekly, Dore's illustrated books. — Robert Anderson, 535 No. Clark Ct., Chicago. jly325

**DIME NOVELS** to exchange. What do you have? What do you want? — Raymond L. Caldwell, 835 Highland Ave., Lancaster, Pa. au12021

**RARE FOSSILS** — Correctly named; data furnished. Good local minerals, arrowheads, old frontier Colt, etc., for books, publications, pamphlets on geology, paleontology, evolution. Send list. — Ted Galusha, Paleontologist, Hay Springs, Nebraska. mh103

**HAVE BOOKS** published 1805 on to trade for old U. S. stamps on cover. — L. J. Defosset, P. O. Box 443, San Luis Obispo, Calif. app

**WILL TRADE** dainty handmade tatting (50c yard) for early American stamped covers, mint Christmas or White Cross seals, equal value. — Alice Hesse, Boulder Creek, Calif. mh152

**ROOM AND MEALS** in Atlantic City's newest, centrally located fireproof hotel, in exchange for equal value in genuine Indian relics or ancient coins. — R. B. Ludy, M.D., Hotel Ludy, Atlantic City, N. J. ap307

**RARE BOOKS**, stamps, to exchange for old U. S. stamps, postmarks, envelopes. — Box 144, Lorain, Ohio. n1269

**SEND ANY QUANTITY** United States or Foreign mixture of stamps cataloguing over three cents each; receive same quantity nicely assorted precancels. Better grade you send better grade you receive. — Henry Perlish, 54 Riverside Drive, New York City. s12222

**SMALL SPECIALIZED** collection U. S. stamps, catalog Scott's over \$2,000. Trade all or any part for ornamental or useful articles. — Horn, 1907 Loring Pl., Bronx, N. Y. s12261

**PRECANCELS**—Will exchange Bicentennials or regular, on stamp for stamp basis. — M. Jeffs, 321 New York Ave., Providence, R. I. my383

**SEND UNITED PROFIT SHARING** Coupons, Precancels or Commemorative and receive good foreign. — Peck, Box 1561, Tulsa, Okla. my343

**EXCHANGE AUSTRALIAN** stamps and stamp magazines for U. S. A. and other countries, any quantity. Don't send trash. — A. Pennimont, 31 Omar Street, Canfield, Victoria, Australia. mh142

**BUFFALO HORNS**, 50c; rare fossil leaves, 50c. Following, 25c each: Rattlesnake rattles, volcanic stones, celestite, petrified wood, etc. What will you exchange? — Aaron Thompson, Westmore, Mont. my305

**BOOKS ON COINS** to trade for coins, medals or paper money. — Hewitt, 1650 Catalpa, Chicago. f151.

**STAMP exchange** desired with collectors, many early issues, rare items, for lower priced stamps, accumulations, etc. No trash. — L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark. ap344

**I HAVE** Stamps, Coins, Curios, Books, Firearms and many other things to trade for Valentines and Valentine Covers (before 1870), illustrated and patriotic covers, fancy cancellations, especially on '69s. Let me know what you have and what you want. — C. G. Alton Means, 339 Alden Ave., New Haven, Conn. jly12882

**HAVE ONE COMPLETE SET** of four volumes each 11" by 9" by 2 1/2" "American Encyclopaedic Dictionary" or one complete set of ten volumes "The World's Best One Hundred Short Stories," to trade for stamp collection rich in old United States issues or United States covers (envelope with stamp), dated before 1857. Also many other books, including a set of eight volumes "Masterpieces of the World's Best Literature" and old magazines (Harper's Weekly, Living Age, etc.), to trade for U. S. stamps. — Frank R. Melville, 90 South Professor Street, Oberlin, Ohio. mh108

**FOSSILS** — A collection of Crinoid stems, Pentremites etc. (25 pieces) sent in exchange for silver half-dollar before 1910 or a collection of 150 pieces sent for "Life of Simon Kenton" or other books. — L. W. Dudgeon, Cane Valley, Ky. mhp

**EXCHANGE** — Indian relics, eggs in sets, polished semi-precious stones and stereoscope and views for good old U. S. or Western Hemisphere stamps. — W. H. Over, Vermillion, S. Dak. my306

**CIRCUS PARADE PHOTOGRAPHS**—Gloss finish, non-fading, 5x7 fine views of beautiful horse drawn street displays. Will swap for ancient newspapers containing circus advertisements or stories. — Chas. Bernard, Riverside, Savannah, Ga. my306

**WILL TRADE COVERS**, seals, stamps, Precancels for Scandinavian stamps and South Bend, Indiana Precancels. — Couter, 1002 Portage, South Bend, Ind. mh102

**USED BLOCKS 4 U. S.** and foreign wanted in exchange for other blocks. — M. P. Rodermond, Box 251, Bloomfield, N. J. my303

**SWAP**—Genuine Indian arrows, spear points and axes, for old firearms, powder flasks, shot pouches, bullet moulds. — K. K. Neltner, 207 S. Main St., West Chicago, Ill. my709

**BOOKLET** "Old and Rare Books" listing 250 books wanted at \$20 to \$3,500 each. Sent in exchange for good stone tomahawk or other Indian relics. — L. W. Dudgeon, Cane Valley, Ky. mhp

**200 OLD BOOKS** — Want Coins, Old Glass, Prints, Relics. — Chas. Patrick, Mt. Victory, Ohio. mh362

**HAVE FIRE EATING** Secrets Books. Want Books. — John Haynes, Doe Run, Missouri. mh352

**EXCHANGE** 100 seven line letterheads for foreign dollar; 2 half dollars; 100 copper and nickel; 15 large cents; 15 broken bank or Confederate; or offers in numismatic material. — Lee Hewitt, 1650 Catalpa, Chicago. f143

**WILL TRADE** Historic Harper's Magazines, 1866, containing Civil War stories, pictures, for any two Commemorative half dollars. One Harper's 1886 for any half dollar before 1910. Postpaid. — Gilton, Howe, Ind. my306

**1,000 POUNDS** mixed stamps. Each pound for six mint commemorative blocks mailed with Newburgh's precancelled Anaheim. — Efker, 609 Citron, Anaheim, Calif. ap12021

**I HAVE** the following to exchange: Presidential Land Grants, Confederate stamps and covers, Slave Deeds and documents, scarce books, etc. In exchange I desire Confederate money, broken bank bills, fractional currency and Colonial notes, or old documents bearing embossed revenue stamps. — Benjamin B. Du Bose, 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. jly12003

**BOOKS RELATING** to Canada in exchange for books relating to United States. What have you to offer? — International Press Clipping Service, 552 First Avenue, Quebec, Canada. jh34p

**BOOKS**—Fiction, History, Travel, Biography, Old School Books, also current and old covers. Trade for Coins, Paper Money, Guns, Covers. — H. A. Brand, 174 Woolper Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. mh374

**WANTED** — Cowpunchers high heel boots, 11, cowpunchers spurs and large cowboy hat, size 7 1/4. Have articles to swap. — Arthur Goldfarb, Pine St., Nelsonville, N. Y. mh103

**WILL GIVE** lower power amateur wireless station complete for typewriter. — James Zelson, 137 Providence, Worcester, Mass. mh161

**WILL GIVE** 300 stamps or magazine for ten different coins or five stamps cataloguing over 10c each. — Helander, Voluntown, Conn. mh102

**OLD PENNA. NEWSPAPERS** before 1818 to trade for autographs and U. S. large cents only. — Harold J. Bush, 32 Quiltman St., Newark, N. J. mh142

**HAVE OLD BOOKS**, magazines. Want anything. — John Haynes, Doe Run, Mo. my303

**WANTED** — Best offer in fine U. S. stamps for Lamson's Life of Lincoln, presentation copy, Stern's Sentimental Journey, leather, fair condition, 1792. Also exchange in regular U. S. for precancels, bureaux, precancel envelopes, fine quality. — Logan B. Shutt, Box 305, Hollywood Beach, Florida. mh134

**COMMEMORATIVE 1/4 Dollars** in exchange for Gutta-Percha, Brass or Celluloid Presidential Buttons of John Adams, Thos. Jefferson, Andrew Johnson, and Theo. Roosevelt. — A. B. Burkholder, Parkersburg, W. Va., R. D. 4. mh346

**WILL SWAP** Auto Registration Plates — Arkansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, Dakota's, Hawaiian, Utah, Canada and other Auto Registration Plates Wanted. — Please write, Lester LeDrew, Randolph, Vermont. mh346

**REAL FOUR-LEAF CLOVER**, attractively mounted as lucky pocket piece, for pair mint Kosciuszko; five-leaf for mint block Commemoratives; six or seven proportionately. — Jos. Wilson, 2933 D St., Philadelphia, Pa. jep

**WANTED**—U. S. cents dated 1795-1796. Also good U. S. and B. N. A. stamps, precancels, etc., Ohio Civil War tokens. Have coins, stamps, tokens, books, etc. — Frank Haskovec, 9612 Hilgert Drive, Cleveland, Ohio. jly8001

**REPRODUCTIONS** of Mexican luck Gods, Talismans, Amulets, etc., to exchange for Indian relics, curios, etc. — Martin & Allardice, Terrell Wells, Texas. my324

**WANT ANTIQUES**, Prints, American Coins, Guns, Indian goods. Have Relics, Coins, Books, Music, Navajo Rugs, Tom-Toms, Beads, Pottery. — Paul Summers, Sagerton, Tex. mh364

**WILL ALLOW** 3c each for well centered Bicentennial Precancels, and 5c each for Commemorative Precancels in trade on First Flight Covers which are valued at 20c to \$1.00 each. All Precancels must have clear cancellation. No Bicentennials from Chicago, New York City in singles, or junk wanted. — Sheldon Griese, Wheatridge, Colo. ap308

**PHOTOGRAPHIC** copies of original Civil War photographs of General Grant, Major General Slocum, Major General Thomas and staff, General Beauregard, C.S.A. The Morning Before the Battle. Size of each, 3 1/2 by 2 1/4 inches. Exchange for Confederate or other old paper money, Indian relics, old American copper coins, cartridges or fossils. — John Egan, 1416 S. 14 St., Manitowoc, Wis. ap3021

**3.2 BEER LABELS** exchanged. Send for check list. — Schlader, 208 N. Central, Chicago. ap362

**WILL ALLOW** 110% catalog value from my approval sheets in exchange for better grade U. S. 100% on good Canada, Newfoundland. Have desirable material. — Kress, 344 Apple, Syracuse, N. Y. ap365

**WANT U. S. STAMP COVERS** before 1870, U. S. coins, entire stamp collections, copper luster pitchers, old jewelry, old gold, anything sterling silver. I offer U. S. stamp mixture, old covers, candle-bras, Currier & Ives prints, old jewelry, Sheffield, typewriter, watch, new solid gold rings. List free. — Harry Kelso, Pittsburg, Kansas. my3001

**HAVE U. S. MINT BLOCKS**, coil pairs, singles; U. S. used singles; uncirculated 31, 32, 33, Lincoln cents; bureau precancel; several standard premium coin books; bureau precancel catalog; Bicentennial precancel catalog; Bartel's 1911 envelope catalog; 40 old books on Bible and religion, all different. Want U. S. mint blocks, pairs, used singles, bureau precancels, U. S. coins, cents. — Miles G. Luitentan, Kent, N. Y. mh146

**WILL GIVE** 4 Indian head cents for every 1914 D and 1926 S mint cent. — Henry Evanson, 12 Adams Place, Dedham, Mass. my322

**EXCHANGE STAMPS.** Will exchange foreign stamps, basis Scott's 1934 catalogue. — Stephenson, 2114 Hughitt, Superior, Wis. mh151

**WILL TRADE** Confederate bond, 1863, with all coupons; 2 vols. Phil Sheridan's Life; 1 vol. McClellan; fine condition; for best old used or mint stamps. — Durr, 4002 Norfolk Ave., Baltimore, Md. ap336

**WILL SEND** \$10 catalog value South American stamps to all who will return stamps of same value. — M. Guerrero, Casilla 1316, Buenos Aires, Argentine. j12441

**1848 AND 1860 ARMY MUSKETS** for Indian relics or books on Indians. — J. Ventuella, 3417 So. Halsted, Chicago. mh181

**I HAVE** good drawing courses and books to trade. I want cracker jack and old trade cards. — Fred Schaffner, 5 Pine St., Whitesboro, N. Y. (J. W. Daly, write again.) ap306

**NINE THOUSAND** books, old and new, first editions, American History, including fine Civil War items, travel, exploration, technical, Art books, hobby books, Harvard Classics, encyclopedias, fiction literature. Will swap for stamps, coins, autograph letters. No junk. — H. Ross, 529½ W. Superior St., Duluth, Minn. ap3001

**FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!** Who has any pictures of large fires, (actual photographs preferred), they wish to dispose of. This is my pet hobby and who can help me out. Have stamps or coins to offer in exchange. — E. A. Burchard, 394 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. mh164

**SEND ANY NUMBER** of Bicentennial Precancels. I will return equal value in U. S. stamps or paper money. Satisfaction guaranteed. — Jess Davis, 1109 Main, Keokuk, Ia. mh152

**TRADE 20 LARGE CENTS** for U. S. trade or silver dollar. — Otto Nill, Islip, New York. mh161

**BOOKS, MAGAZINES**, for gun books, catalogs. — Frank Wheeler, Osborne, Kansas. myp

**TRADE FOR** autographed photograph collection, trade signatures, autographed letters, post cards, half dollars, deer horns, Bedouin knife, war newspapers. — Virgil Russell, Casper, Wyo. mh152

**CANADIAN AIRMAIL COVERS** exchanged for arrowheads or Commemorative stamps. — Stamperies, First Street, Edmonton, Alberta. ja1269

**SEND TWELVE** collectible Bicentennial precancels or fifteen Indian or three large cents, for twenty-six unused view postcards or hundred fifty different foreign stamps. Used, unused, view postcards, stereographics, volumes Harper's monthly, National Geographics, others, for what? — Page, 314 E. St., South Boston, Mass. my309

**RICHARDSON'S** Beyond the Mississippi, 1867, fine condition, for best offered or mint stamps. — C. W. Dorr, Chambersburg, Pa. ap304

**WANT ITALY** and Colonies stamps. Will trade foreign. Send list with your wants. — Leo Reggiani, 9116 50th Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y. (A.P.S. 6394.) ap305

**FIFTEEN MINT BLOCKS** German for every 2 U. S. mint Commemoratives sent me. — Robert A. Leon, Jr., 159 Florence St., Melrose, Mass. app

**FOREIGN PACKETS** and collectors' supplies to exchange for U. S. mint stamps. — Robert A. Leon, Jr., 159 Florence St., Melrose, Mass. app

**WILL GIVE** one cloth bound fiction or other good book postage paid for any of the following 10 Airmail stamps or 50 U. S. or British Colonial 19th Century stamps or 100 U. S. Commemoratives (No Bicentennials) or 2 U. S. stamps on original covers before 1850 or 2 magazines or sheet music before 1870. — W. E. Lorence, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J. ap3p

**WILL GIVE** 100 good arrowheads for a Colt's cap and ball revolver. I have other Indian relics to trade. — B. C. Campbell, Tullahoma, Tenn. mh152

**WILL GIVE** one cloth bound fiction or other good book, postage paid, for one book cloth or paper back or pamphlet, any subject by Americans and printed in America before 1865. — W. E. Lorence, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J. ap3p

**WILL TRADE** — Mandolin, guitar, banjo music and any kind of stringed instruments for British Colonies and United States Commemoratives and regular issues, any quantities, no junk. Have a \$50,000 stock of music and instruments to choose from. A dime will bring a 34-page list of over 1,000 pieces and methods by Famous Masters. Send your stamps at once for our high trade offer, when you send for list. — Ideal Stamp Shop, 5401 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. ap3651

**HAVE PRECANCELS** and early foreign stamps to trade for Precancels and Bicentennials. — E. Judd, 661 Platt St., Toledo, Ohio. ja12621

**WILL EXCHANGE** — A good "Small Dealer's" stock of 163 different ten-cent packets (put up in attractive colored envelopes), including lists with your imprint for British Colonies and United States Commemoratives and regular issues, any quantity, no junk. Send what stamps you have for our trade offer. — Ideal Stamp Shop, 5401 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. ap3211

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**THIRTY INDIAN CENTS** and 5 large cents. Swap for one U. S. trade dollar, postpaid. — Otto Nill, Islip, N. Y. mh02

**WANTED** — Minerals, rock specimens, small fossils, Indian relics and curios. In exchange will give United States and foreign stamps, large variety, and precancels. Write first, stating what you have and what stamps you wish. — H. L. Lewis, O'Reilly 21, Havana, Cuba. my308

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**CRASH COVERS** (Damaged Airmail Letters). Exchange catalog basis. Send descriptions only. — Robert Flinn, 4226 Main, Norwood, Ohio. mh181

**CURRIER & IVES** Prints wanted. Have many good books and novels to exchange. What do you have and want? — Paul Voorhees, 432 Elm St., Reading, Pa. au12391

**CHARACTER READING** and complete horoscope for British Colonial stamps. For particulars write. — C. H. Hollister, 3623 N. Seeley Ave., Chicago, Ill. jly6p

**HAVE COLLECTION** Indian baskets, 2 Sharp's pepperboxes, 3 Allen and Wheelock pistols, Allen and Thurber pepperbox, Colt .45 automatic and nine others. Want .22 automatic or revolvers. — Frank Wheeler, Osborne, Kansas. mh1p

**WONDER AUTOMATIC BAKER** for hot dog sandwiches. New, cost \$50.00. Apple parer and corer, large size. Post card size Kodak, vest pocket Brownie. Trade for Indian relics, ethnology reports, antiques, or? — Bernard, Box 132, Oakland, Calif. mh163

**WE TRADE** good stamps for cameras, Binoculars, Pens, Sporting Goods, 8 and 16 M.M. Movie equipment or anything we can use. — H. Stoddard Sales, Fostoria, Ohio. ap306

**HOW TO BECOME** a real estate specialist, American Business Builders. Brand new \$75 set of lessons, including samples of business firms, advertisements, real estate dictionary, etc., for high value foreign postage stamps, cataloging from 50c to \$1. — A. J. Kommer, 822 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. mh105

**HARDY PLANTS**, rock plants, shrubs from large collection, exchanged for old coins, stamps. State what you have and what you want. — Mrs. N. W. Duerson, Mt. Sterling, Ky. ja4001

**FIFTY USED** Bicentennial Sets and many other stamps to trade for old Railroad guides, timetables, maps, tickets, pictures, relics. — R. S. Clover, Willow Grove, Pa. ap3051

**FOREIGN COINS** wanted for 25 Foreign Stamps each. Send 3c postage with coins. — J. R. Reynolds, Deloro, Ont. Canada. ap304

**WANTED** — Old Railroad tickets, timetables, train checks, for stamps. Will swap Foreign stamps for old Precancels in lots or Bicentennials. Send for inspections. — F. W. Lunan, 76 Rockland, Malden, Mass. ap306

**EXCHANGE** your stamps. Send me singles, blocks, used if possible, not common junk, good Revenues, postage of all countries, Airmails, no covers, U. S. A. Commemoratives, picture stamps, British Colonials, new and old issues. Expect good stamps in return. — James Shrimpton, Box 9, Wadena, Sask., Canada. Member Canadian Philatelic Society. ap3001

**PRINTING** — Envelopes, letterheads, circulars, etc., to trade for originals and mint postage stamps especially desired. — Courier Company, Cameron, Wis. mh162

**WILL EXCHANGE** Studebaker President or Marmon 78 for a collection of Indian relics or old firearms. Write for full information. Send list of collection to — Waubesa Golf Course, Aurora, Ill. my306

**HAVE FOREIGN**, recent U. S. in quantities, to exchange for stamps of Guatemala or U. S. Precancels. — Henry Fallon, Cold Spring, N. Y. ap306

**WILL EXCHANGE** liquor or beer labels with other collectors. I have a large duplicate stock from which to choose. Mail your duplicates. — Milton Grady, 1322 Bluff Street, Des Moines, Iowa. mh103

**WANT TO SWAP** — A good buffalo robe; a 9x9 camel's hair rug. Very old; large pair elk horns; fine set of steer horns; an iron deer for lawn; colored boy hitching post. Want grandfather's clock or powder flasks or pistols or guns. — Hoffman's Antique Shop, 128 South Pine, Lima, Ohio. ap3001

**SILVERWARE**—Simmon's chain, cigarette case, books and other items to trade for foreign silver coins.—Mattie R. Wolfe, 16 Jefferson, New Haven, Conn. d12001

**HAVE TYPEWRITERS**, binoculars, art photos, war relics, curious books, mounted squirrel, spotlight. Want coins, pistols, mint commemoratives. — Metz, 1033 Seminary, St. Paul, Minn. ap306

**STAMPS EXCHANGE WANTED** with collectors, medium and small. Scott's basis.—Walter Ritt, 3. Dapontstreet 6, Vienna, Austria. f12201

**WANTED**—Few U. S. 11, 13, 14, 17 cents, 1, 2, \$5 Commemoratives before 1932. Give U. S. foreign.—A. Rodrigo, 25 Woodward St., San Francisco. mh172

**SWAP COLLECTION** of match labels, boxes and covers, around 1,000, for Red Cross seals, large cents or best cash offer.—A. Atlas Leve, Syracuse, N. Y. mh152

**HAVE OLD REGINA** Music Box, \$4 Large Records, Currier and Ives Prints, Old Albums, and many other interesting objects. Want Old Coins, Bills and Stamps. Swap Lists Exchanged. — A. Wheatley, 1606 Stinson, Kansas City, Kansas. mh367

**SIXTY DIFFERENT** postcard views of Bermuda, post free, \$1.00.—A. Booker, St. Georges, Bermuda. ja12001

**HAVE OLD COINS** and stamps, both U. S. and Foreign. I want U. S. coins and stamps or what have you? Have references. — John Blellik, 251 Boston Ave., Stratford, Conn. ap308

**PRINTING PRESS** with type wanted in exchange for U. S. Foreign and British Colonies stamps. Stamps also exchanged.—C. O. Bedell, Box 62, Brightwaters, N. Y. ap306

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**EXCHANGE** — First Day Covers. We can use Cent. of Prog., Proc. of Peace, N.R.A., Byrd (perf.), Kosciuszko and many others. Have Penn. Webster, Oglethorpe and Byrd (imperf.). — Guy B. Wheeler, Lancaster Pike, Deyon, Pa. my86

**AUTOGRAPH COLLECTORS** — Send list of autographs you would like to exchange for some I might have. Mention value of yours. — A. R. Wheeler, 2301 Fillmore, Buffalo, N. Y. mh172

**WANT AMAZING STORIES**, weird tales. Deadwood Dick; Beadle's Frontier Novels; Harper's Young People, 1886; Peppy's Diary; Borrarrios; Decameron; Colt Percussion Navy; Signal Pistol. For exchange, Pettingill .44; Winchester, 1873; cartridges for collectors. — Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Mich. mh153

**WANT 16 MM. PROJECTOR**, 16 mm. films, slides, recent edition Encyclopedia Britannica, tent and other camping supplies, 1/3 h.p. motor, woodworking lathe, scroll or band saw, bench saw, hand printing press, in trade for fine collections of stamps by countries.—Rev. H. S. Magney, 440 9th Ave., So., Clinton, Ia. ap3001

**SEND BICENTENNIAL PRECAN-** cels, United States profit sharing coupons, U. S. Commemoratives, for good 19th century U. S.—Peck, Box H-1561, Tulsa, Okla. my383

**WANTED** — 25 or more bills of Confederate and other old paper money; also, Confederate and other good stamps; Confederate books, pamphlets, music. Will give in exchange Indian relics, autographs, engravings or curios. — Joel H. Du Bose, 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. ap328

**INCREASE YOUR COLLECTION.** Swap your duplicates, catalog 3c and up. We give 90% Scott's in exchange.—George Keating, 260 Clinton Ave., Jersey City, N. J. mh152

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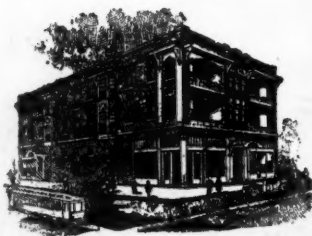
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